BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA;

OR,

A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

A FULL ACCOUNT OF ALL THE PROPER NAMES

MENTIONED IN ANTIENT AUTHORS.

WITH

TABLES OF COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES,

IN USE AMONG THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

TO WHICH IS NOW PREFIXED

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

BY J. LEMPRIERE, A. M.

THE SECOND EDITION GREATLY ENLARGED.

LONDON:

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MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

PREFACE.

IN the following pages it has been the wiſh of the Author to give the moſt accurate and ſatisfactory account of all the proper names which occur in reading the Claſſics, and, by a judicious collection of anecdotes and hiſtorical facts, to draw a picture of ancient times, not leſs inſtructive than entertaining. Such a work, it is hoped, will not be deemed an uſeleſs acquiſition in the hands of the public, and while the ſtudent is initiated in the knowledge of hiſtory and mythology, and familiarized with the ancient ſituation and extent of kingdoms and cities that no longer exiſt, the man of letters may, perhaps, find it not a contemptible companion, from which he may receive information, and be made, a ſecond time, acquainted with many important particulars which time, or more laborious occupations, may have erazed from his memory. In the proſecution of his plan, the author has been obliged to tread in the ſteps of many learned men, whoſe ſtudies have been directed, and not without ſucceſs, to facilitate the attainment of claſſical knowledge, and the ancient languages. Their compoſitions have been to him a ſource of information, and he truſts that their labors have now found new elucidation in his own, and that, by a due conſideration of every ſubject, he has been enabled to imitate their excellencies, without copying their faults. Many compoſitions of the ſame nature have iſſued from the preſs, but they are partial and unſatisfactory. The attempts to be conciſe, have rendered the labors of one barren and uninſtructive, while long and unconnected quotations of paſſages, from Greek and Latin writers, diſfigure the page of the other, and render the whole inſipid and diſguſting. It cannot, therefore, be a diſcouraging employment now, to endeavour to finiſh what others have left imperfect, and, with the conciſeneſs of Stephens, to add the diffuſe reſearches of Lloyd, Hoffman, Collier, &c. After paying due attention to the ancient poets and hiſtorians, from whom the moſt authentic information can be received, the labors of more modern authors have been conſulted, and every compoſition, diſtinguiſhed for the clearneſs and perſpicuity of hiſtorical narration, or geographical deſcriptions, has been carefully examined. Truly ſenſible of what he owes to modern Latin and Engliſh writers and commentators, the author muſt not forget to make a public acknowledgment of the aſſiſtance he has likewiſe received from the labors of the French. In the Siecles Payens of l'Abbé Sabatier de

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Caſtres, he has found all the information which judicious criticiſm, and a perfect knowledge of heathen mythology, could procure. The compoſitions of l'Abbé Baniet, have alſo been uſeful, and in the Dictionaire Hiſtorique, of a literary ſociety, printed at Caen, a treaſure of original anecdotes, and a candid ſelection and arrangement of hiſtorical facts have been diſcovered.

It was the original deſign of the author of this Dictionary, to give a minute explanation of all the names of which Pliny, and other ancient geographers, make mention; but, upon a ſecond conſideration of the ſubject, he was convinced, that it would have increaſed his volume in bulk, and not in value. The learned reader will be ſenſible of the propriety of this remark, when he recollects, that the names of many places mentioned by Pliny and Pauſanias, occur no where elſe in ancient authors, and that to find the true ſituation of an inſignificant village, mentioned by Strabo, no other writer but Strabo is to be conſulted.

This Dictionary being undertaken more particularly for the uſe of ſchools, it has been thought proper to mark the quantity of the penultimate of every word, and to aſſiſt the ſtudent who can receive no fixed and poſitive rules for pronunciation. In this the authority of Smethius has been followed, as alſo Leedes's edition of Labbe's Catholici Indices.

As every publication ſhould be calculated to facilitate literature, and to be ſerviceable to the advancement of the ſciences, the author of this Dictionary did not preſume to intrude himſelf upon the public, before he was ſenſible that his humble labors would be of ſome ſervice to the lovers of the ancient languages. The undertaking was for the uſe of ſchools, therefore he thought none ſo capable of judging of its merit, and of aſcertaining its utility, as thoſe who preſide over the education of youth. With this view, he took the liberty to communicate his intentions to ſeveral gentlemen in that line, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for purity of criticiſm, than for their claſſical abilities, and from them he received all the encouragement which the deſire of contributing to the advancement of learning can expect. To them, therefore, for their approbation and friendly communications, he publicly returns his thanks, and hopes, that, now his labors are completed, his Dictionary may claim from them that patronage, and that ſupport, to which, in their opinion, the ſpecimen of the work ſeemed to be entitled. He has paid due attention to their remarks, he has received with gratitude their judicious obſervations, and cannot paſs over in ſilence their obliging recommendations, and particularly the friendly advice he has received from the Rev. R. Valpy, Maſter of Reading ſchool.

For the account of the Roman laws, and for the feſtivals celebrated by the ancient inhabitants of Greece and Italy, he is particularly indebted to the uſeful collections of Archbiſhop Potter, of Godwin, and Kennet. In the tables of ancient coins, weights, and meaſures, which he has annexed to the body of the Dictionary, he has followed the learned calculations of

Dr. Arbuthnot. The quoted authorities have been carefully examined, and frequently reviſed, and, it is hoped, the opinions of mythologiſts will appear without confuſion, and be found diveſted of all obſcurity.

Therefore, with all the confidence which an earneſt deſire of being uſeful can command, the author offers the following pages to be public, conſcious that they may contain inaccuracies and imperfections. A Dictionary, the candid reader is well aware, cannot be made perfect all at once; it muſt ſtill have its faults and omiſſions, however cautious and vigilant the author may have been, and in every page there may be found, in the opinion of ſome, room for improvement, and for addition. Before the candid, therefore, and the impartial, he lays his publication, and for whatever obſervations the friendly critic may make, he will ſhew himſelf grateful, and take advantage of the remarks of every judicious reader, ſhould the favors and the indulgence of the public demand a ſecond edition.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD,
NOVEMBER, 1788.

THE very favorable reception which the firſt edition of the Claſſical Dictionary has met from the public, fully evinces the utility of the performance. From the conſciouſneſs of this, the author has ſpared no pains to render this ſecond edition more deſerving of the ſame liberal patronage. The hints of friends, and the animadverſions of critics, have been carefully adopted, and almoſt every article has been corrected and improved. New names have not only been introduced, but the date of events has been more exactly aſcertained, and, therefore, to ſuch as compare the two editions, the improvements will appear numerous and important in every page.

In anſwer to thoſe Gentlemen who have objected againſt the ſmallneſs of the print, and have recommended a larger type, the author begs leave to obſerve, that it has been found impracticable to remove the inconvenience: ſo much matter could not well have been compreſſed in one octavo; and it muſt be remembered, that the book is intended as a volume of occaſional reference, and, therefore, that it cannot long fatigue the eye.

It will be found not an unneceſſary addition, to have an account of the beſt editions of each claſſic at the end of the reſpective character of the authors. Dr. Harwood's plan has in general been attended to, but the price has not been inſerted from its great fluctuation, which often depends more upon the caprice of opinion than upon real value.

The chronological table preſixed to the Dictionary will, it is hoped, be acknowledged univerſally uſeful. It has been compiled with great accuracy, and chiefly extracted from "The Chronology and Hiſtory of the World, by Dr. J. Blair, folio edition, 1754;" and from Archbiſhop Uſher's "Annales Veteris et Novi Teſtamenti," printed at Geneva, folio, 1722.

LONDON,
JULY, 1792.

A CHRONO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

FROM THE

CREATION OF THE WORLD

TO THE

FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

IN THE WEST, AND IN THE EAST.

	Before Christ.*
THE world created in the 710th year of the Julian period	4004
The deluge - - - -	2348
The kindgom of Egypt is ſuppoſed to have begun under Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, and to have continued 1663 years, to the conqueſt of Cambyſes - - - -	2188
The kingdom of Sicyon eſtabliſhed - -	2089
The kingdom of Aſſyria begins - - -	2059
The kingdom of Argos eſtabliſhed under Inachus - -	1856
The deluge of Ogyges, by which Attica remained waſte above 200 years, till the coming of Cecrops - -	1764
The chronology of the Arundelian Marbles begins about this time, fixing here the arrival of Cecrops into Attica, an epoch which other writers have placed later by 26 years - -	1582
Moſes born - - - - -	1571
The kingdom of Athens begun under Cecrops, who came from Egypt with a colony of Saites. This happened about 780 years before the firſt Olympiad - - -	1556
Scamander migrates from Crete, and begins the kingdom of Troy	1546
The deluge of Deucalion in Theſſaly - -	1503

* In the following table, I have confined myſelf to the more eaſy and convenient eras of before, (B.C.) and after, (A.D.) Chriſt. For the ſake of thoſe, however, that do not wiſh the excluſion of the Julian period, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that, as the firſt year of the Chriſtian era always falls on the 4714th of the Julian years, the number required either before or after Chriſt, will eaſily be diſcovered by the application of the rules of ſubſtraction or addition. The era from the foundation of Rome (A.U.C.) will be found with the ſame facility, by recollecting that the city was buit 753 years before Chriſt; and the Olympiads can likewiſe be recurred to by the conſideration, that the conqueſt of Coroebus (B.C. 776.) forms the firſt Olympiad, and that the Olympic games were celebrated after the revolution of four years.

Cadmus

	B. C.
Cadmus comes into Greece, and builds the citadel of Thebes	1493
The firſt Olympic games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli	1453
Minos floriſhes in Crete	1406
The Eleuſinian myſteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus	1356
The Iſthmian games firſt inſtituted by Siſyphus, king of Corinth	1326
The Argonautic expedition. The firſt Pythian games celebrated by Adraſtus, king of Argos	1263
The Theban war of the ſeven heroes againſt Eteocles	1225
Olympic games celebrated by Hercules	1222
The rape of Helen by Theſeus, and, 15 years after, by Paris	1213
Troy taken after a ſiege of 10 years. Æneas ſails to Italy	1184
Alba Longa built by Aſcanius	1152
Migration of the Æolian colonies	1124
The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponneſus, 80 years after the taking of Troy. Two years after, they divide the Peloponneſus among themſelves; and here, therefore, begins the kingdom of Lacedæmon under Euryſthenes and Procles	1104
The kingdom of Sicyon ended	1088
The kingdom of Athens ends in the death of Codrus	1070
The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, and their ſettlement in Aſia Minor	1044
Samos built	986
Homer and Heſiod floriſhed about this time, according to the Marbles	907
Lycurgus, 42 years old, eſtabliſhes his laws at Lacedæmon, and, together with Iphitus and Cleoſthenes, reſtores the Olympic games at Elis, about 108 years before the era which is commonly called the firſt Olympiad	884
Phidon, king of Argos, is ſuppoſed to have invented ſcales and meaſures, and coined ſilver at Ægina. Carthage built by Dido	869
Fall of the Aſſyrian empire by the death of Sardanapalus, an era placed 80 years earlier by Juſtin	820
The kingdom of Macedonia begins, and continues 646 years, till the battle of Pydna	814
The kingdom of Lydia begins, and continues 249 years	797
The monarchical government aboliſhed at Corinth, and the Prytanes elected	779
Coræbus conquers at Olympia, in the 28th Olympiad from the inſtitution of Iphitus. This is vulgarly called the firſt Olympiad, about 23 years before the foundation of Rome	776
The Ephori introduced into the government of Lacedæmon by Theopompus	760
The decennial archons begin at Athens, of which Charops is the firſt	754
Rome built on the 20th of April, according to Varro, on the year 3961 of the Julian period	753
The rape of the Sabines	750
The firſt Meſſenian war begins, and continues 19 years, to the taking of Ithome	743
Syracuſe built by a Corinthian colony	732
Candaules murdered by Gyges, who ſucceeds to the Lydian throne	718
Tarentum built by the Parthenians	707
Corcyra built by the Corinthians	703

	B. C.
The ſecond Meſſenian war begins, and continues 14 years, to the taking of Ira, after a ſiege of 11 years. About this time floriſhed the poets Tyrtæus and Archilochus	685
The government of Athens intruſted to annual archons	684
Cypſelus uſurps the government of Corinth, and keeps it for 30 years	659
Byzantium built by a colony of Argives or Athenians	658
Cyrene built by Battus	630
The Scythians invade Aſia Minor, of which they keep poſſeſſion for 28 years	624
Draco eſtabliſhes his laws at Athens	623
The Phœnicians ſail round Africa, by order of Necho. About this time floriſhed Arion, Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, &c.	604
The Scythians are expelled from Aſia Minor by Cyaxares	596
The Pythian games firſt eſtabliſhed at Delphi. About this time floriſhed Chilo, Anacharſis, Thales, Epimenides, Solon, Æſop, Sterſichorus	591
The firſt comedy acted at Athens by Suſarion and Dolon	562
Piſiſtratus firſt uſurped the ſovereignty at Athens	560
Cyrus begins to reign. About this time floriſhed Anaximenes, Bias, Anaximander, Phalaris, and Cleobulus	559
Crœſus conquered by Cyrus. About this time floriſhed Theognis and Pherecydes	548
Marſeilles built by the Phocæans. The age of Pythagoras, Simonides, Theſpis, Xenophanes, and Anacreon	539
Egypt conquered by Cambyſes	525
Polycrates, of Samos, put to death	522
Darius Hyſtaſpes choſen king of Perſia. About this time floriſhed Confucius, the celebrated Chineſe philoſopher	521
The tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ aboliſhed at Athens	510
The conſular government begins at Rome after the expulſion of the Tarquins, and continues independent, for 461 years, till the battle of Pharſalia	509
Sardis taken by the Athenians and burnt, which became afterwards the cauſe of the invaſion of Greece by the Perſians. About this time floriſhed Heraclitus, Parmenides, Milo the wreſtler, Ariſtagoras, &c.	504
The battle of Marathon	490
The battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis. About this time floriſhed Æſchylus, Pindar, Charon, Anaxagoras, Zeuxis, Ariſtides, &c.	480
The Perſians defeated at Platæa and Mycale on the ſame day	479
Themiſtocles, accuſed of conſpiracy, flies to Xerxes	471
The Perſians defeated at Cyprus and near the Eurymedon	470
The third Meſſenian war begins, and continues 10 years	465
Egypt revolts from the Perſians under Inarus, aſſiſted by the Athenians	463
The Romans ſend to Athens for Solon's laws. About this time floriſhed Sophocles, Plato the comic poet, Ariſtarchus the tragic, Leocrates, Thraſybulus, Pericles, Zaleucus, &c.	454
The firſt ſacred war concerning the temple of Delphi	448
Herodotus reads his hiſtory to the council of Athens, and receives public honors in the 39th year of his age. About this time floriſhed Empedocles, Hellanicus, Euripides, Herodicus, Phidias, &c.	445

	B. C.
A colony ſent to Thurium by the Athenians - -	444
Comedies prohibited at Athens, a reſtraint which remained in force for three years - - - -	440
A war between Corinth and Corcyra - -	439
The Peloponneſian war begins, May the 7th, and continues about 27 years. About this time floriſhed Cratinus, Eupolis, Ariſtophanes, Meton, Democritus, Gorgias, Thucydides, Hippocrates, &c.	431
The hiſtory of the Old Teſtament finiſhes about this time. A plague at Athens for five years - - - - -	430
A peace of 50 years made between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, which is kept only during ſix years and ten months, though each continued at war with the other's allies - -	421
The ſcene of the Peloponneſian war changed to Sicily. The Agrarian law firſt moved at Rome - - -	416
Egypt revolts from the Perſians, and Amyrtæus is appointed king	414
The Carthaginians enter Sicily, where they deſtroy Selinus and Himera, but they are repulſed by Hermocrates - -	409
The battle of Ægospotamos. The uſurpation of Dionyſius	405
Athens taken by Lyſander, the end of the Peloponneſian war, and the appointment of 30 tyrants over the conquered city. About this time floriſhed Parrhaſius, Protagoras, Lyſias, Agathon, Euclid, Cebes, &c. - - - -	404
Cyrus the Younger killed at Cunaxa. The glorious retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, and the expulſion of the 30 tyrants from Athens by Thraſybulus - - - -	401
Socrates put to death - - - - -	400
Ageſilaus of Lacedæmon's expedition into Aſia againſt the Perſians. The age of Xenophon, Cteſias, Zeuxis, Antiſthenes, Evagoras, Ariſtippus of Cyrene, and Archytas - -	396
The Corinthian war begun by the alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, againſt Lacedæmon -	395
The Lacedæmonians, under Piſander, defeated by Conon at Cnidus; and, a few days after, the allies are defeated at Coronæa, by Ageſilaus - - - - - -	394
The battle or Allia, and the taking of Rome by the Gauls	390
Dionyſius beſieges Rhegium and takes it after 11 months. About this time floriſhed Plato, Philoxenus, Damon, Pythias, Iphicrates, &c. - - - - - -	388
The Greek cities of Aſia tributary to Perſia, by the peace of Antalcidas, between the Lacedæmonians and Perſians -	387
The war of Cyprus finiſhed by a treaty, after it had continued two years - - - - - -	385
The Lacedæmonians defeated in a ſea fight at Naxos by Chabrias. About this time floriſhed Philiſtus, Iſæus, Iſocrates, Arete, Philolaus, Diogenes the cynic, &c. - - -	377
Artaxerxes ſends an army under Pharnabazus, with 20,000 Greeks commanded by Iphicrates - - -	374
The battle of Leuctra, where the Lacedæmonians are defeated by Epaminondas, the general of the Thebans - -	371
The Meſſenians, after a baniſhment of 300 years, return to Peloponneſus - - - - -	370

One

	B. C.
One of the conſuls at Rome elected from the Plebeians	367
The battle of Mantinea gained by Epaminondas, a year after the death of Pelopidas	363
Ageſilaus aſſiſts Tachos, king of Egypt. Some of the governors of Leſſer Aſia revolt from Perſia	362
The Athenians are defeated at Methone, the firſt battle that Philip of Macedon ever won in Greece	360
Dionyſius the Younger is expelled from Syracuſe by Dion. The ſecond ſacred war begins, on the temple of Delphi being attacked by the Phoceans	357
Dion put to death, and Syracuſe governed ſeven years by tyrants. About this time floriſhed Eudoxus, Lycurgus, Ibis, Theopompus, Ephorus, Datames, Philomelus, &c.	354
The Phoceans, under Onomarchus, are defeated in Theſſaly by Philip	353
Egypt is conquered by Ochus	350
The ſacred war is finiſhed by Philip taking all the cities of the Phoceans	348
Dionyſius recovers the tyranny of Syracuſe, after 10 years baniſhment	347
Timoleon recovers Syracuſe, and baniſhes the tyrant	343
The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon near Agrigentum. About this time floriſhed Speuſippus, Protogenes, Ariſtotle, Æſchines, Xenocrates, Demoſthenes, Phocion, Mamercus, Icetas, Stilpo, Demades, &c.	340
The battle of Cheronæa	338
Philip of Macedon killed by Pauſanias. His ſon Alexander, on the following year, enters Greece, deſtroys Thebes, &c.	336
The battle of the Granicus	334
The battle of Iſſus	333
Tyre and Egypt conquered by the Macedonian prince, and Alexandria built	332
The battle of Arbela	331
Alexander's expedition againſt Porus. About this time floriſhed Apelles, Calliſthenes, Bagoas, Parmenio, Philotas, Memnon, Dinocrates, Calippus, Hyperides, Phiietus, Lyſippus, Menedemus, &c.	327
Alexander dies on the 21ſt of April. His empire is divided into four kingdoms. The Samian war, and the reign of the Ptolemies in Egypt	323
Polyperchon publiſhes a general liberty to all the Greek cities. The age of Praxiteles, Crates, Theophraſtus, Menander, Demetrius, Dinarchus, Polemon, Neoptolemus, Perdiccas, Leoſthenes	320
Syracuſe and Sicily uſurped by Agathocles. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for 10 years	317
Eumenes delivered to Antigonus by his army	315
Seleucus takes Babylon, and here the beginning of the era of the Seleucidæ	312
The conqueſts of Agathocles in Africa	309
Democracy eſtabliſhed at Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes	307
The title of kings firſt aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Alexander	306

	B. C.
The battle of Ipsus, where Antigonus is defeated and killed by Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander. About this time florished Zeno, Pyrrho, Philemon, Megasthenes, Crantor, &c.	301
Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, after a year's siege	296
Seleucus, about this time, built about 40 cities in Asia, which he peopled with different nations. The age of Euclid the mathematician, Arcesilaus, Epicurus, Bion, Timocharis, Erasistratus, Aristyllus, Strato, Zenodotus, Arsinoe, Lachares, &c.	291
The Athenians revolt from Demetrius	287
Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon by Lysimachus	286
The Pharos of Alexandria built. The septuagint supposed to be translated about this time	284
Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus. The Tarentine war begins, and continues 10 years. The Achæan league begins	281
Pyrrhus, of Epirus, goes to Italy to assist the Tarentines	280
The Gauls, under Brennus, are cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi. About this time florished Dionysius the astronomer, Sostratus, Theocritus, Dionysius Heracleotes, Philo, Aratus, Lycophron, Persæus, &c.	278
Pyrrhus, defeated by Curius, retires to Epirus	274
The first coining of silver at Rome	269
Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, who keeps it 12 years	268
The first Punic war begins, and continues for 23 years. The chronology of the Arundelian Marbles composed. About this time florished Lycon, Crates, Berosus, Hermachus, Helenus, Clinias, Aristotimus, &c.	264
Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis by Eumenes of Pergamus	262
The Carthaginian fleet defeated by Duilius	260
Regulus defeated by Xanthippus. Athens is restored to liberty by Antigonus	256
Aratus persuades the people of Sicyon to join the Achæan league. About this time florished Cleanthes, Homer junior, Manetho, Timæus, Callimachus, Zoilus, Duris, Neanthes, Ctesibius, Sosibius, Hieronymus, Hanno, Laodice, Lysias, Ariobarzanes	251
The Parthians under Arsaces, and the Bactrians under Theodotus, revolt from the Macedonians	250
The sea fight of Drepanum	249
The citadel of Corinth taken by Aratus	243
Agis, king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to settle an Agrarian law. About this period florished Antigonus Carystius, Conon of Samos, Eratosthenes, Apollonius of Perga, Lacydes, Amilcar, Agesilaus the ephor, &c.	241
Plays first acted at Rome, being those of Livius Andronicus	240
Amilcar passes with an army to Spain, with Annibal his son	237
The temple of Janus shut at Rome, the first time since Numa	235
The Sardinian war begins, and continues three years	234
The first divorce known at Rome by Sp. Carvilius. Sardinia and Corsica conquered	231
The Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth	228
The war between Cleomenes and Aratus begins, and continues for five years	227

The

	B. C.
The coloſſus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake. The Romans firſt croſs the Po, purſuing the Gauls, who had entered Italy. About this time floriſhed Chryſippus, Polyſtratus, Euphorion, Archimedes, Valerius Meſſala, C. Nævius, Ariſtarchus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Philochorus, Ariſtoleus, Fabius Pictor, the firſt Roman hiſtorian, Phylarchus, Lyſiades, Agro, &c.	224
The battle of Sellaſia	222
The ſocial war between the Ætolians and Achæans, aſſiſted by Philip	220
Saguntum taken by Annibal	219
The ſecond Punic war begins, and continues 17 years	218
The battle of the lake Thraſymenus, and, next year, that of Cannæ	217
The Romans begin the auxiliary war againſt Philip in Epirus, which is continued by intervals for 14 years	214
Syracuſe taken by Marcellus, after a ſiege of three years	212
Philopœmen defeats Machanidas at Mantinea	208
Aſdrubal is defeated. About this time floriſhed Plautus, Archagathus, Evander, Teleclus, Hermippus, Zeno, Sotion, Ennius, Hieronymus of Syracuſe, Thepolemus, Epicydes	207
The battle of Zama	202
The firſt Macedonian war begins, and continues near four years	200
The battle of Panius, where Antiochus defeats Scopes	198
The battle of Cynoſcephale, where Philip is defeated	197
The war of Antiochus the Great begins, and continues three years	192
Lacedæmon joined to the Achæan league by Philopœmen	191
The luxuries of Aſia brought to Rome	189
The laws of Lycurgus abrogated for a while at Sparta by Philopœmen	188
Antiochus the Great defeated and killed in Media. About this time floriſhed Ariſtophanes of Byzantium, Aſclepiades, Tegula, C. Lælius, Ariſtonymus, Hegeſinus, Diogenes the ſtoic, Critolaus Maſiniſſa, the Scipios, the Gracchi, Thoas, &c.	187
A war, which continues for one year, between Eumenes and Pruſias, till the death of Annibal	184
Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates	183
Numa's books found in a ſtone coffin at Rome	179
Perſeus ſends his ambaſſadors to Carthage	175
Ptolemy's generals defeated by Antiochus, in a battle between Peluſium and mount Caſſius. The ſecond Macedonian war	171
The battle of Pydna, and the fall of the Macedonian empire. About this period floriſhed Attalus the aſtronomer, Metrodorus, Terence, Crates, Polybius, Pacuvius, Hipparchus, Heraclides, Carneades, Ariſtarchus, &c.	168
Time meaſured out at Rome by a water machine, invented by Scipio Naſica, 134 years after the introduction of ſun dials	159
Andriſcus, the Pſeudophilip, aſſumes the royalty in Macedon	152
Demetrius, king of Syria, defeated and killed by Alexander Balas	150
The third Punic war begins. Pruſias, king of Bithynia, put to death by his ſon Nicomedes	149
The Romans make war againſt the Achæans, which is finiſhed the next year by Mummius	148

	B. C.
Carthage is deſtroyed by Scipio, and Corinth by Mummius	147
Viriathus is defeated by Lælius in Spain	146
The war of Numantia begins, and continues for eight years	141
The Roman army, under Mancinus, is defeated by the Numantines	138
Reſtoration of learning at Alexandria, and univerſal patronage offered to all learned men by Ptolemy Phyſcon. The age of Satyrus, Ariſtobulus, Mnaſeas, Antipater, Diodorus the peripatetic, Nicander, Cteſibius, Sarpedon, Micipſa, &c.	137
The famous embaſſy of Scipio, Metellus, Mummius, and Panætius, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece	136
The hiſtory of the Apocrypha ends. The ſervile war in Sicily begins, and continues for three years	135
Numantia taken. Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire	133
Antiochus Sidetes killed by Phraates. Ariſtonicus defeated by Perpenna	130
The Romans make war againſt the pirates of the Baleares. Carthage is rebuilt by order of the Roman ſenate	123
C. Gracchus killed	121
Dalmatia conquered by Metellus	118
Cleopatra aſſumes the government of Egypt. The age of Erymnæus, Clitomachus, Apollonius, Herodicus, L. Cælius, Caſtor, Menecrates, Lucilius, &c.	116
The Jugurthine war begins, and continues for five years	111
The Teutones and Cimbri begin the war againſt Rome, and continue it for eight years	109
The Teutones defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone	105
The Teutones defeated by C. Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ	102
The Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catulus	101
Dolabella conquers Luſitania	99
Cyrene left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans	97
The Social war begins, and continues three years, till finiſhed by Sylla	91
The Mithridatic war begins, and continues 26 years	89
The civil wars of Marius and Sylla begin and continue ſix years	88
Sylla conquers Athens, and ſends its valuable libraries to Rome	86
Young Marius is defeated by Sylla, who is made dictator	82
The death of Sylla. About this time floriſhed Philo, Charmidas, Aſclepiades, Apellicon, L. Siſenna, Alexander Polyhiſtor, Plotius, Gallus, Diotimus, Zeno, Hortenſius, Archias, Poſidonius, Geminus, &c.	78
Bithynia left by Nicomedes to the Romans	75
The ſervile war, under Spartacus, begins, and, two years after, the rebel general is defeated and killed by Pompey and Craſſus	73
Mithridates and Tigranes defeated by Lucullus	69
Mithridates conquered by Pompey in a night battle. Crete is ſubdued by Metellus, after a war of two years	66
The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria on the conqueſt of the country by Pompey	65
Catiline's conſpiracy detected by Cicero. Mithridates kills himſelf	63

The

B. C.

The firſt triumvirate in the perſons of J. Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus. About this time floriſhed Apollonius of Rhodes, Terentius Varro, Tyrannion, Ariſtodemus of Nyſa, Lucretius, Dionyſius the grammarian, Cicero, Antiochus, Spurinus, Andronicus, Catullus, Salluſt, Timoganes, &c. - - - 60

Cicero baniſhed from Rome, and recalled the next year - 58

Cæſar paſſes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain 55

Craſſus is killed by Surena - - - 53

Civil war between Cæſar and Pompey - - 50

The battle of Pharſalia - - - - 48

Alexandria taken by Cæſar - - - - 47

The war of Africa. Cato kills himſelf. This year is called the year of confuſion, becauſe the calendar was corrected by Soſigenes, and the year made to conſiſt of 15 months, or 445 days - 46

The battle of Munda - - - - 45

Cæſar murdered - - - - 44

The battle of Mutina. The ſecond triumvirate in Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Cicero put to death. The age of Soſigenes, C. Nepos, Diodorus Siculus, Trogus Pompey, Didymus the ſcholiaſt, Varro the poet, &c. - - - 43

The battle of Philippi - - - - 42

Pacorus, general of Parthia, defeated by Ventidius, 14 years after the diſgrace of Craſſus, and on the ſame day - - 39

Pompey the Younger defeated in Sicily by Octavius - 36

Octavius and Antony prepare for war - - - 32

The battle of Actium. The era of the Roman emperors properly begins here - - - - 31

Alexandria taken, and Egypt reduced into a Roman province 30

The title of Auguſtus given to Octavius - - 27

The Egyptians adopt the Julian year. About this time floriſhed Virgil, Manilius, Dioſcorides, Aſinius Pollio, Mæcenas, Agrippa, Strabo, Horace, Macer, Propertius, Livy, Muſa Tibullus, Ovid, Pylades, Bathyllus, Varius, Tucca, Vitruvius, &c. 25

The conſpiracy of Muræna againſt Auguſtus - - 22

Auguſtus viſits Greece and Aſia - - - 21

The Roman enſigns recovered from the Parthians by Tiberius 20

The ſecular games celebrated at Rome - - 17

Lollius defeated by the Germans - - - 16

The Rhæti and Vindelici defeated by Druſus - - 15

The Pannonians conquered by Tiberius - - 12

Some of the German nations conquered by Druſus - - 11

Auguſtus corrects the calendar, by ordering the 12 enſuing years to be without intercalation. About this time floriſhed Damaſcenus, Hyginus, Flaccus the grammarian, Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Dionyſius the geographer - - - - 8

Tiberius retires to Rhodes for ſeven years - - 6

Our SAVIOUR is born, four years before the vulgar era, in the year 4710 of the Julian period, A. U. C. 749, and the fourth of the 193 Olympiad - - - - 4

A. D.

Tiberius returns to Rome - - - 2

Ovid baniſhed to Tomos - - - - 9

	A. D.
Varus defeated and killed in Germany by Arminius	10
Auguſtus dies at Nola, and is ſucceeded by Tiberius. The age of Phædrus, Aſinius Gallus, Velleius Paterculus, Germanicus, Cornel. Celſus, &c.	14
Twelve cities in Aſia deſtroyed by an earthquake	17
Germanicus, poiſoned by Piſo, dies at Antioch	19
Tiberius goes to Capreæ	26
Our SAVIOUR crucified. *This is put four years later by moſt chronologiſts*	29
Sejanus diſgraced	31
Tiberius dies, and is ſucceeded by Caligula. About this period floriſhed Valerius Maximus, Columella, Appian, Philo Judæus, Artabanus, and Agrippina	37
Caligula murdered by Chæreas, and ſucceeded by Claudius	41
The expedition of Claudius into Britain	43
Caractacus carried in chains to Rome	51
Claudius ſucceeded by Nero	54
Agrippina put to death by her ſon Nero	59
Seneca, Lucan, and others, put to death	65
Nero viſits Greece. The Jewiſh war begins. The age of Perſius, Q. Curtius, Pliny the Elder, Joſephus, Frontinus, Burrhus, Corbulo, Thraſea, Boadicea, &c.	66
Nero dies, and is ſucceeded by Galba	68
Galba put to death. Otho, defeated by Vitellius, kills himſelf. Vitellius is defeated by Veſpaſian's army	69
Jeruſalem taken and deſtroyed by Titus	70
The Parthians revolt	77
Death of Veſpaſian, and ſucceſſion of Titus. Herculaneum and Pompeii deſtroyed by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius	79
Death of Titus, and ſucceſſion of Domitian. The age of Sil. Italicus, Martial, Apollon. Tyanæus, Valerius Flaccus, Solinus, Epictetus, Quintilian, Lupus, Agricola, &c.	81
Capitoline games inſtituted by Domitian, and celebrated every fourth year	86
Secular games celebrated. The war with Dacia begins	88
Domitian put to death by Stephanus, &c. and ſucceeded by Nerva. The age of Juvenal, Tacitus, Statius, &c.	96
Nerva dies, and is ſucceeded by Trajan	98
Pliny made proconſul of Bithynia	102
Dacia reduced to a Roman province	103
Trajan's expedition againſt Parthia. About this time floriſhed Florus, Suetonius, Pliny junior, Philo Byblius, Dion, Pruſæus, Plutarch, &c.	106
Trajan's column erected at Rome	114
Trajan dies, and is ſucceeded by Adrian	117
Adrian builds a wall in Britain	121
Adrian viſits Aſia and Egypt for ſeven years	126
He rebuilds Jeruſalem, and raiſes there a temple to Jupiter	130
The Jews rebel, and are defeated after a war of five years, and all baniſhed	131
Adrian dies, and is ſucceeded by Antoninus Pius. In the reign of Adrian floriſhed Theon, Phavorinus, Phlegon, Trallian, Ariſtides, Aquila, Saltius Julian, Polycarp, Arrian, Ptolemy, &c.	138

Antoninus

B. C.

Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians - 145
The worſhip of Serapis brought to Rome - 146
Antoninus dies, and is ſucceeded by M. Aurelius and L. Verus, the laſt of which reigned nine years. In the reign of Antoninus floriſhed Maximus Tyrius, Pauſanias, Diophantes, Lucian, Hermogenes, Polyænus, Appian, Artemidorus, Juſtin the martyr, Apuleius, &c. - - - - 161
A war with Parthia, which continues three years - - 162
A war againſt the Marcomanni, which continues five years - 169
Another, which continues three years - - 177
M. Aurelius dies, and Commodus ſucceeds. In the laſt reign, floriſhed Galen, Athenagoras, Tatian, Athenæus, Montanus, Diogenes Laertius - - - - 180
Commodus makes peace with the Germans - - 181
Commodus put to death by Martia and Lætus. He is ſucceeded for a few months by Pertinax, who is murdered, 193, and four rivals ariſe, Didius Julianus, Peſcennius Niger, Severus, and Albinus. Under Commodus floriſhed J. Pollux, Theodotion, St. Irenæus, &c. - - - - - 192
Niger is defeated by Severus at Iſſus - - - 194
Albinus defeated in Gaul - - - - 198
Severus conquers the Parthians - - - 200
Severus viſits Britain, and builds a wall there - - 207
Severus dies at York, and is ſucceeded by Caracalla and Geta. In his reign floriſhed Tertullian, Minutius Felix, Papinianus, Clemens of Alexandria, Philoſtratus, Plotianus, and Bulas 211
Geta killed by his brother Caracalla - 212
The ſeptuagint diſcovered. Caracalla murdered by Macrinus. Floriſhed Oppian - - - - 217
Opilius Macrinus killed by the ſoldiers, and ſucceeded by Heliogabalus - - - - - 218
Alexander Severus ſucceeds Heliogabalus. The Goths then exacted an annual payment not to invade or moleſt the Roman empire. The age of Julius Africanus - - 222
The Arſacidæ of Parthia are conquered by Artaxerxes, king of Media, and their empire deſtroyed - - - 229
Alexander defeats the Perſians - - - 234
Alexander killed, and ſucceeded by Maximinus. At that time floriſhed Dion Caſſius, Origen, and Ammonius - - 235
The two Gordians ſucceed Maximinus, and are put to death by Pupienus, who ſoon after is deſtroyed, with Balbinus, by the ſoldiers of the younger Gordian - - - - 236
Sabinianus defeated in Africa - - - 240
Gordian marches againſt the Perſians - - 242
He is put to death by Philip, who ſucceeds, and makes peace with Sapor. About this time floriſhed Cenſorius, and Gregory Thaumaturgus - - - 244
Philip killed, and ſucceeded by Decius. Herodian floriſhed 249
Decius ſucceeded by Gallus - - - 251
A great peſtilence over the empire - - 252
Gallus dies, and is ſucceeded by Æmilianus, Valerianus, and Gallienus. In the reign of Gallus floriſhed St. Cyprian and Plotinus 254

The

	A. D.
The empire is haraſſed by 30 tyrants ſucceſſively - -	258
Valerian is taken by Sapor and flead alive - -	260
Odenatus governs the eaſt for Gallienus - - -	264
The Scythians and Goths defeated - -	267
Gallienus killed, and ſucceeded by Claudius. In this reign floriſhed Longinus, Paulus Samoſatenus, &c. - -	268
Claudius conquers the Goths, and kills 300,000 of them. Zenobia takes poſſeſſion of Egypt - - -	269
Aurelian ſucceeds - - - -	270
Zenobia defeated by Aurelian at Edeſſa - -	273
Dacia ceded to the Barbarians by the emperor - -	274
Aurelian killed, and ſucceeded by Tacitus, who died after a reign of ſix months, and was ſucceeded by Florianus, and, two months after, by Probus - - - -	275
Probus makes an expedition into Gaul - - -	277
He defeats the Perſians in the eaſt - - -	280
Probus is put to death, and ſucceeded by Carus, and his ſons Carinus and Numerianus - - - -	282
Diocleſian ſucceeds - - - - -	284
The empire attacked by the Barbarians of the north. Diocleſian takes Maximianus as his imperial colleague - -	286
Britain recovered, after a tyrant's uſurpation of 10 years. Alexandria taken by Diocleſian - - - -	296
Diocleſian and Maximianus abdicate the empire, and live in retirement, ſucceeded by Conſtantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus, the two Cæſars. About this period floriſhed J. Capitolinus, Arnobius, Gregory and Hermogenes, the lawyers, Ælius Spartianus, Hierocles, Flavius Vopiſcus, Trebellius Pollio, &c.	304
Conſtantius dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon - -	306
At this time there were four emperors, Conſtantine, Licinius, Maximianus, and Maxentius - - -	308
Maxentius defeated and killed by Conſtantine - -	312
The emperor Conſtantine begins to favor the Chriſtian religion	319
Licinius defeated and baniſhed by Conſtantine - -	324
The ſeat of empire removed from Rome to Conſtantinople -	328
Conſtantinople ſolemnly dedicated by the emperor on the eleventh of May - - - - - -	330
Conſtantine orders all the heathen temples to be deſtroyed -	331
The death of Conſtantine, and ſucceſſion of his three ſons Conſtantinus, Conſtans, and Conſtantius. In the reign of Conſtantine floriſhed Lactantius and Athanaſius - - -	337
Conſtantine the Younger defeated and killed by Conſtans at Aquileia	340
Conſtans killed in Spain by Magnentius - -	350
Gallus put to death by Conſtantius - - -	354
One hundred and fifty cities of Aſia ruined by an earthquake	358
Conſtantius and Julian quarrel, and prepare for war; but the former dies the next year, and leaves the latter, ſole emperor. About this period floriſhed Ælius Donatus, Eutropius, Libanius, Ammian. Marcellinus, &c. - - -	360
Julian dies, and is ſucceeded by Jovian. In Julian's reign floriſhed Gregory Nazianzen, Themiſtius, Aurelius Victor, &c.	363

Upon

	A. D.
Upon the death of Jovian, and the ſucceſſion of Valens and Valentinian, the empire is divided, the former being emperor of the eaſt, and the other of the weſt	364
Gratian taken as partner in the weſtern empire by Valentinian	367
Firmus, tyrant of Africa, defeated	373
Valentinian the Second ſucceeds Valentinian the Firſt	375
The Goths permitted to ſettle in Thrace, on being expelled by the Huns	376
Theodoſius the Great ſucceeds Valens in the eaſtern empire	379
Gratian killed and defeated by Andragathius	383
The tyrant Maximus defeated and put to death by Theodoſius	388
Eugenius uſurps the weſtern empire, and is two years after defeated by Theodoſius	392
Theodoſius dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſons, Arcadius in the eaſt, and Honorius in the weſt. In the reign of Theodoſius floriſhed Auſonius, Eunapius, Pappus, Theon, Prudentius, St. Auſtin, St. Jerome, St. Ambroſe, &c.	395
Gildo, defeated by his own brother, kills himſelf	398
Stilicho defeats 200,000 of the Goths at Feſulæ	405
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, permitted to ſettle in Spain and France by Honorius	406
Theodoſius the Younger ſucceeds Arcadius in the eaſt, having Iſdegerdes, king of Perſia, as his guardian, appointed by his father	408
Rome plundered by Alaric, king of the Viſigoths	410
The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain	412
The kingdom of the Burgundians is begun in Alſace	413
The Viſigoths found a kingdom at Thoulouſe	414
The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths	417
The kingdom of the French begins on the Lower Rhine	420
The death of Honorius, and ſucceſſion of Valentinian the Third. Under Honorius floriſhed Sulpicius Severus, Macrobius, Anianus, Panodorus, Stobæus, Servius the commentator, Hypatia, Pelagius Syneſius, Cyrill, Oroſius, Socrates, &c.	423
Theodoſius eſtabliſhes public ſchools at Conſtantinople, and attempts the reſtoration of learning	425
Pannonia recovered from the Huns by the Romans. The Vandals paſs into Africa	427
The French defeated by Ætius	428
The Theodoſian code publiſhed	435
Genſeric, the Vandal, takes Carthage, and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa	439
Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe	447
The Romans abandon Britain for ever	448
Theodoſius the Second dies, and is ſucceeded by Marcianus. About this time floriſhed Zozimus, Neſtorius, Theodoret, Sozomen, Olympiodorus, &c.	450
The city of Venice firſt began to be known	452
Death of Valentinian the Third, who is ſucceeded by Maximus for two months, by Avitus for ten, and, after an inter-regnum of ten months, by Majorianus	454

Rome

	A. D.
Rome taken by Genſeric	455
Marcianus dies, and is ſucceeded by Leo, ſirnamed the Thracian	457
Severus ſucceeds in the weſtern empire	461
Anthemus ſucceeds in the weſtern empire, after an inter-regnum of two years	467
Olybius ſucceeds Anthemus, and is ſucceeded, the next year, by Glycerius, and Glycerius by Nepos	472
Nepos is ſucceeded by Auguſtulus. Leo junior, ſon of Ariadne, though an infant, ſucceeds his grandfather Leo in the eaſtern empire, and, ſome months after, is ſucceeded by his father Zeno	474
The weſtern empire is deſtroyed by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who aſſumes the title of king of Italy. About that time floriſhed Eutyches, Proſper, Victorius, Sidonius Apollinaris	476
Theodoric, king of the Oſtrogoths, revolts about this time, and conquers Italy. About this time floriſhed Boethius and Symmachus	488
After the death of Zeno in the eaſt, Ariadne married Anaſtaſius, ſirnamed the Silentiary, who aſcends the vacant throne	491
Juſtin the Firſt, a peaſant of Dalmatia, makes himſelf emperor	518
Juſtinian the Firſt, nephew of Juſtin, ſucceeds. Under his glorious reign floriſhed Beliſarius, Procopius, Proclus, Narſes, &c.	527
Juſtinian publiſhes his celebrated code of laws	528
Conqueſt of Africa by Beliſarius, and that of Rome, two years after	534
Italy is invaded by the Franks	538
The Roman conſulſhip ſuppreſſed by Juſtinian	541
The beginning of the Turkiſh empire in Aſia	545
Defeat and death of Totila, the Gothic king of Italy	552
Juſtin the Second, ſon of Vigilantia, the ſiſter of Juſtinian, ſucceeds	565
Part of Italy conquered by the Lombards	568
Tiberius the Second, an officer of the imperial guard, is adopted, and, ſoon after, ſucceeds	578
Maurice, the Cappadocian, ſon-in-law of Tiberius, ſucceeds	582
Gregory the Firſt, ſirnamed the Great, fills St. Peter's chair at Rome	590
About this time the Saxon Heptarchy began in England	600
Phocas, a ſimple centurion, is elected emperor, after the revolt of the ſoldiers, and the murder of Maurice and of his children	602
Heraclius, an officer in Africa, ſucceeds, after the murder of the uſurper Phocas	610
The conqueſts of Choſroes, king of Perſia, in Syria, Egypt, Aſia Minor, and, afterwards, his ſiege of Rome	611
Mahomet, in his 53d year, flies from Mecca to Medina, which forms the firſt year of the Hegira, the era of the Mahometans	622
Conſtantinople is beſieged by the Perſians and Arabs	626
Death of Mahomet	632
Conſtantine the Third, ſon of Heraclius, in partnerſhip with Heracleonas, his brother by the ſame father, aſſumes the imperial purple. Conſtantine reigns 103 days, and, after his death, his ſon, Conſtantine's ſon Conſtans is declared emperor, tho' Heracleonas, with his mother Martina, wiſhed to continue in poſſeſſion of the ſupreme power	641

Conſtantine

A. D.

Conſtantine the Fourth, ſirnamed Pogonatus, ſucceeds, on the murder of his father in Sicily. Conſtantinople is firſt beſieged by the Arabs - - - - - 668

Juſtinian the Second ſucceeds his father Conſtantine. In his exile of 10 years the purple was uſurped by Leontius and Abſimerus Tiberius. His reſtoration happened 705 - - - 685

Africa finally conquered by the Arabs - - - 709

Bardanes, ſirnamed Philippicus, ſucceeds at Conſtantinople, on the murder of Juſtinian - - - - 711

Spain is conquered by the Arabs. Acceſſion of Artemius, or Anaſtaſius the Second, to the throne - - - 713

Second ſiege of Conſtantinople by the Arabs. Anaſtaſius abdicates, and is ſucceeded by Theodoſius the Third, who, two years after, yields to the ſuperior influence of Leo the Third, the firſt of the Iſaurian dynaſty - - - - 716

Conſtantine the Fifth, ſirnamed Copronymus, ſucceeds his father Leo 741

Leo the Fourth, ſon of Conſtantine, ſucceeds, and, five years after, is ſucceeded by his wife Irene and his ſon Conſtantine the Sixth 775

Irene murders her ſon and reigns alone - - 792

Charlemagne is crowned emperor of Rome and of the weſtern empire. About this time the Popes ſeparate themſelves from the princes of Conſtantinople - - - 800

Egbert aſcends the throne of England, but the total reduction of the Saxon heptarchy is not effected till 26 years after - - 801

Nicephorus the Firſt, great treaſurer of the empire, ſucceeds 802

Stauracius, ſon of Nicephorus, and Michael the Firſt, ſirnamed Rhangabe, the huſband of Procopia, ſiſter of Stauracius, aſſume the purple - - - - 811

Leo the Fifth, the Armenian, though but an officer of the palace, aſcends the throne of Conſtantinople - - 813

Michael the Second, the Thracian, ſirnamed the Stammerer, ſucceeds, after the murder of Leo - - - 820

Theophilus ſucceeds his father Michael - - - 829

Origin of the Ruſſian monarchy - - - 839

Michael the Third ſucceeds his father Theophilus - - 842

Michael is murdered, and ſucceeded by Baſil the Firſt, the Macedonian - - - - - 867

Baſil is ſucceeded by his ſon Leo the Sixth, the philoſopher 886

Death of Alfred, king of England, after a reign of 30 years 901

Alexander, brother of Leo, ſucceeds, with his nephew Conſtantine the Seventh, ſirnamed Porphyrogenitus - - 911

Romanus the Firſt, ſirnamed Lecapenus, general of the fleet, uſurps the throne, with his three ſons, Chriſtopher, Stephen, and Conſtantine the Eighth - - - 919

The ſons of Romanus conſpire againſt their father, and the tumults this occaſioned produced the reſtoration of Porphyrogenitus 945

Romanus the Second, ſon of Conſtantine the Seventh, by Helena, the daughter of Lecapenus, ſucceeds - - 959

Romanus, poiſoned by his wife Theophano, is ſucceeded by Nicephorus Phocas the Second, whom the empreſs, unable to reign alone under the title of protectreſs of her young children, had married - - - - - - 963

Nicephorus,

	A. D.
Nicephorus, at the inſtigation of Theophano, is murdered by John Zimiſces, who aſſumes the purple	969
Baſil the Second, and Conſtantine the Ninth, the two ſons of Romanus by Theophano, ſucceed on the death of Zimiſces	976
Conſtantine becomes ſole emperor on the death of his brother	1025
Romanus the Third, ſirnamed Argyrus, a patrician, ſucceeds, by marrying Zoe, the daughter of the late monarch	1028
Zoe, after proſtituting herſelf to a Paphlagonian money lender, cauſes her huſband Romanus to be poiſoned, and, afterwards, marries her favorite, who aſcends the throne under the name of Michael the Fourth	1034
Zoe adopts for her ſon Michael the Fifth, the trade of whoſe father (careening veſſels) had procured him the ſirname of Calaphates	1041
Zoe, and her ſiſter Theodora, are made ſole empreſſes by the populace, but, after two months, Zoe, though 60 years old, takes, for her third huſband, Conſtantine the Tenth, who ſucceeds	1042
The Turks invade the Roman empire	1050
After the death of Conſtantine, Theodora recovers the ſovereignty, and, 19 months after, adopts, as her ſucceſſor, Michael the Sixth, ſirnamed Stratioticus	1054
Iſaac Commenus the Firſt choſen emperor by the ſoldiers	1057
Iſaac abdicates, and, when his brother refuſes to ſucceed him, he appoints his friend Conſtantine the Eleventh, ſirnamed Ducas	1059
The crown of England is transferred from the head of Harold by the battle of Haſtings, October 14th, to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy	1066
On the death of Ducas, his wife Eudocia, inſtead of protecting his three ſons, Michael, Andronicus, and Conſtantine, uſurps the ſovereignty, and marries Romanus the Third, ſirnamed Diogenes	1067
Romanus being taken priſoner by the Turks, the three young princes aſcend the throne, under the name of Michael Parapinaces the Seventh, Andronicus the Firſt, and Conſtantine the Twelfth	1071
The general Nicephorus Botaniates the Third, aſſumes the purple	1078
Alexius Commenus the Firſt, nephew of Iſaac the Firſt, aſcends the throne. His reign is rendered illuſtrious by the pen of his daughter, the princeſs Anna Commena. The Normans, under Robert, of Apulia, invade the eaſtern empire	1081
Aſia Minor finally conquered by the Turks	1084
Acceſſion of William the Second to the Engliſh throne	1087
The firſt cruſade	1095
Jeruſalem conquered by the Turks	1096
Jeruſalem retaken by the cruſaders	1099
Henry the Firſt ſucceeds to the throne of England	1100
John, or Calojohannes, ſon of Alexius, ſucceeds at Conſtantinople	1118
Acceſſion of Stephen to the Engliſh crown	1135
Manuel, ſon of John, ſucceeds	1143
The ſecond cruſade	1147
Henry the Second ſucceeds in England	1154
Conqueſt of Egypt by the Turks	1169
Alexius the Second ſucceeds his father Manuel	1180

From

A. D.

From the diſorders of the government, on account of the minority of Alexius, Andronicus, the grandſon of the great Alexius, is named Guardian, but he murders Alexius, and aſcends the throne. 1183

Andronicus is cruelly put to death, and Iſaac Angelus, a deſcendant of the great Alexius by the female line, ſucceeds - 1185

Richard the Firſt ſucceeds his father Henry in England. The third cruſade, and the ſiege of Acre - - - - 1189

Alexius Angelus, brother of Iſaac, revolts, and uſurps the ſovereignty, by putting out the eyes of the emperor - 1195

John ſucceeds to the Engliſh throne - - - 1199

Conſtantinople is beſieged and taken by the Latins, and Iſaac is taken from his dungeon and replaced on the throne with his ſon Alexius. This year is remarkable for the fourth cruſade 1203

The father and ſon are murdered by Alexius Mourzouſle, and Conſtantinople is again beſieged and taken by the French and Venetians, who elect Baldwin, count of Flanders, emperor of the eaſt. In the mean time, Theodore Laſcaris makes himſelf emperor of Nice; Alexius, grandſon of the tyrant Andronicus, becomes emperor of Trebizond; and Michael, an illegitimate child of the Angeli, founds an empire in Epirus - - 1204

The emperor Baldwin is defeated by the Bulgarians, and, next year, is ſucceeded by his brother Henry - - 1205

Reign and conqueſts of the great Zingis Khan, firſt emperor of the Moguls and Tartars, till the time of his death 1227 - 1206

Magna Charta granted to the Engliſh barons by king John 1215

Henry the Third ſucceeds his father John on the Engliſh throne 1216

Peter of Courtenay, the huſband of Yolanda, ſiſter of the two laſt emperors, Baldwin and Henry, is made emperor by the Latins 1217

The fifth cruſade - - - - - 1218

Robert, ſon of Peter Courtenay, ſucceeds - - 1221

Theodore Laſcaris is ſucceeded on the throne of Nice by his ſon-in-law, John Ducas Vataces - - - 1222

John of Brienne, and Baldwin the Second, ſon of Peter, ſucceed on the throne of Conſtantinople - - - 1228

Baldwin alone - - - - - - 1237

Origin of the Ottomans - - - - - 1240

Ducas Vataces is ſucceeded on the throne of Nice by his ſon Theodore Laſcaris the Second - - - 1255

Laſcaris ſuceeeded by his ſon John Laſcaris, a minor - 1259

Michael Palæologus, ſon of the ſiſter of the queen of Theodore Laſcaris, aſcends the throne, after the murder of the young prince's guardian - - - - - 1260

Conſtantinople is recovered from the Latins by the Greek emperors of Nice - - - - - - 1261

Edward the Firſt ſucceeds on the Engliſh throne - - 1272

Michael Palæologus dies, and his ſon Andronicus, who had already reigned nine years conjointly with his father, aſcends the throne 1282

Edward the Second ſucceeds to the Engliſh crown - 1307

Tranſlation of the holy ſee to Avignon, which alienation continues 68 years, till the return of Gregory the Eleventh - 1309

Edward

	A. D.
Edward the Third ſucceeds in England	1327
Andronicus adopts, as his colleagues, Manuel, and his grandſon, the younger Andronicus. Manuel dying, Andronicus revolts againſt his grandfather, who abdicates	1328
About this time floriſhed Leo Pilatus, a Greek profeſſor at Florence, Barlaam, Petrarch, Boccace, and Manuel Chryſoloras, where may be fixed the era of the revival of Greek literature in Italy	1339
Andronicus is ſucceeded by his ſon John Palæologus, in the ninth year of his age. John Cantacuzene, who had been left guardian of the young prince, aſſumes the purple. Firſt paſſage of the Turks into Europe	1341
The battle of Crecy	1346
Seditions of Rienzi at Rome, and his elevation to the tribuneſhip	1347
Eſtabliſhment of the Ottomans in Europe	1353
Cantacuzene abdicates the purple	1355
The battle of Poictiers	1356
Riſe of Timour, or Tamerlane, to the throne of Samarcand, and his extenſive conqueſts till his death, after a reign of 35 years	1370
Acceſſion of Richard the Second to the Engliſh throne	1377
Manuel ſucceeds his father John Palæologus	1391
Acceſſion of Henry the Fourth in England	1399
Henry the Fourth is ſucceeded by his ſon Henry the Fifth	1413
Battle of Agincourt	1415
Henry the Sixth ſucceeds to the throne of England. Conſtantinople is beſieged by Amurath the Second, the Turkiſh emperor	1422
John Palæologus the Second ſucceeds his father Manuel	1425
Conſtantine, one of the ſons of Manuel, aſcends the throne after his brother John	1448
Mahomet the Second, emperor of the Turks, beſieges and takes Conſtantinople on the 29th of May. Fall of the eaſtern empire. The captivity of the Greeks, and the extinction of the imperial families of the Commeni and Palæologi. About this time, the Yorkiſts in England began to aſpire to the crown, and, by their ambitious views, to deluge the whole kingdom in blood	1453

A CLASSICAL

A

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

&c. &c. &c.

A B

ABA & Abæ, a town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo, ſirnamed Abæus. The inhabitants, called Abantes, were of Thracian origin. After the ruin of their country by Xerxes, they migrated to Eubœa, which from them was called Abantis. Some of them paſſed afterwards from Eubœa into Ionia. *Herodot.* 8, c. 33.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 55.—A city of Caria.—Another of Arabia Felix.—A mountain near Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

ABACĒNE, a country of Sicily near Meſſana. *Diod.* 14.

ABĂLUS, an iſland in the German ocean, where, as the ancients ſuppoſed, the amber dropped from the trees. *Plin.* 37, c. 2. If a man was drowned there, and his body never appeared above the water, propitiatory ſacrifices were offered to his manes during a hundred years.

ABĂNA, a place of Capua. *Cic. contra Rull.*

ABANTES, a people of Peloponneſus, who built a town in Phocis called Aba, after their leader Abas, whence alſo their name originated: they afterwards went to Eubœa. [*Vid.* Abantis.] *Herodot.* 1, c. 146.

ABANTIAS, & Abantiădes, a patronymic given to the deſcendants of Abas king of Argos, ſuch as Acriſius, Danae, Perſeus, Atalanta, &c. *Ovid.*

ABANTĬDAS made himſelf maſter of Sicyon, after he had murdered Clinias the father of Aratus. He was himſelf ſoon after aſſaſſinated, *B. C.* 251. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABANTIS, or Abantias, an ancient name of the iſland of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who ſettled in it from Phocis. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——Alſo a country of Epirus. *Pauſ.* 5. c. 22.

ABARBAREA, one of the Naiades, mother of Æſepus and Pedaſus by Bucolion, Laomedon's eldeſt ſon. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 12.

A B

ABARIMON, a country of Scythia, near mount Imaus. The inhabitants are ſaid to have their toes behind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ABĂRIS, a man killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 86.——A Rutulian killed by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.—A Scythian, ſon of Seuthes, in the age of Crœſus, or the Trojan war, who received a flying arrow from Apollo, with which he gave oracles, and tranſported himſelf wherever he pleaſed. He is ſaid to have returned to the Hyperborean countries from Athens without eating, and to have made the Trojan Palladium with the bones of Pelops. Some ſuppoſe that he wrote treatiſes in Greek; and it is reported, that there is a Greek manuſcript of his epiſtles to Phalaris in the library of Auſburg. But there were perhaps two perſons of that name. *Herodot.* 4, c. 36.—*Strab.* 7.

ABĀRUS, an Arabian prince, who perfidiouſly deſerted Craſſus in his expedition againſt Parthia. *Appian. in Parth.*—He is called Mezeres by *Flor.* 3, c. 11. and Ariamnes by *Plut. in Craſſ.*

ABAS, a mountain in Syria, where the Euphrates riſes— A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani. *Plut. in Pomp.*—A ſon of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 7.—The 11th king of Argos, ſon of Belus, ſome ſay of Lynceus and Hypermneſtra, was famous for his genius and valor. He was father to Prœtus and Acriſius, and built Abæ. He reigned 23 years. B. C. 1384. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16, l. 10, c. 35.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—One of Æneas's companions, killed in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 170.—Another loſt in the ſtorm which drove Æneas to Carthage. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 123.—A Latian chief, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt

Turnus, and was killed by Laufus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 170, &c.—A Greek killed by the Trojans, at the burning of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 286.—A centaur, famous for his ſkill in hunting. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 306.—A ſoothſayer, to whom the Spartans erected a ſtatue for his ſervices to Lyſander. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 9.—A ſon of Neptune. *Hygin. fab.* 157.—A ſophiſt who wrote two treatiſes, one on hiſtory, the other on rhetoric: the time in which he lived is unknown.—A man who wrote an account of Troy. He is quoted by Servius in *Virg. Æn.* 9.

ABASA, an iſland in the Red Sea, near Æthiopia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 26.

ABASITIS, a part of Myſia in Aſia. *Strab.*

ABASSENA or Abaſſinia. *Vid.* Abyſſinia.

ABASSUS, a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

ABATOS, an iſland near Memphis in Egypt, abounding with flax and papyrus. Oſiris was buried there. *Lucan.* 10, v. 323.

ABDALONIMUS, one of the deſcendants of the kings of Sidon, ſo poor, that to maintain himſelf, he worked in a garden. When Alexander took Sidon, he made him king, and enlarged his poſſeſſions on account of his great diſintereſtedneſs. *Juſtin.* 11, c. 10.—*Curt.* 4, c. 1.

ABDERA, a town of Hiſpania Bætica, built by the Carthaginians. *Strab.* 3.—A maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules, in memory of Abderus, one of his favorites. The Clazomenians and Teians beautified it. Some ſuppoſe that Abdera, the ſiſter of Diomedes, built it. The air was ſo unwholeſome, and the inhabitants of ſuch a ſluggiſh diſpoſition, that ſtupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens*. It gave birth to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecatæus. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 4, ep. 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 186.—*Mart.* 10, ep. 25.

ABDERIA, a town of Spain. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ABDERITES, a people of Pæonia, obliged to leave their country on account of the great number of rats and frogs which infeſted it. *Juſtin.* 15, c. 2.

ABDERUS, a man of Locris, arm-bearer to Hercules, was torn to pieces by the mares of Diomedes, which the hero had entruſted to his care when going to war againſt the Biſtones. Hercules built a city, which, in honor of his friend, he called Abdera. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Philoſtrat.* 2, c. 25.

ABEATÆ, a people of Achaia. *Plin.* 4, c. 6.

ABELLA, a town of Campania, whoſe inhabitants were called Abellani. Its nuts, called *avellanæ*, were famous. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 740.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 5.

ABIA, formerly Ire, a maritime town of Meſſenia, one of the ſeven cities promiſed to Achilles by Agamemnon. It is called after Abia, daughter of Hercules, and nurſe of Hyllus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 292.

ABENDA, a town of Caria, whoſe inhabitants were the firſt who raiſed temples to the city of Rome.

ABII, a nation between Scythia and Thrace. They lived upon milk, were fond of celibacy, and enemies to war. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 6. According to *Curt.* 7, c. 6, they ſurrendered to Alexander, after they had been independent ſince the reign of Cyrus.

ABILA, or Abyla, a mountain of Africa, in that part which is neareſt to the oppoſite mountain called Calpe, on the coaſt of Spain, only eighteen miles diſtant. Theſe two mountains are called the columns of Hercules, and were ſaid formerly to be united, till the hero ſeparated them, and made a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic ſeas. *Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 5, l. 2, c. 6.

ABISARES, an Indian prince, who offered to ſurrender to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

ABISARIS, a country beyond the Hydaſpes in India. *Arrian.*

ABISONTES, ſome inhabitants of the Alps. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.

ABLETES, a people near Troy.

ABOBRICA, a town of Luſitania.——Another in Spain.

ABOECRITUS, a Bœotian general, killed with a thouſand men, in a battle at Chæronea, againſt the Ætolians. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABOLANI, a people of Latium, near Alba. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

ABOLUS, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

ABONITEICHOS, a town of Galatia. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

ABORACA, a town of Sarmatia.

ABORIGINES, the original inhabitants of Italy, under the reign of Saturn. Their poſterity was called Latini, from Latinus one of their kings. They aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. Rome was built in their country. The word ſignifies, without origin, or whoſe origin is not known. *Liv.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 10.—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

ABORRAS, a river of Meſopotamia. *Strab.* 16.

ABRADATES, a king of Suſa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken priſoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, ſurrendered himſelf and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the firſt battle he undertook in the cauſe of Cyrus, and his wife ſtabbed herſelf on his corpſe. Cyrus raiſed a monument on their tomb. *Xenoph. Cyrop.* 5, 6, &c.

ABRENTIUS, was made governor of

Tarentum by Hannibal. He betrayed his truſt to gain the favors of a beautiful woman, whoſe brother was in the Roman army. *Polyæn.* 8.

ABROCŎMAS, ſon of Darius, was in the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. He was killed at Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 224.

ABRODIÆTUS, a name given to Parrhaſius the painter, on account of the ſumptuous manner of his living. *Vid.* Parrhaſius.

ABRON, an Athenian, who wrote a treatiſe concerning the religion of the ancient Greeks.——A grammarian of Rhodes, who taught rhetoric at Rome. Another who wrote a treatiſe on Theocritus.—A Spartan, ſon of Lycurgus the orator. *Plut. in* 10. *Orat.*——A native of Argos, famous for his debauchery.

ABRONYCUS, an Athenian, very ſerviceable to Themiſtocles in his embaſſy to Sparta. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 91. *Herodot.* 8, c. 21.

ABRONIUS, Silo, a Latin poet in the Auguſtan age. He wrote ſome fables. *Senec.*

ABROTA, the wife of Niſus, the youngeſt of the ſons of Ægeus. As a monument to her chaſtity, Niſus, after her death, ordered the garments which ſhe wore to become the models of faſhion in Megara. *Plut. Quæſt. Græc.*

ABROTŎNUM, the mother of Themiſtocles. *Plut. in Them.*——A town of Africa, near the Syrtes. *Plin.* 5, c. 4.——A harlot of Thrace. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABRUS, a city of the Sapæi. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 10.

ABRYPŎLIS, an ally of Rome, driven from his poſſeſſions by Perſeus, the laſt king of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 13 & 41.

ABSĒUS, a giant, ſon of Tartarus and Terra. *Hygin. Præf. fab.*

ABSINTHII, a people on the coaſts of Pontus, where there is alſo a mountain of the ſame name. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

ABSŎRUS, Abſyrtis, Abſyrtides, Iſlands in the Adriatic, or near Iſtria, where Abſyrtus was killed, whence their name. *Strab.* 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

ABSYRTOS, a river falling into the Adriatic ſea, near which Abſyrtus was murdered. *Lucan.* 3, v. 190.

ABSYRTUS, a ſon of Æetes king of Colchis and Hypſea. His ſiſter Medea, as ſhe fled away with Jaſon, tore his body to pieces, and ſtrewed his limbs in her father's way, to ſtop his purſuit. Some ſay that ſhe murdered him in Colchis, others, near Iſtria. It is ſaid that he arrived ſafe in Illyricum. The place where he was killed has been called Tomos, and the river adjoining to it, Abſyrtos. *Lucan* 3, v. 190.—*Strab.* 7.—*Hygin. Fab.* 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Flacc.* 8, v. 261.—*Ovid Triſt.* 3. *el.* 9. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 19.

ABULITES, governor of Suſa, betrayed his truſt to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province. *Curt.* 5, c. 2. *Diod.* 17.

ABYDĒNUS, a diſciple of Ariſtotle, too much indulged by his maſter. He wrote ſome hiſtorical treatiſes on Cyprus, Delos, Arabia and Aſſyria. *Phil. Jud. Joſeph. contr. Ap.*

ABŸDOS, a town of Egypt, where was the famous temple of Oſiris. *Plut. de Iſid. & Oſir.*——A city of Aſia, oppoſite Seſtos in Europe, built by the Mileſians, by permiſſion of king Gyges. It is famous for the amours of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built there acroſs the Helleſpont. The inhabitants being beſieged by Philip, the father of Perſeus, devoted themſelves to death with their families, rather than fall into the enemy's hands. *Liv.* 31, c. 18.—*Lucan* 2, v. 674.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 13.—*Muſæus in Her. & Leand.*

ABŸLA. *Vid.* Abïla.

ABŸLON, a city of Egypt.

ABYSSINIA, a large kingdom of Africa, in Upper Æthiopia, where the Nile takes its riſe. The inhabitants are ſaid to be of Arabian origin, and were little known to the ancients.

ACACALLIS, a nymph, mother of Philander & Phylacis by Apollo. Theſe children were expoſed to the wild beaſts in Crete; but a goat giving them her milk, preſerved them, *Pauſ.* 10, c. 16.—A daughter of Minos, mother of Cydon, by Mercury. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.

ACACĒSIUM, a town of Arcadia, built by Acacus ſon of Lycaon. Mercury, ſirnamed Acaceſius, was worſhipped there. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 3, 36, &c.

ACACIUS, a rhetorician in the age of the emperor Julian.

ACADĒMIA, a place ſurrounded with trees near Athens, belonging to Academus, from whom the name is derived. Some derive the word from ἐκὰς δημος, removed from the people. Here Plato opened his ſchool of philoſophy, and from this, every place ſacred to learning has ever ſince been called Academia. To exclude from it profaneneſs and diſſipation, it was even forbidden to laugh there. It was called *Academia vetus*, to diſtinguiſh it from the ſecond academy founded by Arceſilaus, who made ſome few alterations in the Platonic philoſophy, and from the third which was eſtabliſhed by Carneades. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 3. —*Diog.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 35.

ACADĒMUS, an Athenian, who diſcovered to Caſtor & Pollux where Theſeus had concealed their ſiſter Helen, for which they amply rewarded him. *Plut. in Theſ.*

ACALANDRUS, or Acalyndrus, a river falling into the bay of Tarentum. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Acalle, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Acamarchis, one of the Oceanides.

Acămas, ſon of Theſeus and Phædra, went with Diomedes to demand Helen from the Trojans after her elopement from Menelaus. In his embaſſy he had a ſon by Laodice the daughter of Priam. He was concerned in the Trojan war, and afterwards built the town of Acamantium in Phrygia, and called a tribe after his own name at Athens. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 26.—*Q. Calab.* 12.—*Hygin.* 108.——A ſon of Antenor in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 11, v. 60, &c.

Acampsis, a river of Colchis.

Acantha, a nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower Acanthus.

Acanthus, a town of Macedonia, or, as ſome ſay, of Thrace, near mount Athos. It was founded by a colony from Andros. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 84. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Acăra, a town of Pannonia.—Another in Italy.

Acaria, a fountain of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Euryſtheus. *Strab.* 8.

Acarnania, (anciently Curetis), a country of Epirus, at the north of the Ionian ſea, divided from Ætolia by the Achelous. The inhabitants reckoned only 6 months in the year; they were luxurious, and addicted to pleaſure. Their horſes were famous. It received its name from Acarnas. *Plin.* 2, c. 90.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7, & 9.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 24. *Lucian in Dial. Meretr.*

Acarnas & Amphoterus, ſons of Alcmæon & Callirhoe. Alcmæon being murdered by the brothers of Alphesibœa his former wife, Callirhoe obtained from Jupiter, that her children, who were ſtill in the cradle, might grow up to puniſh their father's murderers. This was granted. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.

Acarnas & Acarnan, a ſtony mountain of Attica. *Senec. in Hippol.* v. 20.

Acasta, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 356.

Acastus, ſon of Pelias, king of Theſſaly, married Aſtydamia or Hyppolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, ſon of Æacus, when in baniſhment at her huſband's court. Peleus rejecting the addreſſes of Hyppolyte, was accuſed before Acaſtus of attempts upon her virtue, and ſoon after, at a chace, expoſed to wild beaſts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Theſſaly, and put to death Acaſtus and his wife. *Vid.* Peleus & Aſtydamia.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 306.—The ſecond archon of Athens. *Heroid.* 13, v. 25.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, &c.

Acathantus, a bay in the Red Sea. *Strab.* 16.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of Fauſtulus, ſhepherd of king Numitor's flocks. She brought up Romulus and Remus, who had been expoſed on the banks of the Tiber. From her wantonneſs, ſhe was called Lupa, (a proſtitute) whence the fable that Romulus was ſuckled by a ſhe-wolf. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 18.—*Liv.* 1, c. 4.——The Romans yearly celebrated certain feſtivals [*vid. Laurentalia*] in honor of another proſtitute of the ſame name, which aroſe from this circumſtance: the keeper of the temple of Hercules, one day playing at dice, made the god one of the number, on condition that if Hercules was defeated, he ſhould make him a preſent; but if he conquered, he ſhould be entertained with an elegant feaſt, and ſhare his bed with a beautiful female. Hercules was victorious, and accordingly Acca was conducted to the bed of Hercules, who in reality came to ſee her, and told her in the morning to go into the ſtreets, and ſalute with a kiſs the firſt man ſhe met. This was Tarrutius, an old unmarried man, who, not diſpleaſed with Acca's liberty, loved her, and made her the heireſs of all his poſſeſſions. Theſe, at her death, ſhe gave to the Roman people, whence the honors paid to her memory. *Plut. Quæſt. Rom. & in Romul.*—A companion of Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 820.

Accia or Atia, daughter of Julia, & M. Atius Balbus, was the mother of Auguſtus, and died about 40 years B. C. *Dio.*—*Suet. in Aug.* 4.

Accĭla, a town of Sicily. *Liv.* 24, c. 35.

L. Accius, a Roman tragic poet, whoſe roughneſs of ſtyle Quintilian has imputed to the unpoliſhed age in which he lived. He tranſlated ſome of the tragedies of Sophocles, but of his numerous pieces only ſome of the names are known; and among theſe, his Nuptiæ, Mercator, Neoptolemus, Phœnice, Medea, Atreus, &c. The great marks of honor which he received at Rome, may be collected from this circumſtance: that a man was ſeverely reprimanded by a magiſtrate for mentioning his name without deference. Some few of his verſes may be found preſerved in Cicero and other writers. He died about 180 years B. C. *Horat.* 2. ep. 1, v. 56.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 19.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 16.—A famous orator of Piſaurum in Cicero's age.

Accius Tullius, a prince of the Volſci, very inimical to the Romans. Coriolanus, when baniſhed by his countrymen, fled to him, and led his armies againſt Rome. *Liv.* 2, c. 37.—*Plut. in Coriol.*

Acco, a general of the Senones in Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 4 & 44.—An old woman who fell mad on ſeeing her deformity in a looking-glaſs. *Heſych.*

Accua, a town in Italy. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

Ace, a town in Phœnicia, called alſo Ptolemais. *C. Nep. in Datam.* c. 5.——A place

place of Arcadia near Megalopolis, where Oreſtes was cured from the perſecution of the furies, who had a temple here. *Pauſ.* 8, v. 34.

Acerātus, a ſoothſayer, who remained alone at Delphi when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants. *Herodot.* 8, c. 37.

Acerbas, a prieſt of Hercules at Tyre, who married Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 4.

Acerīna, a colony of the Brutii in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.

Acerræ, an ancient town of Campania, near the river Clanius, which often overflows the country. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 225.

Acersecŏmes, a ſirname of Apollo, which ſignifies *unſhorn*. *Juv.* 8, v. 128.

Aces, a river of Aſia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 117.

Acesia, part of the iſland of Lemnos; it received this name from Philoctetes, whoſe wound was cured there. *Philoſtr.*

Acesīnes, a river of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 25.

Acesīnus or Acesīnes, a river of Perſia falling into the Indus. Its banks produce reeds of ſuch an uncommon ſize, that a piece of them, particularly between two knots, can ſerve as a boat to croſs the water. *Juſtin.* 12. c. 9. *Plin.* 4. c. 12.

Acesius, a ſirname of Apollo, as god of medicine.

Acesta, a town of Sicily, called after king Aceſtes. It received alſo the name of Segeſta; it was built by Æneas, who left here part of his crew, as he was going to Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 718.

Acestes, ſon of Criniſus and Egeſta, was king of the country near Drepanum in Sicily. He aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, and kindly entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there, called Aceſta, from Aceſtes. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 36.

Acestium, a woman who ſaw all her relations inveſted with the ſacred office of torch-bearers in the feſtivals of Ceres. *Pauſ.* 1. c. 37.

Acestŏdōrus, a Greek hiſtorian, who mentions the review which Xerxes made of his forces before the battle of Salamis. *Plut. in Themiſt.*

Acestorīdes, an Athenian archon.——A Corinthian governor of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 19.

Acētes, one of Evander's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 30.

Achabȳtos, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple.

Achæa, a ſirname of Pallas, whoſe temple in Daunia was defended by dogs, who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other perſons. *Ariſtot. de Mirab.*—Ceres was called Achæa, from her lamentations at the loſs of Proſerpine. *Plut. in Iſid. & Oſir.*

Achæi, the deſcendants of Achæus, at firſt inhabited the country near Argos, but being driven by the Heraclidæ 80 years after the Trojan war, they retired among the Ionians, whoſe 12 cities they ſeized and kept. The names of theſe cities are Pelena, Ægira, Æges, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhypæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ. The inhabitants of theſe three laſt began a famous confederacy, 284 years B. C. which continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the *Achæan league*. Their arms were directed againſt the Ætolians for three years, with the aſſiſtance of Philip of Macedon, and they grew powerful by the conjunction of neighbouring ſtates, and freed their country from foreign ſlavery, till at laſt they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year's hoſtilities, the Achæan league was totally deſtroyed, B. C. 147. The Achæans extended the borders of their country by conqueſt, and even planted colonies in Magna Græcia.—The name of Achæi is generally applied to all the Greeks indiſcriminately, by the poets. *Vid.* Achaia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 145, l. 8, c. 36.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 164.—*Polyb.*—*Liv.* l. 27, 32, &c.—*Plut. in Philop.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 605.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1, &c.——Alſo a people of Aſia on the borders of the Euxine. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, el. 10, v. 27.

Achæium, a place of Troas oppoſite Tenedos. *Strab.* 8.

Achæmĕnes, a king of Perſia, among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; his deſcendants were called Achæmenides, and formed a ſeparate tribe in Perſia, of which the kings were members.—Cambyſes ſon of Cyrus, on his death-bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to ſuffer the Medes to recover their former power, and aboliſh the empire of Perſia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125, l. 3, c. 65, l. 7, c. 11, *Horat.* 2, od. 12, v. 21.—A Perſian, made governor of Egypt by Xerxes, B. C. 484.

Achæmenia, part of Perſia, called after Achæmenes.—Hence Achæmenius. *Horat. Epod.* 13, v. 12.

Achæmenīdes, a companion of Ulyſſes, abandoned on the coaſt of Sicily, where Æneas, on his voyage to Italy, found him *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 614.

Achæorum littus, a harbour in Cyprus. *Strab.*——In Troas,—In Æolia,—in Peloponneſus,—in the Euxine. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.

Achæorum statio, a place on the

coaſt of the Thracian Cherſoneſus, where Polyxena was ſacrificed to the ſhades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymneſtor, who had murdered her ſon Polydorus.

Achæus, a king of Lydia, hung by his ſubjects for his extortion. *Ovid. in Ib.*—A ſon of Xuthus of Theſſaly. He fled to Peloponneſus, after the accidental murder of a man; where the inhabitants were called, from him, Achæi. He afterwards returned to Theſſaly. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1.——A tragic poet of Eretria, who wrote 43 tragedies, of which ſome of the titles are preſerved, ſuch as Adraſtus, Linus, Cycnus, Eumenides, Philoctetes, Pirithous, Theſeus, Œdipus, &c.; of theſe only one obtained the prize. He lived ſome time after Sophocles. ——Another of Syracuſe, author of 10 tragedies.——A river which falls into the Euxine. *Arrian in Peripl.*——A relation of Antiochus the Great, appointed governor of all the king's provinces beyond Taurus. He aſpired to ſovereign power, which he diſputed for 8 years with Antiochus, and was at laſt betrayed by a Cretan. His limbs were cut off, and his body, ſewed in the ſkin of an aſs, was expoſed on a gibbet. *Polyb.* 8.

Achaia, called alſo Hellas, a country of Peloponneſus at the north of Elis on the bay of Corinth, which is now part of Livadia. It was originally called Ægialus *(ſhore)* from its ſituation. The Ionians called it Ionia, when they ſettled there; and it received the name of Achaia, from the Achæi, who diſpoſſeſſed the Ionians. *Vid. Achæi.*——A ſmall part of Phthiotis was alſo called Achaia, of which Alos was the capital.

Achaicum bellum. *Vid.* Achæi.

Achăra, a town near Sardis. *Strab.* 14.

Acharenses, a people of Sicily near Syracuſe. *Cic. in Verr.* 3.

Acharnæ, a village of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

Achātes, a friend of Æneas, whoſe fidelity was ſo exemplary that *Fidus Achates* became a proverb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 316.

Achĕlŏĭdes, a patronymic given to the Syrens as daughters of Achelous. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *Fab.* 15.

Achelorium, a river of Theſſaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

Achelōus, the ſon of Oceanus & Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the ſame name in Epirus. As one of the numerous ſuitors of Dejanira, daughter of Œneus, he entered the liſts againſt Hercules, and being inferior, changed himſelf into a ſerpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddeſs of Plenty. Some ſay that he was changed into a river after the victory of Hercules. This river is in Epirus. It riſes in mount Pindus, and divides Acarnania from Ætolia, and falls into the Ionian ſea. The ſand and mud which it carries down, have formed ſome iſlands at its mouth. This river is ſaid by ſome to have ſprung from the earth after the deluge. *Herodot.* 2, c. 10.—*Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, *fab.* 5, l. 9, *fab.* 1. *Amor.* 3, el. 6, v. 35.—*Apolled.* 1, c. 3 and 7, l. 2, c. 7.—*Hygin. præf. fab.*——A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus.—Another flowing from mount Sipylus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.

Acherdus, a tribe of Attica; hence Acherduſius. *Demoſth.*

Acherīmi, a people of Sicily. *Cic.* 3 *in Terr.*

Achĕron, a river of Theſprotia, in Epirus. Homer called it, from the dead appearance of its waters, one of the rivers of hell, and the fable has been adopted by all ſucceeding poets, who make the god of the ſtream to be the ſon of Ceres without a father, and ſay that he concealed himſelf in hell for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter ſtream, over which the ſouls of the dead are at firſt conveyed. It receives, ſay they, the ſouls of the dead, becauſe a deadly languor ſeizes them at the hour of diſſolution. Some make him ſon of Titan, and ſuppoſe that he was plunged into hell by Jupiter, for ſupplying the Titans with water. The word Acheron is often taken for hell itſelf. *Horat.* 1, od. 3, v. 36. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 492. *Æn.* 2, v. 295, &c. — *Strab.* 7. — *Lucan* 3, v. 16.—*Sil.* 2 *Silv.* 6, v. 80.—*Liv.* 8, c. 24.——A river of Elis in Peloponneſus.——Another on the Riphæan mountains. *Orpheus.*——Alſo a river in the country of the Brutii in Italy. *Juſtin* 12, c. 2.

Acherontia, a town of Apulia on a mountain. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 14.

Acherūsia, a lake of Campania near Capua. Diodorus, *lib.* 1. mentions, that in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acheruſia, and received ſentence according to the actions of their life. The boat was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence aroſe the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

Acherūsias, a place near Heraclea, where Hercules, as is reported, dragged Cerberus out of hell. *Xenoph. Anab.* 6.

Achētus, a river of Sicily. *Sil.* 14.

Achillas, a general of Ptolemy, who murdered Pompey the Great. *Plut. in Pomp.*—*Lucan* 8, v. 538.

Achilleus or Aquileus, a Roman general in Egypt, in the reign of Diocletian, who rebelled, and for 5 years maintained the imperial dignity at Alexandria. Diocletian at laſt marched againſt him; and becauſe he had ſupported a long ſeige, the emperor ordered him to be devoured by lions.

Achillea,

Achillēa, a peninſula near the mouth of the Boryſthenes. *Mela* 2, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 55 & 76.——An iſland at the mouth of the Iſter, where was the tomb of Achilles, over which it is ſaid that birds never flew. *Plin.* 10, c. 29.—A fountain of Miletus, whoſe waters riſe ſalted from the earth, and afterwards ſweeten in their courſe. *Athen.*

Achilleienses, a people near Macedonia. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.* 3.

Achillēis, a poem of Statius, in which he deſcribes the education and memorable actions of Achilles. This compoſition is imperfect. The poet's immature death deprived the world of a valuable hiſtory of the life and exploits of this famous hero.

Achilles, the ſon of Peleus and Thetis, was the braveſt of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which ſhe held him. His education was entruſted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him maſter of muſic, and, by feeding him with the marrow of wild beaſts, rendered him vigorous and active. He was taught eloquence by Phœnix, whom he ever after loved and reſpected. Thetis, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war, where ſhe knew he was to periſh, privately ſent him to the court of Lycomedes, where he was diſguiſed in a female dreſs, and, by his familiarity with the king's daughters, made Deidamia mother of Neoptolemus. As Troy could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, Ulyſſes went to the court of Lycomedes in the habit of a merchant, and expoſed jewels and arms to ſale. Achilles, chuſing the arms, diſcovered his ſex, and went to war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a ſtrong armour, which was proof againſt all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favorite miſtreſs, Briſeis, who had fallen to his lot at the diviſion of the booty of Lyrneſſus. For this affront, he refuſed to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action, and to revenge. [*Vid. Patroclus.*] He ſlew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpſe by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeaſing the ſhades of his friend, he permitted old Priam to carry away Hector's body. In the 10th year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and as he ſolicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is ſaid that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, of which wound he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honors were paid to him, and temples raiſed to his memory. It is ſaid, that after the taking of Troy, the ghoſt of Achilles appeared to the Greeks, and demanded of them Polyxena, who accordingly was ſacrificed on his tomb by his ſon Neoptolemus. Some ſay that this ſacrifice was voluntary, and that Polyxena was ſo grieved at his death that ſhe killed herſelf on his tomb. The Theſſalians yearly ſacrificed a black and a white bull on his tomb. It is reported that he married Helen after the ſiege of Troy; and others maintain, that this marriage happened after his death, in the iſland of Leuce, where many of the ancient heroes lived, as in a ſeparate elyſium. [*Vid. Leuce.*] When Achilles was young, his mother aſked him, whether he preferred a long life, ſpent in obſcurity and retirement, to a few years of military fame and glory? and that, to his honor, he made choice of the latter. Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander, going to the conqueſt of Perſia, offered ſacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and admired the hero who had found a Homer to publiſh his fame to poſterity. *Xenoph. de venat.—Plut. in Alex. De facie in Orbe Lun. De muſic. De amic. mult Quæſt. Græc.—Pauſ.* 3, c. 18, &c.—*Diod.* 17.—*Stat. Achill.—Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 3, &c. *Triſt.* 3, el. 5, v. 37, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 472, 488, l. 2, v. 275, l. 6, v. 58, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Hygin. fab.* 96 & 110.—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 35, c. 15.—*Max. Tyr. orat.* 27.—*Horat.* 1, od. 8, l. 2, od. 4, & 16, l. 4, od. 6, 2 ep. 2, v. 42.—*Hom. Il.* & *Od.*—*Dictys Cret.* 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Juv.* 7, v. 210.—*Apollon.* 4. *Argon.* v. 869.——There were other perſons of the ſame name. The moſt known were—a man who received Juno when ſhe fled from Jupiter's courtſhip—the preceptor of Chiron the centaur—a ſon of Jupiter and Lamia, reported to be fairer than Venus—a man who inſtituted oſtraciſm at Athens.——Tatius, a native of Alexandria, originally a pagan. He was converted to chriſtianity, and made a biſhop. He wrote a mixed hiſtory of great men, a treatiſe on the ſphere, tactics, a romance on the loves of Clitophon and Leucippe, &c. Some manuſcripts of his works are preſerved in the Vatican and Palatinate libraries. The beſt edition of his works is that in 12mo. L. Bat. 1640.

Achillēum, a town of Troas near the tomb of Achilles, built by the Mityleneans. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

Achīvi, the name of the inhabitants of Argos and Lacedæmon before the return of the Heraclidæ, by whom they were expelled from their poſſeſſions 80 years after the Trojan war. Being without a home, they drove the Ionians from Ægialus, ſeized their 12 cities, and called the country Achaia. The Ionians were received by the Athenians. The appellation of Achivi is indiſcriminately applied by the ancient poets to all the Greeks. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 1. &c. *Vid.* Achaia.

Aceladæus, a Corinthian general, killed by Ariſtomenes. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 19.

Acholoë, one of the harpies. *Hygin.* 14.

Acichorius, general with Brennus in the expedition which the Gauls undertook againſt Pæonia. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 19.

Acidalia, a ſirname of Venus, from a fountain of the ſame name in Bœotia, ſacred to her. The Graces bathed in the fountain. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 724.

Acidasa, a river of Peloponneſus, formerly called Jardanus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 5.

Acilia, a plebeian family at Rome, which traced its pedigree up to the Trojans. ——The mother of Lucan.

Acilia lex was enacted, A. U. C. 556. by Acilius the tribune, for the plantation of five colonies in Italy. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.—— Another called alſo Calpurnia, A. U. C. 684. which enacted, that no perſon convicted of *ambitus*, or uſing bribes at elections, ſhould be admitted in the ſenate, or hold an office. ——Another concerning ſuch as were guilty of extortion in the provinces.

M. Acilius Balbus, conſul with Portius Cato, A. U. C. 638. It is ſaid, that during his conſullhip, milk and blood fell from heaven. *Plin.* 2. c. 56.——Glabrio, a tribune of the people, who with a legion quelled the inſurgent ſlaves in Etruria. Being conſul with P. Corn. Scipio Naſica A. U. C. 561, he conquered Antiochus at Thermopylæ, for which he obtained a triumph, and three days were appointed for public thankſgiving. He ſtood for the cenſorſhip againſt Cato, but deſiſted on account of the falſe meaſures uſed by his competitor. *Juſtin* 31, c. 6. — *Liv.* 30, c. 40. l. 31, c. 50. l. 35, c. 10. &c.—— Son of the preceding, erected a temple to Piety, which his father had vowed to this goddeſs when fighting againſt Antiochus. He raiſed a golden ſtatue to his father, the firſt that appeared in Italy. The temple of Piety was built on the ſpot where once a woman had fed with her milk, her aged father, whom the ſenate had impriſoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 5.——The enactor of a law againſt bribery.——A pretor in the time that Verres was accuſed by Cicero.——A man accuſed of extortion, and twice defended by Cicero. He was proconſul of Sicily, and lieutenant to Cæſar in the civil wars. *Cæſ. Bell. Civ.* 3, c. 15.——A conſul, whoſe ſon Domitian killed, becauſe he fought with wild beaſts. The true cauſe of this murder was, that young Glabrio was ſtronger than the emperor, and therefore envied. *Juv.* 4, v. 94.

Acilla, a town in Africa. *Cæſ. Afr.* c. 33.

Acis, a ſhepherd of Sicily, ſon of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. Galatæa paſſionately loved him; upon which, his rival Polyphemus, thro' jealouſy, cruſhed him to death with a piece of a broken rock. The gods changed Acis into a ſtream which riſes from mount Ætna. *Ovid. Met.* 13; fab. 8.

Acmon, a native of Lyrneſſus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. His father's name was Clytus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 128.

Acmonides, one of the Cyclops. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 288.

Acœtes, the pilot of the ſhip which, againſt his conſent, carried away Bacchus, who had been found aſleep at Naxos. The crew were changed into ſea monſters, but Acœtes was preſerved. *Ovid. Met.* 3. fab. 8. &c. *Vid.* Acetes.

Aconteus, one of Lycaon's 50 ſons. *Apolled.* 3, c. 8.

Acontius, a famous hunter, changed into a ſtone, by the head of Meduſa, at the nuptials of Perſeus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 201.——A perſon killed in the wars of Æneas and Turnus, in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 615.

Acontius, a youth of Cea, who, when he went to Delos to ſee the ſacrifices of Diana, fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin, and being unable to obtain her, wrote theſe verſes on an apple, which he threw into her boſom:

Juro tibi ſanctæ per myſtica ſacra Dianæ,
Me tibi venturam comitem, ſponſamque futuram.

Cydippe read theſe; and being compelled by the oath ſhe had inadvertently made, married Acontius. *Ovid. Her. ep.* 20.—A mountain of Bœotia. *Plin.* 4. c. 7.

Acontobulus, a place of Cappadocia, under Hippolyte queen of the Amazons. *Apollon.* arg. 2.

Acoris, a king of Egypt, who aſſiſted Evagoras king of Cyprus againſt Perſia. *Diod.* 15.

Acra, a town of Italy,—Eubœa,—Cyprus,— Acarnania,—Sicily,— Africa,—Sarmatia, &c.

Acradina, the citadel of Syracuſe, taken by Marcellus the Roman conſul. *Plut. in Marcel.—Cic. in Verr.* 4.

Acræ, a mountain in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

Acræa, a daughter of the river Aſterion.——A ſirname of Diana, from a temple built to her by Melampus, on a mountain near Argos.——A ſirname of Juno. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.

Acræphnia, a town in Bœotia; whence Apollo is called Acræphnius. *Herodot.* 8, c. 135.

Acragallidæ, a diſhoneſt nation living anciently near Athens. *Æſch. contra Cteſiph.*

Acragas. *Vid.* Agragas.

Acratus, a freed man of Nero, ſent into

into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods. *Tac. An.* 15, c. 45. l. 16, c. 23.

Acrias, one of Hippodamia's suitors. *Paus.* 6, c. 21.——He built Acriæ, a town of Laconia. *Id.* 3, c. 21.

Acridophăgi, an Æthiopian nation, who lived upon locusts. Their life does not exceed 40 years. At the approach of old age, swarms of winged lice attack them, and gnaw their belly and breast, till the patient, by rubbing himself, draws blood, which encreases their number, and ends in his death. *Diod.* 3.—*Plin.* 11, c. 29.—*Strab.* 16.

Acrion, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris. *Cic. de fin.* 5, c. 29.

Acrisioneus, a patronymic applied to the Argives, from Acrisius, one of their ancient kings. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 410.

Acrisioniădes, a patronymic of Perseus, from his grandfather Acrisius. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 70.

Acrisius, son of Abas, king of Argos, by Ocalea, daughter of Mantineus. He was born at the same birth as Prœtus, with whom it is said that he quarrelled even in his mother's womb. After many dissensions, Prœtus was driven from Argos. Acrisius had Danae by Eurydice daughter of Lacedæmon; and being told by an oracle, that his daughter's son would put him to death, he confined Danae in a brazen tower, to prevent her becoming a mother. She however became pregnant, by Jupiter changed into a golden shower; and tho' Acrisius ordered her, and her infant called Perseus, to be exposed on the sea, yet they were saved; and Perseus soon after became so famous for his actions, that Acrisius, anxious to see so renowned a grandson, went to Larissa. Here Perseus, wishing to shew his skill in throwing a quoit, killed an old man who proved to be his grandfather, whom he knew not. In that, therefore, the oracle was fulfilled. Acrisius reigned about 31 years. *Hygin.* fab. 63.—*Ovid. Met.* 4. fab. 16.—*Horat.* 3, od. 16.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 16, &c.—*Vid.* Danae, Perseus, Polydectes.

Acrītas, a promontory of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.

Acroăthon or Acrothoos, a town on the top of mount Athos, whose inhabitants lived to an uncommon old age. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 8, c. 10.

Acroceraunium, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acroceraunia, which separate the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from ακρος, *high*, and κεραυνος, *thunder*; because, on account of their great height, they were often struck with thunder. *Lucret.* 6, v. 420.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 506.—*Strab.* 6.—*Horat.* 1, od. 3, v. 20.

Acrocorinthus, a lofty mountain on the isthmus of Corinth, taken by Aratus, B. C. 243. There is a temple of Venus on the top, and Corinth is built at the bottom. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 4.—*Plut. in Arat.*—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 106.

Acron, a king of Cenina, killed by Romulus in single combat, after the rape of the Sabines. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius. *Plut. in Romul.*—A physician of Agrigentum, B. C. 439, educated at Athens with Empedocles. He wrote physical treatises in the Doric dialect, and cured the Athenians of a plague, by lighting fire near the houses of the infected. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.—*Plut. in Isid.*—One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 719.

Acropătos, one of Alexander's officers, who obtained part of Media after the king's death. *Justin.* 13, c. 4.

Acropŏlis, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side. Minerva had a temple at the bottom. *Paus. in Attic.*

Acrotătus, son of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, died before his father, leaving a son called Areus. *Paus.* 1, c. 13. l. 3, c. 6.——Son of Areus, was greatly loved by Chelidonis, wife of Cleonymus.—This amour displeased her husband, who called Pyrrhus the Epirot, to avenge his wrongs. When Sparta was besieged by Pyrrhus, Acrotatus was seen bravely fighting in the middle of the enemy, and commended by the multitude, who congratulated Chelidonis on being mistress of such a warlike lover. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Acta or Actē, a country of Attica. This word signifies shore, and is applied to Attica, as being near the sea. It is derived by some writers, from Actæus a king, from whom the Athenians have been called Actæi. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 313.—*Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 23.

Acta, a place near mount Athos, on the Ægean Sea. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 109.

Actæa, one of the Nereides.—A surname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Actæon, a famous huntsman, son of Aristæus and Autonoe daughter of Cadmus, whence he is called *Autonoius heros*. He saw Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, for which he was changed into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs. *Paus.* 9, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 3.—A beautiful youth, son of Melissus of Corinth, whom Archias, one of the Heraclidæ, endeavoured to debauch and carry away. He was killed in the struggle which in consequence of this happened between his father and ravisher. Melissus complained of the insult, and drowned himself; and soon after, the country being visited by a pestilence, Archias was expelled. *Plut. in Amat.*

Actæus, a powerful perſon who made himſelf maſter of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraules married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their firſt king, though Actæus reigned before him. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 2 & 14.

Acte, a miſtreſs of Nero, deſcended from Attalus. *Sueton. in Ner.* 28.——One of the Horæ. *Hygin.* fab. 183.

Actia, the mother of Auguſtus. As ſhe ſlept in the temple of Apollo, ſhe dreamt that a dragon had lain with her. Nine months after, ſhe brought forth, having previouſly dreamt that her bowels were ſcattered all over the world. *Suet. in Aug.* 94.——Games ſacred to Apollo, in commemoration of the victory of Auguſtus over M. Antony at Actium. They were celebrated every third, ſometimes fifth year, with great pomp, and the Lacedæmonians had the care of them. *Plut. in Anton.*—*Strab.* 7.——*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 280. l. 8, v. 675.

Actis, ſon of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught aſtrology, and founded Heliopolis. *Diod.* 5.

Actisanes, a king of Æthiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled king Amaſis. He was famous for his equity, and his ſevere puniſhment of robbers, whoſe noſes he cut off, and whom he baniſhed to a deſart place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows. *Diod.* 1.

Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Auguſtus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2d of September, B. C. 31, in honor of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and inſtituted games. *Vid. Ætia.*—*Plut. in Anton.*—*Sueton in Aug.*

Actius, a ſirname of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 704.——A poet. *Vid. Accius.*——A prince of the Volſci. *Vid.* Acciis.

Actius Navius, an augur who cut a loadſtone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his ſkill as an augur. *Flor.* 1. c. 5. ——*Liv.* 1, c. 36.—Labeo. *Vid.* Labeo.

Actor, a companion of Hercules in his expedition againſt the Amazons.——The father of Menœtius by Ægina, whence Patroclus is called Actorides. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 8.—A man called alſo Aruncus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 93.—One of the friends of Æneas. *Id.* 9, v. 500.—A ſon of Neptune by Agameda. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—A ſon of Deion and Diomede. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—The father of Eurytus, and brother of Augea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A ſon of Acaſtus, one of the Argonauts. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——The father of Aſtyoche. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Actorides, a patronymic given to Patroclus, grandſon of Actor. *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 1. ——Alſo to Erithus, ſon of Actor. *Id. Met.* 5, fab. 3.——Two brothers ſo fond of each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins, and the other the whip; whence they are repreſented with two heads, four feet, and one body. Hercules conquered them. *Pindar.*

Actoris, a maid of Ulyſſes. *Homer*, od. 23.

M. Actorius Naso, a Roman hiſtorian. *Sueton. in Jul.* 9.

Acuphis, an ambaſſador from India to Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

Acusilaus and Damagetus, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games.—The Greeks ſtrewed flowers upon Diagoras their father, and called him happy in having ſuch worthy ſons. *Paſſ.* 6, c. 7.—An hiſtorian of Argos, often quoted by Joſephus. He wrote on genealogies in a ſtyle ſimple and deſtitute of all ornament. *Cic.*—An Athenian who taught rhetoric at Rome under Galba.

M. Acutius, an ancient comic writer, whoſe plays were known under the names of Leones, Gemini, Anus, Bœotia, &c.

Ada, a ſiſter of queen Artemiſia, who married Hidricus. After her huſband's death, ſhe ſucceeded to the throne of Caria; but being expelled by her younger brother, ſhe retired to Alindæ, which ſhe delivered to Alexander, after adopting him as her ſon. *Curt.* 2, c. 8.—*Strab.* 14.

Adæus, a native of Mitylene, who wrote a Greek treatiſe on ſtatuaries. *Athen.* 13.

Adamantæa, Jupiter's nurſe in Crete, who ſuſpended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the ſea, nor in heaven. To drown the infant's cries, ſhe had drums beat, and cymbals ſounded, around the tree. *Hygin.* fab. 139.

Adamas, a Trojan prince, killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 560.——A youth who raiſed a rebellion on being emaſculated by Cotys king of Thrace. *Ariſt. Pol.* 5, c. 10.

Adamastus, a native of Ithaca, father of Achæmenides. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 614.

Adaspii, a people at the foot of mount Caucaſus. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 5.

Addephagia, a goddeſs of the Sicilians. *Ælian. V. H.* c. 27.

Addua, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, falling into the Po. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Adelphius, a friend of M. Antoninus, whom he accompanied in his expedition into Parthia, of which he wrote the hiſtory. *Strab.* 11.

Ademon, raiſed a ſedition in Mauritania to avenge his maſter Ptolemy, whom Caligula had put to death. *Sueton. in Calig.* 35.

Ades,

ADES, or HADES, the god of hell among the Greeks, the ſame as the Pluto of the Latins. The word is derived from α & ιδειν, [*non videre*] becauſe hell is deprived of light. It is often uſed for hell itſelf by the ancient poets.

ADGANDESTRIUS, a prince of Gaul, who ſent to Rome for poiſon to deſtroy Arminius, and was anſwered by the ſenate, that the Romans fought their enemies openly, and never uſed perfidious meaſures. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 88.

ADHERBAL, ſon of Micipſa, and grandſon of Maſiniſſa, was beſieged at Cirta, and put to death by Jugurtha, after vainly imploring the aid of Rome. B. C. 112. *Salluſt. in Jug.*

ADHERBAS, the huſband of Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus.

ADIANTE, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 11.

ADIATORIX, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favor, ſlaughtered in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was taken at Actium, led in triumph by Auguſtus, and ſtrangled in priſon. *Strab.* 12.

ADIMANTUS, a commander of the Athenian fleet, taken by the Spartans. All the men of the fleet were put to death, except Adimantus, becauſe he had oppoſed the deſigns of his countrymen, who intended to mutilate all the Spartans, *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.* Pauſanias ſays, 4, c. 17, l. 10, c. 9. that the Spartans had bribed him.—A brother of Plato. *Laert.* 3.—A Corinthian general, who reproached Themiſtocles with his exile.—A king ſtruck with thunder, for ſaying that Jupiter deſerved no ſacrifices. *Ovid in Ibin.* 337.

ADMETA, daughter of Euryſtheus, was prieſteſs of Juno's temple at Argos.——One of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 349.

ADMETUS, ſon of Pheres and Clymene, king of Pheræ in Theſſaly, married Theone daughter of Theſtor, and after her death, Alceſte daughter of Pelias. Apollo, when baniſhed from heaven, is ſaid to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ, that Admetus ſhould never die, if another perſon laid down his life for him. This was chearfully done by Alceſte.—Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelias promiſed his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Admetus did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceſte in marriage. Some ſay that Hercules brought him back Alceſte from hell. *Senec. in Medea.—Hygin.* fab. 50, 51, & 243.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8 & 9, &c.—*Tibull.* 2 el. 3.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.——A king of the Moloſſi, to whom Themiſtocles fled for protection. *C. Nep. in Them.* 8.——An officer of Alexander, killed at the ſiege of Tyre. *Diod.* 17.

ADONIA, feſtivals in honor of Adonis, firſt celebrated at Byblos in Phœnicia. They laſted two days, the firſt of which was ſpent in howlings and lamentations, the ſecond in joyful clamors, as if Adonis was returned to life. In ſome towns of Greece and Egypt they laſted eight days. Only women were admitted, and ſuch as did not appear were compelled to proſtitute themſelves for one day. The time of the celebration was ſuppoſed to be very unlucky. The fleet of Nicias ſailed from Athens to Sicily on that day, whence many unfortunate omens were drawn. *Plut. in Nicia.—Ammian.* 22, c. 9.

ADONIS, ſon of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, [*vid. Myrrha*] was the favorite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his miſtreſs not to hunt wild beaſts, for fear of being killed in the attempt. This advice he ſlighted, and at laſt received a mortal bite from a wild boar which he had wounded, and Venus, after ſhedding many tears at his death, changed him into a flower called anemony. Proſerpine is ſaid to have reſtored him to life, on condition that he ſhould ſpend ſix months with her, and the reſt of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of ſummer and winter. Adonis is often taken for Oſiris, becauſe the feſtivals of both were often begun with mournful lamentations, and finiſhed with a revival of joy, as if they were returning to life again.—Adonis had temples raiſed to his memory, and is ſaid by ſome to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus. —*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13, v. 53.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10, v. 18.—*Bion. in Adon.*—*Hygin.* 58, 164, 248, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 10.—*Muſæus de Her.*—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 20, l. 9, c. 41.——A river of Phœnicia.

ADRAMYTTIUM, an Athenian colony on the ſea coaſt of Myſia, near the Caycus. *Strab.* 13.—*Thucyd.* 5, c. 1.

ADRANA, a river in Germany. *Tac. Ann.* 1, c. 56.

ADRANUM, a town of Sicily near Ætna, with a river of the ſame name. The chief deity of the place is called Adranus. His temple was guarded by 1000 dogs. *Plut. in Timol.*

ADRASTA, one of the Oceanides who nurſed Jupiter. *Hygin.* fab. 182.

ADRASTIA, a fountain of Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 15.——A mountain. *Plut. in Lucul.*——A country near Troy, called after Adraſtus, who built there a temple to Nemeſis. Here Apollo had an oracle. *Strab.* 13.——A daughter of Jupiter and Neceſſity. She is called by ſome Nemeſis, and is the puniſher

punisher of injustice. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men. *Strab.* 13.—A daughter of Melisseus, to whom some attribute the nursing of Jupiter. *Apol.* 1, c. 1.

Adrastii Campi, a plain near the Granicus, where Alexander first defeated Darius. *Justin.* 11, c. 6.

Adrastus, son of Talaus and Lysimache, was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army headed by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives slain in battle. Theseus went to his assistance, and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 480.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 3, c. 7.—*Stat. Theb.* 4 & 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 68, 69, & 70.—*Paus.* 1, c. 39, l. 8, c. 25, l. 10, c. 90.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 67, &c.——A peripatetic philosopher, disciple to Aristotle. It is supposed that a copy of his treatise on harmonics is preserved in the Vatican.——A Phrygian prince, who having inadvertently killed his brother, fled to Crœsus, where he was humanely received, and entrusted with the care of his son Atys. In hunting a wild boar, Adrastus slew the young prince, and in his despair killed himself on his grave. *Herodot.* 1, c. 35, &c.——A Lydian, who assisted the Greeks against the Persians. *Paus.* 7, c. 5.——A soothsayer in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2 & 6.——The father of Eurydice, who married Ilus the Trojan. *Apollod.* 2, c. 12.—A king of Sicyon, who reigned 4 years B. C. 1215.——A son of Hercules. *Hygin.* 242.

Adria, Adriānum, or Adriaticum mare, a sea lying between Illyricum and Italy, now called the gulph of Venice, first made known to the Greeks by the discoveries of the Phocæans. *Herodot.* 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 33, l. 3. od. 3 and 9.

Adrianopŏlis, a town of Thrace on the Hebrus.—Another in Ætolia,—Pisidia, and Bithynia.

Adriānus, the 15th emperor of Rome, He is represented as an active, learned, warlike and austere general. He came to Britain, where he built a wall between the modern towns of Carlisle and Newcastle 60 miles long, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians. He killed in battle 500,000 Jews who had rebelled, and built a city on the ruins of Jerusalem, which he called Ælia. His memory was so retentive, that he remembered every incident of his life, and knew all the soldiers of his army by name. He was the first emperor who wore a long beard, and this he did to hide the warts on his face. His successors followed his example, not through necessity, but for ornament. He went always bare-headed, and in long marches always travelled on foot. In the beginning of his reign, he followed the virtues of his adopted father and predecessor Trajan; he remitted all arrears due to his treasury for 16 years, and publicly burnt the account-books, that his word might not be suspected. His peace with the Parthians proceeded from a wish of punishing the other enemies of Rome, more than from the effects of fear. The travels of Adrian were not for the display of imperial pride, but to see whether justice was distributed impartially; and public favor was courted by a condescending behaviour, and the meaner familiarity of bathing with the common people. It is said that he wished to enrol Christ among the gods of Rome; but his apparent lenity towards the Christians was disproved, by the erection of a statue to Jupiter on the spot where Jesus rose from the dead, and one to Venus on mount Calvary. The weight of diseases become intolerable. Adrian attempted to destroy himself; and when prevented, he exclaimed, that the lives of others were in his hands, but not his own. He wrote an account of his life, and published it under the name of one of his domestics. He died of a dysentery at Baiæ, July 10. A. D. 138, in the 72d year of his age, after a reign of 21 years. *Dio.*——An officer of Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*——A rhetorician of Tyre in the age of M. Antonibus, who wrote seven books of metamorphoses, besides other treatises now lost.

Adrimētum, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians. *Sallust. in Jug.*

Adyrmachīdæ, a maritime people of Africa, near Egypt. *Herodot.* 4, c. 168.

Æa, a huntress changed into an island of the same name by the gods, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. It had a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis. *Flacc.* 5, v. 426.—— A town of Thessaly.—Of Africa.—A fountain of Macedonia near Amydon.

Æacēa, games at Ægina, in honor of Æacus.

Æacīdas, a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias. He was expelled by his subjects for his continual wars with Macedonia. He left a son, Pyrrhus, only two years old, whom Chaucus

Chaucus king of Illyricum educated. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

Æacĭdes, a patronymic of the deſcendants of Æacus, ſuch as Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 103, &c.

Æacus, ſon of Jupiter by Ægina daughter of Aſopus, was king of the iſland of Œnopia, which he called by his mother's name. A peſtilence having deſtroyed all his ſubjects, he entreated Jupiter to re-people his kingdom; and according to his deſire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus *myrmidons*, from μυρμηξ, *an ant*.—Æacus married Endeis, by whom he had Telamon and Peleus. He afterwards had Phocus by Pſamathe, one of the Nereids. He was a man of ſuch integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. *Horat.* 2, od. 13, l. 4, od. 8.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 44. l. 2, c. 29.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 25, l. 13, v. 25.—*Propert.* 4, el. 12.—*Plut. de conſol. ad Apoll.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Ææ, Æa, or Ææa, an iſland of Colchis, in the Phaſis. *Apoilon.* 3.

Ææa, a name given to Circe, becauſe born at Ææ. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 386.

Æantĕum, a city of Troas, where Ajax was buried. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.——An iſland near the Thracian Cherſoneſus. *Id.* 4, c. 12.

Æantĭdes, a tyrant of Lampſacus, intimate with Darius. He married a daughter of Hippias, tyrant of Athens. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 59.—One of the 7 poets, called Pleiades.

Æantis, an Athenian tribe. *Plut. Symp.* 2.

Æas, a river of Epirus, falling into the Ionian ſea. In the fable of Io, Ovid deſcribes it as falling into the Peneus, and meeting other rivers at Tempe. This ſome have ſuppoſed to be a geographical miſtake of the poet. *Lucan* 6, v. 261.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 552.

Æatus, ſon of Philip, and brother of Polyclea, was deſcended from Hercules. An oracle having ſaid that whoever of the two touched the land after croſſing the Achelous ſhould obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her acroſs on his ſhoulders. When they came near the oppoſite ſide, Polyclea leaped aſhore from her brother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her, and reigned conjointly with her. Their ſon Theſſalus gave his name to Theſſaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

Æchmacĕras, a ſon of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Alcimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he expoſed her and the infant in the woods to wild beaſts, where Hercules, conducted by the noiſe of a magpye which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them. *Pauſ.* 8. c. 12.

Æchmis, ſucceeded his father Polymneſtor on the throne of Arcadia, in the reign of Theopompus of Sparta. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.

Ædepsum, a town of Eubœa. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.

Ædessa, or Edeſſa, a town near Pella. Ceranus king of Macedonia took it by following goats that ſought ſhelter from the rain, and called it, from that circumſtance, Ægeas. It was the burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had ſaid, that as long as the kings were buried there, ſo long would their kingdom ſubſiſt. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account, ſome authors have ſaid that the kingdom became extinct. *Juſtin* 7, c. 1.

Ædicŭla Ridiculi, a temple raiſed to the god of mirth, from the following circumſtance: after the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal marched to Rome, whence he was driven back by the inclemency of the weather; which cauſed ſo much joy in Rome, that the Romans raiſed a temple to the god of mirth. This deity was worſhipped at Sparta. *Plut. in Lyc. Agid. & Cleom.*—Pauſanias alſo mentions a θεος γελωτος.

Ædiles, Roman magiſtrates, that had the care of all buildings, baths and aqueducts, and examined the weights and meaſures, that nothing might be ſold without its due value. There were three different ſorts; the Ædiles Plebeii, or Minores; the Majores Ædiles, and the Ædiles Cereales.—The plebeian ediles were two, firſt created with the tribunes; they preſided over the more minute affairs of the ſtate, good order, and the reparation of the ſtreets. They procured all the proviſions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people. The Majores and Cereales had greater privileges, though they at firſt ſhared in the labor of the plebeian ediles; they appeared with more pomp, and were allowed to ſit publicly in ivory chairs. The office of an edile was honorable, and was always the primary ſtep to greater honors in the republic. The ediles were choſen from the plebeians for 127 years, till A. U. C. 338. *Varro. de L. L.* 4. c. 14.—*Cic. Legib.* 3.

Ædipsus, a town in Eubœa.

Ædon, daughter of Pandarus, married Zethus brother to Amphion, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Itylus. She was ſo jealous of her ſiſter Niobe, becauſe ſhe had more children than herſelf, that ſhe reſolved to murder the elder, who was educated with Itylus. She by miſtake killed her own ſon, and was changed into a nightingale as ſhe attempted to kill herſelf. *Homer. Od.* 19.

Æduı, or Hedui, a powerful nation of Celtic

Celtic Gaul, which for a long time maintained a war againſt J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. de bell. Gall.*

ÆETA, or Æetes king of Colchis, ſon of Sol, and Perſeis daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Abſyrtus and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus ſon of Athamas, who had fled to his court on a golden ram. This murder he committed to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came againſt Colchis, and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. Their expedition has been celebrated by all the ancient poets. [*Vid. Jaſon, Medea, and Phryxus.*] *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.—*Juſtin* 42, c. 2.—*Flacc. & Orpheus in Argon.*

ÆETIAS, a patronymic given to Medea, as daughter of Æetes. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 9.

ÆGA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea between Tenedos and Chios.

ÆGÆAS, a town, whoſe inhabitants are called Ægeates. [*Vid.* Ædeſſa.]

ÆGÆ, a city of Macedonia, the ſame as Edeſſa. Some writers make them different, but Juſtin proves this to be erroneous, 7, c. 1.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.——A town of Eubœa, whence Neptune is called Ægæus. *Strab.* 9,

ÆGÆÆ, a town and ſea-port of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 227.

ÆGÆON, one of Lycaon's 50 ſons. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.——The ſon of Cœlus, or of Pontus and Terra. He is the ſame as Briareus. [*Vid. Briareus.*] It is ſuppoſed that he was a notorious pirate chiefly reſiding at Æga, whence his name; and that the fable about his 100 hands ariſes from his having 100 men to manage his oars in his piratical excurſions. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 565.

ÆGÆUM MARE, (now Archipelago) part of the Mediterranean, dividing Greece from Aſia Minor. It is full of iſlands, ſome of which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. The word Ægeum is derived by ſome from Ægæ, a town of Eubœa; or from the number of iſlands which it contains, that appear above the ſea, as αιγες, *goats*; or from Ægeus, who is ſuppoſed to have drowned himſelf in it. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Strab.* 7.

ÆGÆUS, a ſirname of Neptune, from Ægæ in Eubœa. *Strab.* 9.——A river of Corcyra.——A plain in Phocis.

ÆGALEOS, or Ægaleum, a mountain of Attica oppoſite Salamis, on which Xerxes ſat during the engagement of his fleet with the Grecian ſhips in the adjacent ſea. *Herodot.* 8, c. 90.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

ÆGAN, [*Græc.* αιγαι or αιγαων] the Ægean ſea. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 56.

ÆGAS, a place of Eubœa.—Another near Daunia in Italy. *Polyb.* 3.

ÆGATES, a promontory of Æolia.—Iſlands oppoſite Carthage, called Araæ by *Virg. Æn.* 1. near which the Romans, in the firſt Punic war, defeated the Carthaginian fleet, 242 B. C. *Liv.* 21, c. 10 & 41, l. 22, c. 54.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.

ÆGELEON, a town of Macedonia taken by king Attalus. *Liv.* 31, c. 46.

ÆGERIA. *Vid.* Egeria.

ÆGESTA, the daughter of Hippotes, and mother of Ægeſtus called Aceſtes. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 554.——An ancient town of Sicily near mount Eryx, deſtroyed by Agathocles. *Diod.* 10.

ÆGEUS, king of Athens, ſon of Pandion, being deſirous of having children, went to conſult the oracle, and in his return, ſtopped at the court of Pittheus king of Troezene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her, if ſhe had a ſon, to ſend him to Athens as ſoon as he could lift a ſtone under which he had concealed his ſword. By this ſword he was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wiſh to make any public diſcovery of a ſon, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theſeus, whom ſhe accordingly ſent to Athens with his father's ſword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jaſon. When Theſeus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poiſon him; but he eſcaped, and upon ſhewing Ægeus the ſword he wore, diſcovered himſelf to be his ſon. When Theſeus returned from Crete after the death of the Minotaur, he forgot to hoiſt up white ſails as a ſignal of his ſucceſs; and Ægeus, at the ſight of black ſails, concluding that his ſon was dead, threw himſelf from a high rock into the ſea; which, from him, as ſome ſuppoſe, has been called the Ægean. Ægeus reigned 48 years, and died B. C. 1235. [*Vid. Theſeus, Minotaurus and Medea.*] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8, 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5, 22, 38. l. 4, c. 2.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Hygin.* fab. 37 & 43.

ÆGIALE, one of Phaeton's ſiſters changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called Heliades.——A daughter of Adraſtus, by Amphitea daughter of Pronax. She married Diomedes, in whoſe abſence, during the Trojan war, ſhe proſtituted herſelf to her ſervants, and chiefly to Cometes, whom the king had left maſter of his houſe. At his return, Diomedes being told of his wife's wantonneſs, went to ſettle in Daunia. Some ſay that Venus implanted thoſe vicious and luſtful propenſities in Ægiale, to revenge herſelf on Diomedes, who had wounded her in the Trojan war. *Ovid in Ib.* v. 350.—*Homer Il.* 5, v. 412.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——*Stat.* 3, *Silv.* 5, v. 48.

ÆGIALEA, an iſland near Peloponneſus, in

in the Cretan ſea.——Another in the Ionian ſea, near the Echinades. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 107.——The ancient name of Peloponneſus.

ÆGIALEUS, ſon of Adraſtus by Amphitea or Demoanaſſa, was one of the Epigoni, i. e. one of the ſons of thoſe generals who were killed in the firſt Theban war. They went againſt the Thebans, who had refuſed to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home ſafe, except Ægialeus, who was killed. That expedition is called the war of the Epigoni. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43, 44. l. 2, c. 20. l. 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 7.——The ſame as Abſyrtus brother to Medea. *Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.

ÆGIĂLUS, ſon of Phoroneus, was entruſted with the kingdom of Achaia by king Apis going to Egypt. Peloponneſus was called Ægialea from him.——A man who founded the kingdom of Sicyon 2091 before the Chriſtian era, and reigned 52 years.

ÆGIALUS, a name given to part of Peloponneſus. [*Vid.* Achaia.] *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1, l. 7, c. 1.—An inconſiderable town of Pontus.——A city of Aſia Minor.——A city of Thrace near the Strymon.——A mountain of Galatia.——A city of Pontus.——Another in Æthiopia.

ÆGĪDES, a patronymic of Theſeus. *Homer Il.* 1, v. 265.

ÆGĪLA, a place in Laconia, where Ariſtomenes was taken priſoner by a crowd of religious women whom he had attacked. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 17.

ÆGILIA, an iſland between Crete and Peloponneſus.—A place in Eubœa. *Herodot.* 6, c. 101.

ÆGIMIUS, an old man who lived, according to Anacreon, 200 years. *Plin.* 7. c. 48.——A king of Doris, whom Hercules aſſiſted to conquer the Lapithæ. *Apolled.* 2, c. 7.

ÆGIMŌRUS or ÆGIMŪRUS, an iſland near Libya. *Liv.* 29, c. 27.

ÆGĪNA, daughter of Aſopus, had Æacus by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, ſon of Myrmidon, by whom ſhe had ſome children, who conſpired againſt their father. Some ſay that ſhe was changed by Jupiter into the iſland which bears her name. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 5 & 29.——An iſland formerly called Œnopia, in a part of the Ægean ſea, called Saronicus Sinus. The inhabitants were once deſtroyed by a peſtilence, and the country was repeopled by ants changed into men by Jupiter, at the prayer of king Æacus. They were very powerful by ſea, and gave themſelves to Darius when he demanded ſubmiſſion from all the Greeks. The Athenians under Pericles expelled them from their poſſeſſions; the iſland is now called Engia. *Herodot.* 5, 6 & 7.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Strab.* 8.—*Ælian.* V. H. 12, c. 10.

ÆGINĒTA PAULUS, a phyſician born in Ægina. He floriſhed in the age of Galen, whoſe compoſitions he reviſed and publiſhed in ſeven books.

ÆGINĒTES, a king of Arcadia, in whoſe age Lycurgus inſtituted his famous laws. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.

ÆGIŎCHUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his uſing the goat Amalthæa's ſkin, inſtead of a ſhield, in the war of the Titans. *Diod.* 5.

ÆGIPAN, a name of Pan, becauſe he had goats feet.

ÆGIRA, a town between Ætolia and Peloponneſus.——A town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 145.

ÆGIROESSA, a town of Ætolia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149.

ÆGIS, the ſhield of Jupiter, απο της αιγος, *a goat's ſkin.* This was the goat Amalthæa, with whoſe ſkin he covered his ſhield. The goat was placed among the conſtellations. Jupiter gave this ſhield to Pallas, who placed upon it Meduſa's head, which turned into ſtones all thoſe who fixed their eyes upon it. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 352 & 435.

ÆGISTHUS, king of Argos, was ſon of Thyeſtes by his daughter Pelopea. Thyeſtes being at variance with his brother Atreus, was told by the oracle, that his wrongs could be revenged only by a ſon born of himſelf and his daughter. To avoid ſuch an inceſt, Pelopea had been conſecrated to the ſervice of Minerva by her father, who ſome time after met her in a wood, and raviſhed her, without knowing who ſhe was. Pelopea kept the ſword of her raviſher, and finding it to be her father's, expoſed the child ſhe had brought forth. The child was preſerved, and when grown up, preſented with the ſword of his mother's raviſher. Pelopea, ſoon after this melancholy adventure, had married her uncle Atreus, who received into his houſe her natural ſon. As Thyeſtes had debauched the firſt wife of Atreus, Atreus ſent Ægiſthus to put him to death; but Thyeſtes knowing the aſſaſſin's ſword, diſcovered he was his own ſon, and, fully to revenge his wrongs, ſent him back to murder Atreus. After this murder Thyeſtes aſcended the throne, and baniſhed Agamemnon and Menelaus, the ſons, or as others ſay, the grandſons of Atreus. Theſe children were taken care of by Œneus, king of Ætolia. By their marriage with the daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, they were impowered to recover the kingdom of Argos, in which Agamemnon ſucceeded, while Menelaus reigned in his father-in-law's place.

place. Ægiſthus had been reconciled to the ſons of Atreus; and when they went to the Trojan war, he was left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms, and of his wife Clytemneſtra. Ægiſthus fell in love with Clytemneſtra, and lived with her. On Agamemnon's return, theſe two adulterers murdered him, and, by a public marriage, ſtrengthened themſelves on the throne of Argos. Oreſtes, Agamemnon's ſon, would have ſhared his father's fate, had not his ſiſter Electra privately ſent him to his uncle Strophius, king of Phocis, where he contracted the moſt intimate friendſhip with his couſin Pylades. Some time after, Oreſtes came to Mycenæ, the reſidence of Ægiſthus, and reſolved to puniſh the murderers of his father, in conjunction with Electra, who lived in diſguiſe in the tyrant's family. To effect this more effectually, Electra publicly declared that her brother Oreſtes was dead; upon which Ægiſthus and Clytemneſtra went to the temple of Apollo, to return thanks to the god for his death. Oreſtes, who had ſecretly concealed himſelf in the temple, attacked them, and put them both to death, after a reign of ſeven years. They were buried without the city walls. [*Vid. Agamemnon, Thyeſtes, Oreſtes, Clytemneſtra, Pylades, & Electra.*] *Ovid. de Rem. Am.* 161. *Triſt.* 2, v. 396.——*Hygin.* fab. 87 & 88.——*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.——*Pauſ.* 2, c. 16, &c.—*Sophocl. in Electra.*——*Æſchyl. & Senec. in Agam.*——*Homer. Od.* 3 & 11.—Pompey uſed to call J. Cæſar Ægiſthus, on account of his adultery with his wife Mutia, whom he repudiated after ſhe had born him three children. *Suet. in Cæſ.* 50.

ÆOLIUM, a town of Æolia, on a mountain eight miles from the ſea. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 97.

ÆGIUM, a town on the Corinthian iſthmus.

ÆGLE, the youngeſt daughter of Æſculapius and Lampetie.——A nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra. *Virg. Ec.* 6, v. 20.——A nymph, daughter of Panopeus, beloved by Theſeus after he had left Ariadne. *Plut. in Theſ.*——One of the Heſperides.——One of the Graces.——A proſtitute. *Martial.* 1, ep. 95.

ÆGLES, a Samian wreſtler, born dumb. Seeing ſome unlawful meaſures purſued in a conteſt, he broke the ſtring which held his tongue, through the deſire of ſpeaking, and ever after ſpoke with eaſe. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.

ÆGLETES, a ſirname of Apollo.

ÆGLÖDOE, a nurſe of Nero. *Sueton in Ner.* 50.

ÆGOCĔROS, or Capricornus, an animal into which Pan transformed himſelf when flying before Typhon in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a conſtellation. *Lucret.* 1, v. 613.

ÆGON, a ſhepherd. *Virg. Ecl. Theocrit. Idyl.*——A promontory of Lemnos.——A name of the Ægean Sea. *Flacc.* 1, v. 628.——A boxer of Zacynthus, who dragged a large bull by the heel from a mountain into the city. *Theocrit. Idyl.* 4.

ÆGOS POTĂMOS, i. e. *the goats river*, a town in the Thracian Cherſoneſus, with a river where the Athenian fleet, conſiſting of 180 ſhips, was defeated by Lyſander, on the 13th Dec. B. C. 405, in the laſt year of the Peloponneſian war. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 2, c. 58.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8 & 11.

ÆGOSĂGÆ, an Aſiatic nation under Attălus, with whom he conquered Aſia, and to whom he gave a ſettlement near the Helleſpont. *Polyb.* 5.

ÆGUS and ROSCILLUS, two brothers amongſt the Allobroges, who deſerted from Cæſar to Pompey. *Cæſ. bell. civ.* 3, c. 59.

ÆGY, a town near Sparta, deſtroyed becauſe its inhabitants were ſuſpected by the Spartans of favoring the Arcadians. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

ÆGYPĂNES, a nation in the middle of Africa, whoſe body is human above the waiſt, and that of a goat below. *Mela.* 1, c. 4 & 8.

ÆGYPSUS, a town of the Getæ, near the Danube. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 1. ep. 8. l. 4, ep. 7.

ÆGYPTII, the inhabitants of Egypt. [*Vid.* Ægyptus.]

ÆGYPTIUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean ſea which is on the coaſt of Egypt.

ÆGYPTUS, ſon of Belus, and brother to Danaus, gave his 50 ſons in marriage to the 50 daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had eſtabliſhed himſelf at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their huſbands the firſt night of their nuptials. This was executed; but Hypermneſtra alone ſpared her huſband Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. *Vid. Danaus, Danaides, Lynceus.*——Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Ægyptus. *Hygin.* fab. 168, 170.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 21.

ÆGYPTUS, an extenſive country of Africa watered by the Nile, bounded on the eaſt by Arabia, and on the weſt by Libya. Its name is derived from Ægyptus brother to Danaus. Its extent, according to modern calculation, is 180 from north to ſouth, and it meaſures 120 leagues on the ſhore of the Mediterranean; but at the diſtance of 50 leagues from the ſea, it diminiſhes ſo much as ſcarce to meaſure 7 or 8 leagues between the mountains on the eaſt and weſt. It is divided into lower, which lies near the Mediterranean, and upper, which is towards the ſouth.

Upper Egypt is famous for the town of Thebes, Lower Egypt was the moſt peopled. It contains the Delta, a number of large iſlands, which, from their form, have been called after the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. This country has been the mother of arts and ſciences. The greateſt part of Lower Egypt has been formed by the mud and ſand which the Nile carries down. The Egyptians reckoned themſelves the moſt ancient nation in the univerſe. *(Vid. Pſammetichus.)* Some authors make them of Æthiopian origin. They are remarkable for their ſuperſtition; they paid as much honor to the cat, the crocodile, the bull, and even to onions, as to Iſis. Rain never or ſeldom falls in this country; the fertility of the ſoil originates in the yearly inundations of the Nile, which riſes about 25 feet above the ſurface of the earth, and exhibits a large plain of waters, in which are ſcattered here and there, the towns and villages, as the Cyclades in the Ægean ſea. The air is not wholeſome, the population is great, and the cattle very prolific. It is ſaid that Egypt once contained 20,000 cities. It was governed by kings who have immortalized themſelves by the pyramids they have raiſed and the canals they have opened. The prieſts traced the exiſtence of the country for many thouſand years, and fondly imagined that the gods were their firſt ſovereigns, and that their monarchy laſted 11,340 years according to Herodotus. According to the calculation of Conſtantine Manaſſes, the kingdom of Egypt laſted 1663 years from its beginning under Miſraim the ſon of Ham, 2188 B. C. to the conqueſt of Cambyſes, 525 B. C. Egypt revolted afterwards from the Perſian power, B. C. 414, and Amyrtæus then became king. After him ſucceeded Pſammetichus, whoſe reign began 408 B. C. Nephereus 396. Acoris 389. Pſammuthis 376. Nepherites 4 months, and Nectanebis, 375. Tachos, or Teos, 363. Nectanebus, 361. It was conquered by Ochus 350 B. C.; and after the conqueſt of Perſia by Alexander, Ptolemy refounded the kingdom, and began to reign 323 B. C. Philadelphus, 284. Evergetes, 246. Philopater, 221, Epiphanes, 204. Philomator, 180 and 169, conjointly with Evergetes II. or Phyſcon, for 6 years. Evergetes II. 145. Lathurus Soter, and his mother Cleopatra, 116. Alexander of Cyprus, and Cleopatra, 106. Lathurus Soter reſtored, 88. Cleopatra II. 6 months, with Alexander the ſecond 19 days, 81. Ptolemy, ſirnamed Alexander III. 80. Dionyſius, ſirnamed Auletes, 65. Dionyſius II. with Cleopatra III. 51. Cleopatra III. with young Ptolemy, 46, and in 30 B. C. it was reduced by Auguſtus into a Roman province. The hiſtory of Egypt, therefore, can be divided into three epochas; the firſt beginning with the foundation of the empire, to the conqueſt of Cambyſes; the ſecond ends at the death of Alexander; and the third comprehends the reign of the Ptolemies, and ends at the death of Cleopatra, in the age of Auguſtus. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, 3 & 7.—*Theocrit. Id.* 17, v. 79.—*Polyb.* 15.—*Diod.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1, l. 14, c. 7.—*Martell.* 22, c. 40.—*Juſtin.* 1.—*C. Nep. in Pauſ.* 3, *in Iphic. in Datam.* 3.—*Curt.* 4, c. 1.—*Juv.* 15, v. 175.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.—*Plut. de Facie in Orb. Lun. de Iſid. & Oſir. in Ptol. in Alex.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 5.——A miniſter of Mauſolus king of Caria. *Polyæn.* 6.—The ancient name of the Nile. *Homer. Od.* ξ, v. 258.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.

ÆGYS. *Vid.* Ægy.

ÆGYSTHUS. *Vid.* Ægiſthus.

ÆLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.* ——The name of ſome towns built or repaired by the emperor Adrian.

ÆLIA lex, enacted by Ælius Tubero the tribune, A. U. C. 559, to ſend two colonies into the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 34, c. 53.——Another A. U. C. 568, ordaining, that, in public affairs, the augurs ſhould obſerve the appearance of the ſky, and the magiſtrates be empowered to poſtpone the buſineſs.——Another called Ælia Sextia, by *Ælius Sextus*, A. U. C. 756, which enacted, that all ſlaves who bore any marks of puniſhment received from their maſters, or who had been impriſoned, ſhould be ſet at liberty, but not rank as Roman citizens.

ÆLIA PETINA, of the family of Tubero, married Claudius Cæſar, by whom ſhe had a ſon. The emperor divorced her, to marry Meſſalina. *Sueton. in Claud.* 26.

ÆLIANUS CLAUDUS, a Roman ſophiſt of Præneſte, in the reign of Adrian. He firſt taught rhetoric at Rome; but being diſguſted with his profeſſion, he became author, and publiſhed treatiſes on animals in 17 books, on various hiſtory in 14 books, &c. in Greek, a language which he preferred to Latin. In his writings he ſhows himſelf very fond of the marvellous, and relates many ſtories which are often devoid of elegance and purity of ſtyle; though Philoſtratus has commended his language as ſuperior to what could be expected from a perſon who was neither born nor educated in Greece. Ælian died in the 60th year of his age, A. D. 140. The beſt edition of his works collected together, is that of Conrad Geſner, folio, printed Tiguri, 1556, though now ſeldom to be met with. Some attribute the treatiſe on the tactics of the Greeks to another Ælian.

ÆLIUS & ÆLIA, a family in Rome, ſo poor that 16 lived in a ſmall houſe, and were maintained by the produce of a little field. Their poverty continued till Paulus con-

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quered Perſeus king of Macedonia, and gave his ſon-in-law Æl. Tubero five pounds of gold from the booty. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.

Ælius Adriānus, an African, grandfather to the emperor Adrian.——Gallus, a Roman knight, the firſt who invaded Arabia Felix. He was very intimate with Strabo the geographer, and ſailed on the Nile with him to take a view of the country. *Plin.* 6, c. 28.——Publius, one of the firſt queſtors choſen from the plebeians at Rome. *Liv.* 4, c. 54.——Q. Æl. Pætus, ſon of Sextus or Publius. As he ſat in the ſenate-houſe, a woodpecker perched on his head; upon which a ſouthſayer exclaimed, that if he preſerved the bird, his houſe would floriſh, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary muſt happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the preſence of the ſenate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were ſoon attended with ſucceſs. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.——Saturnius, a ſatyriſt, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock for writing verſes againſt Tiberius.——Sejānus, *Vid. Sejanus.*——Sextus Catus, cenſor with M. Cethegus. He ſeparated the ſenators from the people in the public ſpectacles. During his conſulſhip, the ambaſſadors of the Ætolians found him feaſting in earthen diſhes, and offered him ſilver veſſels, which he refuſed, ſatisfied with the earthen cups, &c. which, for his virtues, he had received from his father-in-law, L. Paulus, after the conqueſt of Macedonia. *Plin.* 33, c. 11.——Spartiānus, wrote the lives of the emperors Adrian, Antoninus Pius, & M. Aurelius. He floriſhed A. D. 240.——Tubero, grandſon of L. Paulus, was auſtere in his morals, and a formidable enemy to the Gracchi. His grandſon was accuſed before Cæſar, and ably defended by Cicero. *Cic. ep. ad Brut.*——Verus Cæſar, the name of L. C. Commodus Verus, after Adrian had adopted him. He was made pretor and conſul by the emperor, who was ſoon convinced of his incapacity in the diſcharge of public duty. He killed himſelf by drinking an antidote; and Antoninus, ſirnamed Pius, was adopted in his place. Ælius was father to Antoninus Verus, whom Pius adopted.——A phyſician mentioned by Galen.——L. Gallus, a lawyer, who wrote 12 books concerning the ſignification of all law words.——Sextus Pætus, a lawyer, conſul at Rome A. U. C. 554. He is greatly commended by Cicero for his learning, and called *cordatus homo* by Ennius for his knowledge of law. *Cic. in Brut.* 20.——Stilo, a native of Lanuvium, maſter to N. Ter. Varro, and author of ſome treatiſes.—Lamia, *Vid.* Lamia.

Aello, one of the Harpies, (from ελουσα αλλο, *alienum tollens*, or αιλλα *tempeſtas.*) *Flacc.* 4, c. 450. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 710.——One of Actæon's dogs.

Ælurus, *(a cat)*, a deity worſhipped by the Egyptians; and after death, embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubaſtis. *Herodot.* 2, c. 66, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.

Æmathion. *Vid.* Emathion.

Æmilia lex, was enacted by the dictator Æmilius, A. U. C. 309. It ordained, that the cenſorſhip, which was before quinquennial, ſhould be limited to one year and a half. *Liv.* 9, c. 33.——Another in the ſecond conſulſhip of Æmilius Mamercus, A. U. C. 392. It gave power to the eldeſt pretor to drive a nail in the capitol on the ides of September. *Liv.* 7, c. 3. The driving of a nail was a ſuperſtitious ceremony, by which the Romans ſuppoſed that a peſtilence could be ſtopped, or an impending calamity averted.

Æmiliānus, (C. Julius), a native of Mauritania, proclaimed emperor after the death of Decius. He marched againſt Gallus and Valerian, but was informed they had been murdered by their own troops. He ſoon after ſhared their fate.——One of the thirty tyrants who rebelled in the reign of Gallienus.

Æmilius. *Vid.* Æmylius.

Æmneſtus, tyrant of Enna, was depoſed by Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

Æmon. *Vid.* Hæmon.

Æmŏna, a large city of Aſia. *Cic. pro Flacc.*

Æmŏnia, a country of Greece, which receives its name from Æmon, or Æmus. It was afterwards called Theſſaly. Achilles is called Æmonius, as being born there. *Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 11. l. 4, el. 1.—*Horat.* 1. od. 37. It was alſo called Pyrrha, from Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife, who reigned there.

Æmŏnĭdes, a prieſt of Apollo in Italy, killed by Æneas. *Vid. Æn.* 10, v. 537.

Æmus, an actor in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6, v. 197.

Æmylia, a noble family in Rome, deſcended from Mamercus, ſon of Pythagoras, who, for his humanity, was called Αιμυλος, *blandus.*——A veſtal who rekindled the fire of Veſta, which was extinguiſhed, by putting her veil over it. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.——The wife of Africanus the elder, famous for her behaviour to her huſband, when ſuſpected of infidelity. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 7.——Lepĭda, daughter of Lepidus, married Druſus the younger, whom ſhe diſgraced by her wantonneſs. She killed herſelf when accuſed of adultery with a ſlave. *Tacit.* 6, c. 40.——A part of Italy, called alſo Flaminia. *Martial.* 6, ep. 85.——A public road leading from Placentia to

to Ariminum; called after the conſul Æmylius, who is ſuppoſed to have made it. *Martial.* 3, p. 4.

ÆMYLIĀNUS, a name of Africanus the younger, ſon of P. Æmylius. In him the families of the Scipios and Æmylii were united. Many of that family bore the ſame name. *Juv.* 8, v. 2.

ÆMYLII, a noble family in Rome, deſcended from Æmylius, who reckoned Æneas among his anceſtors. Plutarch ſays, that they are deſcended from Mamercus, the ſon of Pythagoras, ſirnamed Æmylius, *in Num. & Æmyl.*

ÆMYLIUS, a beautiful youth of Sybaris, whoſe wife met with the ſame fate as Procris. *Vid.* Procris.——Cenſorinus, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded thoſe who invented new ways of torturing. Paterculus gave him a brazen horſe for this purpoſe, and the tyrant made the firſt experiment upon the donor. *Plut. de Fort. Rom.*—Lepidus, a youth who had a ſtatue in the capitol, for ſaving the life of a citizen in a battle. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.—A triumvir with Octavius. *Vid.* Lepidus.——Macer, a poet of Verona in the Auguſtan age. He wrote ſome poems upon ſerpents, birds, and, as ſome ſuppoſe, on bees. The book, which is extant, on the virtues of herbs, and bears his name, is not, according to Scaliger, the production either of a great poet or learned phyſician. From the epithet *Iliacum*, given him by Ovid, ſome imagine that Macer wrote an account of the Trojan war. Macer died a few years before the birth of Chriſt. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 16. ——Marcus Scaurus, a Roman who floriſhed about 100 years B. C. and wrote three books concerning his own life. *Cic. in Brut.* ——A poet in the age of Tiberius, who wrote a tragedy called Atheus, and deſtroyed himſelf.——Sura, another writer on the Roman year.——Mamercus, three times dictator, conquered the Fidenates, and took their city. He limited to one year and a half, the cenſorſhip, which before his time was exerciſed during five years. *Liv.* 4, c. 17, 19, &c.——Papiniānus, ſon of Hoſtilius Papinianus, was in favour with the emperor Severus, and was made governor to his ſons Geta and Caracalla. Geta was killed by his brother, and Papinianus, for upbraiding him, was murdered by his ſoldiers. From his ſchool the Romans have had many able lawyers, who were called Papinianiſts. ——Pappus, a cenſor, who baniſhed from the ſenate, P. Corn. Ruffinus, who had been twice conſul, becauſe he had at his table ten pounds of ſilver plate, A. U. C. 478. *Liv.* 14.——Porcina, an elegant orator. *Cic. in. Brut.*—Rectus, a ſevere governor of Egypt, under Tiberus. *Dio.*——Regillus, conquered the general of Antiochus at ſea, and obtained a naval triumph. *Liv.* 37, c. 31.—Scaurus, a noble, but poor citizen of Rome. His father, to maintain himſelf, was a coal merchant. He was edile, and afterwards pretor. He fought againſt Jugurtha.—His ſon Marcus, was ſon-in-law to Sylla, and in his edileſhip he built a very magnificent theatre. *Plin.* 36. c. 15.——A bridge at Rome, called alſo Sublicius. *Juv.* 6, v. 32.

ÆNĂRIA, an iſland in the bay of Puteoli, abounding with cypreſs trees. *Plin.* 3, c. 6. —*Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 5, v. 104.

ÆNĒA or ÆNEIA, a town of Macedonia, 15 miles from Theſſalonica, founded by Æneas. *Liv.* 40, c. 4. l. 44, c. 10.

ÆNEĂDES, a town of Cherſoneſus, built by Æneas. Caſſander deſtroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to Theſſalonica, lately built. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

ÆNĒĂDÆ, a name given to the friends and campanions of Æneas, by *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 161.

ÆNĒAS, a Trojan prince, ſon of Anchiſes and the goddeſs Venus. The opinions of authors concerning his character are different. He was educated by Chiron. *Xenop. Cyneg.* 1.—He married Creuſa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a ſon called Aſcanius. During the Trojan war, he behaved with great valor, in defence of his country, and came to an engagement with Diomedes and Achilles. Yet Strabo, Dictys of Crete, Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Dares of Phrygia, accuſe him of betraying his country to the Greeks, with Antenor, and of preſerving his life and fortune by this treacherous meaſure. He lived at variance with Priam, becauſe he received not ſufficient marks of diſtinction from the king and his family, as *Homer. Il.* 13, ſays. This might have provoked him to ſeek revenge by perfidy.—Authors of credit report, that when Troy was in flames, he carried away, upon his ſhoulders, his father Anchiſes, and the ſtatues of his houſhold gods, leading in his hand his ſon Aſcanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some ſay that he retired to mount Ida, where he built a fleet of 20 ſhips, and ſet ſail in queſt of a ſettlement. Strabo and others maintain that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his poſterity after him. Even Homer, who lived 400 years after the Trojan war, ſays, *Il.* 20, v. 30, &c. that the gods deſtined Æneas and his poſterity to reign over the Trojans. This paſſage Dionyſ. Hal. explained, by ſaying that Homer meant the Trojans who had gone over to Italy with Æneas, and not the actual inhabitants of Troy. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, who, to make their court to the Roman emperors, traced their origin up to Æneas, and deſcribed his arrival into Italy

quered Perſeus king of Macedonia, and gave his ſon-in-law Æl. Tubero five pounds of gold from the booty. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.

Ælius Adriānus, an African, grandfather to the emperor Adrian.——Gallus, a Roman-knight, the firſt who invaded Arabia Felix. He was very intimate with Strabo the geographer, and ſailed on the Nile with him to take a view of the country. *Plin.* 6, c. 28.——Publius, one of the firſt queſtors choſen from the plebeians at Rome. *Liv.* 4, c. 54.——Q. Æl. Pætus, ſon of Sextus or Publius. As he ſat in the ſenate-houſe, a woodpecker perched on his head; upon which a ſouthſayer exclaimed, that if he preſerved the bird, his houſe would floriſh, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary muſt happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the preſence of the ſenate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were ſoon attended with ſucceſs. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.——Saturnius, a ſatyriſt, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock for writing verſes againſt Tiberius.——Sejānus, *Vid. Sejanus.*——Sextus Catus, cenſor with M. Cethegus. He ſeparated the ſenators from the people in the public ſpectacles. During his conſulſhip, the ambaſſadors of the Ætolians found him feaſting in earthen diſhes, and offered him ſilver veſſels, which he refuſed, ſatisfied with the earthen cups, &c. which, for his virtues, he had received from his father-in-law, L. Paulus, after the conqueſt of Macedonia. *Plin.* 33, c. 11.——Spartiānus, wrote the lives of the emperors Adrian, Antoninus Pius, & M. Aurelius. He floriſhed A. D. 240.——Tubero, grandſon of L. Paulus, was auſtere in his morals, and a formidable enemy to the Gracchi. His grandſon was accuſed before Cæſar, and ably defended by Cicero. *Cic. ep. ad Brut.*——Verus Cæſar, the name of L. C. Commodus Verus, after Adrian had adopted him. He was made pretor and conſul by the emperor, who was ſoon convinced of his incapacity in the diſcharge of public duty. He killed himſelf by drinking an antidote; and Antoninus, ſirnamed Pius, was adopted in his place. Ælius was father to Antoninus Verus, whom Pius adopted.——A phyſician mentioned by Galen.——L. Gallus, a lawyer, who wrote 12 books concerning the ſignification of all law words.——Sextus Pætus, a lawyer, conſul at Rome A. U. C. 554. He is greatly commended by Cicero for his learning, and called *cordatus homo* by Ennius for his knowledge of law. *Cic. in Brut.* 20.——Stilo, a native of Lanuvium, maſter to N. Ter. Varro, and author of ſome treatiſes.—Lamia, *Vid.* Lamia.

Aello, one of the Harpies, (from ελευσα αλλο, *alienum tollens*, or αελλα *tempeſtas.*)

Flacc. 4, c. 450. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 710.—One of Actæon's dogs.

Ælurus, *(a cat)*, a deity worſhipped by the Egyptians; and after death, embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubaſtis. *Herodot.* 2, c. 66, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.

Æmathion. *Vid.* Emathion.

Æmilia lex, was enacted by the dictator Æmilius, A. U. C. 309. It ordained, that the cenſorſhip, which was before quinquennial, ſhould be limited to one year and a half. *Liv.* 9, c. 33.——Another in the ſecond conſulſhip of Æmilius Mamercus, A. U. C. 392. It gave power to the eldeſt pretor to drive a nail in the capitol on the ides of September. *Liv.* 7, c. 3. The driving of a nail was a ſuperſtitious ceremony, by which the Romans ſuppoſed that a peſtilence could be ſtopped, or an impending calamity averted.

Æmiliānus, (C. Julius), a native of Mauritania, proclaimed emperor after the death of Decius. He marched againſt Gallus and Valerian, but was informed they had been murdered by their own troops. He ſoon after ſhared their fate.——One of the thirty tyrants who rebelled in the reign of Gallienus.

Æmilius. *Vid.* Æmylius.

Æmnestus, tyrant of Enna, was depoſed by Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

Æmon. *Vid.* Hæmon.

Æmŏna, a large city of Aſia. *Cic. pro Flacc.*

Æmŏnia, a country of Greece, which receives its name from Æmon, or Æmus. It was afterwards called Theſſaly. Achilles is called Æmonius, as being born there. *Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 11. l. 4, el. 1.—*Horat.* 1. od. 37. It was alſo called Pyrrha, from Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife, who reigned there.

Æmŏnĭdes, a prieſt of Apollo in Italy, killed by Æneas. *Vid. Æn.* 10, v. 537.

Æmus, an actor in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6, v. 197.

Æmylia, a noble family in Rome, deſcended from Mamercus, ſon of Pythagoras, who, for his humanity, was called Αιμυλος, *blandus.*——A veſtal who rekindled the fire of Veſta, which was extinguiſhed, by putting her veil over it. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.——The wife of Africanus the elder, famous for her behaviour to her huſband, when ſuſpected of infidelity. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 7.——Lepĭda, daughter of Lepidus, married Druſus the younger, whom ſhe diſgraced by her wantonneſs. She killed herſelf when accuſed of adultery with a ſlave. *Tacit.* 6, c. 40.——A part of Italy, called alſo Flaminia. *Martial.* 6, ep. 85.——A public road leading from Placentia

to

to Ariminum; called after the conſul Æmylius, who is ſuppoſed to have made it. *Martial.* 3, p. 4.

ÆMYLIĀNUS, a name of Africanus the younger, ſon of P. Æmylius. In him the families of the Scipios and Æmylii were united. Many of that family bore the ſame name. *Juv.* 8, v. 2.

ÆMYLII, a noble family in Rome, deſcended from Æmylius, who reckoned Æneas among his anceſtors. Plutarch ſays, that they are deſcended from Mamercus, the ſon of Pythagoras, ſirnamed Æmylius, *in Num. & Æmyl.*

ÆMYLIUS, a beautiful youth of Sybaris, whoſe wife met with the ſame fate as Procris. *Vid.* Procris.——Cenſorinus, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded thoſe who invented new ways of torturing. Paterculus gave him a brazen horſe for this purpoſe, and the tyrant made the firſt experiment upon the donor. *Plut. de Fort. Rom.*—Lepidus, a youth who had a ſtatue in the capitol, for ſaving the life of a citizen in a battle. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.—A triumvir with Octavius. *Vid.* Lepidus.——Macer, a poet of Verona in the Auguſtan age. He wrote ſome poems upon ſerpents, birds, and, as ſome ſuppoſe, on bees. The book, which is extant, on the virtues of herbs, and bears his name, is not, according to Scaliger, the production either of a great poet or learned phyſician. From the epithet *Iliacum*, given him by Ovid, ſome imagine that Macer wrote an account of the Trojan war. Macer died a few years before the birth of Chriſt. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 16. ——Marcus Scaurus, a Roman who floriſhed about 100 years B. C. and wrote three books concerning his own life. *Cic. in Brut.* ——A poet in the age of Tiberius, who wrote a tragedy called Atheus, and deſtroyed himſelf.——Sura, another writer on the Roman year.——Mamercus, three times dictator, conquered the Fidenates, and took their city. He limited to one year and a half, the cenſorſhip, which before his time was exerciſed during five years. *Liv.* 4, c. 17, 19, &c.——Papiniānus, ſon of Hoſtilius Papinianus, was in favour with the emperor Severus, and was made governor to his ſons Geta and Caracalla. Geta was killed by his brother, and Papinianus, for upbraiding him, was murdered by his ſoldiers. From his ſchool the Romans have had many able lawyers, who were called Papinianiſts. ——Pappus, a cenſor, who baniſhed from the ſenate, P. Corn. Ruffinus, who had been twice conſul, becauſe he had at his table ten pounds of ſilver plate, A. U. C. 478. *Liv.* 14.——Porcina, an elegant orator. *Cic. in. Brut.*—Rectus, a ſevere governor of Egypt, under Tiberus. *Dio.*——Regillus, conquered the general of Antiochus at ſea, and obtained a naval triumph. *Liv.* 37, c. 31.—Scaurus, a noble, but poor citizen of Rome. His father, to maintain himſelf, was a coal merchant. He was edile, and afterwards pretor. He fought againſt Jugurtha.—His ſon Marcus, was ſon-in-law to Sylla, and in his edileſhip he built a very magnificent theatre. *Plin.* 36. c. 15.——A bridge at Rome, called alſo Sublicius. *Juv.* 6, v. 32.

ÆNĂRIA, an iſland in the bay of Puteoli, abounding with cypreſs trees. *Plin.* 3, c. 6. —*Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 5, v. 104.

ÆNĒA or ÆNEIA, a town of Macedonia, 15 miles from Theſſalonica, founded by Æneas. *Liv.* 40, c. 4. l. 44, c. 10.

ÆNĒĂDES, a town of Cherſoneſus, built by Æneas. Caſſander deſtroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to Theſſalonica, lately built. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

ÆNĒĂDÆ, a name given to the friends and campanions of Æneas, by *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 161.

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as indubitable, he with his fleet first came to the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polymnestor, one of his allies, reigned. After visiting Delos, the Strophades, and Crete, where he expected to find the empire promised him by the oracle, as in the place where his progenitors were born, he landed in Epirus and Drepanum, the court of king Acestes, in Sicily, where he buried his father. From Sicily he sailed for Italy, but was driven on the coasts of Africa, and kindly received by Dido queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he was driven to Sicily, and from thence he passed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell, that he might hear from his father the fates which attended him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years, and the loss of 13 ships, he came to the Tyber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to king Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, the war was decided by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honor he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. After a short reign, Æneas was killed in a battle against the Etrurians. Some say that he was drowned in the Numicus, and his body weighed down by his armour; upon which the Latins, not finding their king, supposed that he had been taken up to heaven, and therefore offered him sacrifices as to a god. Dionys. Hal. fixes the arrival of Æneas in Italy in the 54th olymp. Some authors suppose that Æneas, after the siege of Troy, fell to the share of Neoptolemus, together with Andromache, and that he was carried to Thessaly, whence he escaped to Italy. Others say, that after he had come to Italy, he returned to Troy, leaving Ascanius king of Latium. Æneas has been praised for his piety, and submission to the will of the gods. *Homer. Il.* 13 & 20. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Diod.* 3.—*Paus.* 2, c. 33. l. 3, c. 22. l. 10, c. 25.—*Plut. in Romul. & Corol. Quæst. Rom.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.—*Justin.* 20, c. 1. l. 31, c. 8. l. 43, c. 1.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares. Phry.* 6.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 11.—*Strab.* 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Aur. Victor.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 22.—*Propert.* 4, el. 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 3, &c. *Trist.* 4, v. 798.——A son of Æneas and Lavinia, called Sylvius, because his mother retired with him into the woods after his father's death. He succeeded Ascanius in Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 770.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.——An ambassador sent by the Lacedæmonians to Athens, to treat of peace, in the 8th year of the Peloponnesian war.—An ancient author who wrote on tactics, besides other treatises, which, according to Ælian, were epitomised by Cineas the friend of Pyrrhus.—A native of Gaza, who, from a Platonic philosopher became a christian, A. D. 485, and wrote a dialogue called *Theophrastus*, on the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection.

ÆNĒIA, or ÆNIA, a place near Rome, afterwards called Janiculum.——A city of Troas. *Strab.* 17.——A city of Macedonia. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

ÆNĒIS, a poem of Virgil, which has for its subject the settlement of Æneas in Italy. The great merit of this poem is well known. The author has imitated Homer, and, as some say, Homer is superior to him only because he is more ancient, and is an original. Virgil died before he had corrected it, and at his death desired it might be burnt. This was happily disobeyed, and Augustus saved from the flames, a poem which proved his family to be descended from the kings of Troy. The Æneid had engaged the attention of the poet for 11 years, and in the first six books it seems that it was Virgil's design to imitate Homer's Odyssey, and in the last the Iliad. The action of the poem comprehends eight years, one of which only, the last, is really taken up by action, as the seven first are merely episodes, such as Juno's attempts to destroy the Trojans, the loves of Æneas and Dido, the relation of the fall of Troy, &c.—In the first book of the Æneid, the hero is introduced, in the seventh year of his expedition, sailing in the Mediterranean, and shipwrecked on the African coast, where he is received by Dido. In the second, Æneas, at the desire of the Phœnician queen, relates the fall of Troy, and his flight through the general conflagration to mount Ida. In the third, the hero continues his narration, by a minute account of his voyage through the Cyclades, the places where he landed, and the dreadful storm with the description of which the poem opened. Dido, in the fourth book, makes public her partiality to Æneas, which is slighted by the sailing of the Trojans from Carthage, and the book closes with the suicide of the disappointed queen. In the fifth book, Æneas sails to Sicily, where he celebrates the anniversary of his father's death, and thence pursues his way to Italy. In the sixth, he visits the Elysian fields, and learns from his father the fate which attends him and his descendants the Romans. In the seventh book, the hero reaches the destined land of Latium, and concludes a treaty with the king of the country, which is soon bro-

ken by the interference of Juno, who ſtimulates Turnus to war. The auxiliaries of the enemy are enumerated; and in the eighth book, Æneas is aſſiſted by Evander, and receives from Venus a ſhield wrought by Vulcan, on which are repreſented the future glory and triumphs of the Roman nation. The reader is pleaſed, in the ninth book, with the account of battles between the rival armies, and the immortal friendſhip of Niſus and Euryalus. Jupiter, in the tenth, attempts a reconciliation between Venus and Juno, who patroniſed the oppoſite parties; the fight is renewed, Pallas killed, and Turnus ſaved from the avenging hand of Æneas, by the interpoſition of Juno. The eleventh book gives an account of the funeral of Pallas, and of the meditated reconciliation between Æneas and Latinus, which the ſudden appearance of the enemy defeats. Camilla is ſlain, and the combatants ſeparated by the night. In the laſt book, Juno prevents the ſingle combat agreed upon by Turnus and Æneas. The Trojans are defeated in the abſence of their king; but on the return of Æneas, the battle aſſumes a different turn, a ſingle combat is fought by the rival leaders, and the poem is concluded by the death of king Turnus. *Plin.* 7, c. 30, &c.

ÆNEIDES, a patronymic given to Aſcanius, as ſon of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 653.

ÆNESIDĒMUS, a brave general of Argos. *Liv.* 32, c. 25.—A Cretan philoſopher, who wrote 8 books on the doctrine of his maſter Pyrrho. *Diogin. Pyr.*

ÆNĒSIUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, from mount Ænum.

ÆNĒTUS, a victor at Olympia, who, in the moment of victory, died through exceſs of joy. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

ÆNIA. *Vid.* ÆNEIA.

ÆNICUS, a comic writer at Athens.

ÆNIŎCHI, a people of Aſiatic Sarmatia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 591.

ÆNOBARBUS, or Ahenobarbus, the ſirname of Domitius. When Caſtor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he diſcredited them; upon which they touched his chin and beard, which inſtantly became of a brazen color, whence the ſirname given to himſelf and his deſcendants.

ÆNŎCLES, a writer of Rhodes. *Athen.*

ÆNOS, an independent city of Thrace, confounded with Æneia, of which Æneas was the founder. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

ÆNUM, a town of Thrace—of Theſſaly.—A mountain in Cephallenia. *Strab.* 7.——A river and village near Oſſa.——A city of Crete built by Æneas.

ÆNŸRA, a place in Thaſos. *Herodot.* 6, c. 47.

ÆOLIA, a name given to Arne. Sappho is called *Æolia puella*, by *Horace*, 4, od. 9, v. 12.

ÆŎLIA, or Æolis, a country of Aſia Minor, near the Ægean ſea. It has Troas at the north, and Ionia at the ſouth. The inhabitants were of Grecian origin, and were maſters of many of the neighbouring iſlands. They had 12, others ſay 30 conſiderable cities, of which Cumæ and Leſbos were the moſt famous. They receive their name from Æolus ſon of Hellenus. They migrated from Greece about 1124 B. C. 80 years before the migration of the Ionian tribes. *Herodot.* 1, c. 26, &c.—*Strab.* 1, 2 & 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2 & 18.——Theſſaly has been anciently called Æolia. Bœotus, ſon of Neptune, having ſettled there, called his followers Bœotians, and their country Bœotia.

ÆOLIÆ and ÆOLĬDES, ſeven iſlands between Sicily and Italy; they are Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericuſa, Phœnicuſa, and Euonymos. They were the retreat of the winds; and *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56, calls them Æolia, and the kingdom of Æolus the god of ſtorms and winds. They ſometimes bear the name of Vulcaniæ and Hephæſtiades, and are known now among the moderns under the general appellation of Lipari iſlands. *Juſtin.* 4, c. 1.

ÆOLĬDA, a city of Tenedos——Another near Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 8, c. 35.

ÆOLĬDES, a patronymic of Ulyſſes, from Æolus; becauſe Anticlea, his mother, was pregnant by Siſyphus, the ſon of Æolus, when ſhe married Laertes. It is alſo given to Athamas and Miſenus, as ſons of Æolus. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 511, l. 13, v. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 164 & 529.

ÆŎLUS, the king of ſtorms and winds, was the ſon of Hippotas. He reigned over Æolia; and becauſe he was the inventor of ſails, and a great aſtronomer, the poets have called him the god of the wind. It is ſaid that he confined in a bag, and gave Ulyſſes, all the winds that could blow againſt his veſſel, when he returned to Ithaca. The companions of Ulyſſes untied the bag, and gave the winds their liberty. Æolus was indebted to Juno for his royal dignity, according to Virgil. The name ſeems to be derived from αιολος, *varius*, becauſe the winds over which he preſided are ever varying.——There are two others, a king of Etruria, father to Macareus and Canace, and a ſon of Hellenus, often confounded with the god of the winds. This laſt married Enaretta, by whom he had ſeven ſons and five daughters. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 478. l. 14, v. 224.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.*—*Flacc.* 1, c. 556.—*Diod.* 4 & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56, &c.

ÆŌRA, a feſtival in Athens, in honor of Erigone.

ÆPĂLIUS, a king of Greece, reſtored to

his kingdom by Hercules, whoſe ſon Hyllus he adopted. *Strab.* 9.

ÆPĔA, a town of Crete, called Solis, in honor of Solon. *Plut. in Solon.*

ÆPŬLO, a general of the Iſtrians, who drank to exceſs, after he had ſtormed the camp of A. Manlius, the Roman general. Being attacked by a ſoldier, he fled to a neighbouring town, which the Romans took. He killed himſelf for fear of being taken. *Flor.* 2, c. 10.

ÆPY, a town of Elis, under the dominion of Neſtor. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 180.

ÆPŸTUS, king of Mycenæ, ſon of Chreſphontes and Merope, was educated in Arcadia with Cypſelus, his mother's father. To recover his kingdom, he killed Polyphontes, who had married his mother againſt her will, and uſurped the crown. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 4, v. 3.——A king of Arcadia, ſon of Elatus.——A ſon of Hippothous, who forcibly entered the temple of Neptune, near Mantinea, and was ſtruck blind by the ſudden eruption of ſalt water from the altar. He was killed by a ſerpent in hunting. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4 & 5.

ÆQUI or ÆQUICŎLI, a people of Latium, near Tybur; they were great enemies to Rome in its infant ſtate, and were conquered with much difficulty. *Flor.* 1, v. 11. *Liv.* 1, c. 32. l. 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 2, &c. —*Plin.* 3, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 747. l. 9, v. 684.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 93.

ÆQUIMĔLIUM, a place in Rome where the houſe of Melius ſtood, who aſpired to ſovereign power. *Liv.* 4, c. 16.

ÆRIAS, an ancient king of Cyprus, who built the temple of Paphos. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 3.

ÆRŎPE, wife of Atreus, committed adultery with Thyeſtes her brother-in-law, and had by him twins, who were placed as food before Atreus. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 391. ——A daughter of Cepheus, raviſhed by Mars. She died in child-bed; her child was preſerved, and called Æropus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 44.

ÆRŎPUS, a general of Epirus, in the reign of Pyrrhus.——A perſon appointed regent to Oreſtes, the infant ſon of Archelaus king of Macedonia.——An officer of king Philip, baniſhed for bringing a finger into his camp. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 2.——A mountain of Chaonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 5.

ÆSĂCUS, a Trojan river near Ida.——A ſon of Priam, by Alexirhoe. He became enamoured of Heſperia, whom he purſued into the woods. The nymph threw herſelf into the ſea, and was changed into a bird. Æſacus followed her example, and was changed into a cormorant. *Ovid. Met.* 11. fab. 11.

ÆSĂPUS, a river of Myſia, in Aſia, falling into the Helleſpont. *Plin.* 5, c, 32.

ÆSAR, or ÆSĂRAS, a river of Magna Græcia, falling into the ſea near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 28.

ÆSCHĪNES, an Athenian orator, who floriſhed about 342 B. C. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his rivalſhip with Demoſthenes. His father's name was Atrometus, and he boaſted of his deſcent from a noble family, though Demoſthenes reproached him as being the ſon of a courtezan. The firſt open ſigns of enmity between the rival orators appeared at the court of Philip, where they were ſent as ambaſſadors; but the character of Æſchines was tarniſhed by the acceptance of a bribe from the Macedonian prince, whoſe tyranny had hitherto been the general ſubject of his declamation. When the Athenians wiſhed to reward the patriotic labors of Demoſthenes with a golden crown, Æſchines impeached Cteſiphon, who propoſed it; and to their ſubſequent diſpute we are indebted for the two celebrated orations *de coronâ*. Æſchines was defeated by his rival's ſuperior eloquence, and baniſhed to Rhodes; but as he retired from Athens, Demoſthenes ran after him, and nobly forced him to accept a preſent of ſilver. In his baniſhment, the orator repeated to the Rhodians, what he had delivered againſt Demoſthenes; and after receiving much applauſe, he was deſired to read the anſwer of his antagoniſt. It was received with greater marks of approbation; but, exclaimed Æſchines, how much more would your admiration have been raiſed, had you heard Demoſthenes himſelf ſpeak it! Æſchines died in the 75th year of his age, at Rhodes, or, as ſome ſuppoſe, at Samos. He wrote 3 orations, and 9 epiſtles, which, from their number, received the name, the firſt of the graces, and the laſt of the muſes. The orations alone are extant, generally found collected with thoſe of Lyſias. An oration which bears the name of *Deliaca lex*, is ſaid not to be his production, but that of Æſchines, another orator of that age. *Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 24. l. 2, c. 53. *in Brut.* c. 17.—*Plut. in Demoſth.*—*Diog.* 2 & 3.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30. Diogenes mentions ſeven more of the ſame name.——A philoſopher, diſciple of Socrates, who wrote ſeveral dialogues, ſome of which bore the following titles: Aſpaſia, Phædon, Alcibiades, Draco, Erycia, Polyænus, Telauges, &c. The dialogue intituled Axiochus, and aſcribed to Plato, is ſuppoſed to be his compoſition. The beſt edition is that of Leovard, 1718, with the notes of Horræus, in 8vo.——A man who wrote on oratory.——An Arcadian.——A Mitylenean.——A diſciple of Melanthius.—— A Mileſian writer.——A ſtatuary.

ÆSCHRION, a Mitylenean poet, intimate with Ariſtotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Aſiatic expedition.—An Iambic poet of Samos. *Athen.*—A phyſician commended by

by Galen. A treatiſe of his on huſbandry has been quoted by *Pliny*.——A lieutenant of Archagathus, killed by Hanno. *Diod.* 20.

ÆSCHYLĪDES, a man who wrote a book on agriculture. *Ælian. H. An.* 15.

ÆSCHŸLUS, an excellent ſoldier and poet of Athens, ſon of Euphorion, and brother to Cynægirus. He was in the Athenian army at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa. But the moſt ſolid fame he has obtained, is the offspring leſs of his valor in the field of battle than of his writings. Of ninety tragedies, however, the fruit of his ingenious labors, 40 of which were rewarded with the public prize, only ſeven have come ſafe to us: *Prometheus vinctus, Septem duces apud Thebas, Perſæ, Agamemnon, Chæphori, Eumenides, Supplices.* Æſchylus is the firſt who introduced two actors on the ſtage, and clothed them with dreſſes ſuitable to their character. He likewiſe removed murder from the ſtage. It is ſaid, that when he compoſed, his countenance betrayed the greateſt ferocity; and according to one of his ſcholiaſts, when his Eumenides were repreſented, many children died through fear, and ſeveral pregnant women actually miſcarried in the houſe, at the ſight of the horrible maſks that were introduced. The imagination of the poet was ſtrong and comprehenſive, but diſorderly and wild; fruitful in prodigies, but diſdaining probabilities. His ſtyle is obſcure, and the labors of an excellent modern critic, have pronounced him the moſt difficult of all the Greek claſſics. A few expreſſions of impious tendency in one of his plays, nearly proved fatal to Æſchylus; he was condemned to death: but his brother Amynias, it is reported, reverſed the ſentence, by uncovering an arm, of which the hand had been cut off at the battle of Salamis in the ſervice of his country, and the poet was pardoned. Æſchylus has been accuſed of drinking to exceſs, and of never compoſing except when in a ſtate of intoxication. In his old age, he retired to the court of Hiero in Sicily; and being informed that he was to die by the fall of a houſe, he retired from the city into the fields, where he ſat down. An eagle, with a tortoiſe in her bill, flew over his bald head, and ſuppoſing it to be a ſtone, dropped her prey upon it to break the ſhell, and Æſchylus inſtantly died of the blow, in the 69th year of his age, 456 B. C. It is ſaid that he wrote an account of the battle of Marathon, in elegiac verſes. The beſt editions of his works are thoſe of Starley, fol. London, 1663, and that of Glaſg. 2 vols. in 12mo, 1746. *Horat. Art. Poet.* 278.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Plin.* 10, c. 3.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——The 12th perpetual archon of Athens.——A Corinthian, brother-in-law to Timophanes, intimate with Timoleon. *Plut. in Timol.*——A Rhodian ſet over Egypt with Peuceſtes of Macedonia. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

ÆSCULĀPIUS, ſon of Apollo, by Coronis, or as ſome ſay, by Lariſſa daughter of Phlegias, was god of medicine. After his union with Coronis, Apollo ſet a crow to watch her, and was ſoon informed that ſhe admitted the careſſes of Iſchys, of Æmonia. The god, in a fit of anger, deſtroyed Coronis with lightening, but ſaved the infant from her womb, and gave him to be educated to Chiron, who taught him the art of medicine. Some authors ſay, that Coronis left her father to avoid the diſcovery of her pregnancy, and that ſhe expoſed her child near Epidaurus. A goat of the flocks of Areſthanas gave him her milk, and the dog who kept the flock ſtood by him to ſhelter him from injury. He was found by the maſter of the flock, who went in ſearch of his ſtray goat, and ſaw his head ſurrounded with reſplendent rays of light. Æſculapius was phyſician to the Argonauts. He reſtored many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who ſtruck Æſculapius with thunder. Apollo, angry at the death of his ſon, killed the Cyclops who made the thunderbolts. Æſculapius received divine honors after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were ſacrificed to him, and the cock and the ſerpent were ſacred to him. Rome A. U. C. 462, was delivered of a plague, and built a temple to the god of medicine, who, as was ſuppoſed, had come there in the form of a ſerpent, and hid himſelf among the reeds in an iſland of the Tyber. Æſculapius is repreſented with a large beard, holding in his hand a ſtaff, round which is wreathed a ſerpent; his other hand is ſometimes ſupported on the head of a ſerpent. Serpents are more particularly ſacred to him, as the ancient phyſicians uſed them in their preſcriptions. He married Epione, by whom he had two ſons, famous for their ſkill in medicine, Machaon and Podalirus; and four daughters, of whom Hygiea, goddeſs of health, is the moſt celebrated. Some have ſuppoſed that he lived a ſhort time after the Trojan war. Heſiod makes no mention of him. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 193. *Hymn. in Æſcul.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.*—*Hygin.* fab. 49.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 8.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 11 & 27. l. 7, c. 23, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 3.—*Lucian. Dial. de Saltat.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22, ſays there were three of this name; the 1ſt, ſon of Apollo, worſhipped in Arcadia; 2d, a brother of Mercury; 3d, a man who firſt taught medicine.

ÆSĒPUS, a ſon of Bucolion. *Homer. Il.* 6, c. 21.—A river. *Vid.* Æſapus.

Æsernia, a city of the Samnites, in Italy. *Liv.* 27, c. 12.—*Sil.* 8, v. 567.

Æsion, an Athenian, famous for his reſpect for the talents of Demoſthenes. *Plut. in Demoſth.*

Æson, ſon of Cretheus, was born at the ſame birth as Pelias. He ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of Iolchos, but was ſoon exiled by his brother. He married Alcimeda, by whom he had Jaſon, whoſe education he entruſted to Chiron, being afraid of Pelias. When Jaſon was grown up, he demanded his father's kingdom from his uncle, who gave him evaſive anſwers, and perſuaded him to go in queſt of the golden fleece. [*Vid. Jaſon.*] At his return, Jaſon found his father very infirm; and Medea, [*Vid. Medea.*] at his requeſt, drew the blood from Æſon's veins, and refilled them with the juice of certain herbs which ſhe had gathered, and immediately the old man recovered the vigor and bloom of youth. Some ſay that Æſon killed himſelf by drinking bull's blood, to avoid the perſecution of Pelias. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 285.—*Hygin.* fab. 12.——A river of Theſſaly, with a town of the ſame name.

Æsŏnĭdes, a patronymic of Jaſon, as being deſcended from Æſon.

Æsŏpus, a Phrygian philoſopher, who, though originally a ſlave, procured his liberty by the ſallies of his genius. He travelled over the greateſt part of Greece and Egypt, but chiefly reſided at the court of Crœſus, king of Lydia, by whom he was ſent to conſult the oracle of Delphi. In this commiſſion Æſop behaved with great ſeverity, and ſatirically compared the Delphians to floating ſticks, which appear large at a diſtance, but are nothing when brought near. The Delphians, offended with his ſarcaſtic remarks, accuſed him of having ſecreted one of the ſacred veſſels of Apollo's temple, and threw him down from a rock, 561 B. C. Maximus Planudes has written his life in Greek; but no credit is to be given to the biographer, who falſely aſſerts that the mythologiſt was ſhort and deformed. Æſop dedicated his fables to his patron Crœſus; but what appears, now under his name, is no doubt a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits before and after the age of Æſop, conjointly with his own. *Plut. in Solon.*—*Phæd.* 1, fab. 2. l. 2, fab. 9.—— Claudus, an actor on the Roman ſtage, very intimate with Cicero. He amaſſed an immenſe fortune. His ſon, to be more expenſive, melted precious ſtones to drink at his entertainments. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 239. —*Val. Max.* 8, c. 10. l. 9, c. 1.—*Plin.* 9, c. 35. l. 10, c. 51.——An orator. *Diog.* ——An hiſtorian in the time of Anaximenes. *Plut. in Solon.*——A river of Pontus. *Strab.* 12.——An attendant of Mithridates, who wrote a treatiſe on Helen, and a panegyric on his royal maſter.

Æstria, an iſland in the Adriatic. *Mela* 2, c. 7.

Æsŭla, a town on a mountain between Tybur and Prænesſte. *Horat.* 3, od. 29.

Æsyetes, a man from whoſe tomb Polites ſpied what the Greeks did in their ſhips during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 793.

Æsymnētes, a ſirname of Bacchus. *Paſ.* 7, c. 21.

Æsymnus, a perſon of Megara, who conſulted Apollo to know the beſt method of governing his country. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.

Æthalĭdes, a herald, ſon of Mercury, to whom it was granted to be amongſt the dead and the living at ſtated times. *Apollon. Argon.* 1.

Æthiōpia, an extenſive country of Africa, at the ſouth of Egypt, divided into eaſt and weſt by the ancients, the former diviſion lying near Meroe, and the latter near the Mauri. The country, as well as the inhabitants, were little known to the ancients, though Homer has ſtyled them the juſteſt of men. *Diod.* 4, ſays, that the Æthiopians were the firſt inhabitants of the earth. They were the firſt who worſhipped the gods, for which, as ſome ſuppoſe, their country has never been invaded by a foreign enemy. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion. The country is inundated for five months every year, and their days and nights are almoſt of an equal length. The ancients have given the name of Æthiopia to every country whoſe inhabitants are of a black colour. *Lucan.* 3, v. 253. l. 9, v. 651.—*Juv.* 2, v. 23.—*Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 33.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 22.

Æthlius, ſon of Jupiter by Protogenia, was father of Endymion. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.

Æthon, a horſe of the ſun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 1.——A horſe of Pallas, repreſented as ſhedding tears at the death of his maſter, by *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 89.——A horſe of Hector. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 185.

Æthra, daughter of Pittheus king of Trœzene, had Theſeus by Ægeus. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] She was carried away by Caſtor and Pollux, when they recovered their ſiſter Helen, whom Theſeus had ſtolen, and given her to keep. [*Vid. Helen.*] She went to Troy with Helen. *Homer. Il.* 3, v. 144. —*Pauſ.* 2, c. 31. l. 5, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 37 & 79.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Ovid. Her.* 10, v. 131.——One of the Oceanides, wife to Atlas. She is more generally called Pleione.

Æthūsa, a daughter of Neptune by Amphitrite. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 20.——An iſland near Lilybæum. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.

Ætia, a poem of Callimachus, in which he

he ſpeaks of ſacrifices, and of the manner in which they were offered. *Mart.* 10, ep. 4.

Ætion, the father of Andromache, Hector's wife. He was killed at Thebes, with his ſeven ſons, by the Greeks.——A famous painter. He drew a painting of Alexander going to celebrate his nuptials with Roxane. This piece was much valued, and was expoſed to public view at the Olympic games, where it gained ſo much applauſe that the preſident of the games gave the painter his daughter in marriage.

Ætna, a mountain of Sicily, now called Mount Gibel, famous for its vulcano, which, for more than 3000 years, has thrown out fire at intervals. It is ſuppoſed to be 8 miles high, and 60 in compaſs. Its top is covered with ſnow and ſmoke at the ſame time; and the ſides, on account of the fecundity of the ſoil, are carefully cultivated and planted with vineyards. The poets ſuppoſed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain. It was the forge of Vulcan, where his ſervants the Cyclops fabricated thunderbolts, &c. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 860.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 570.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 6. l. 15, v. 340.—*Ital.* 14, v. 59.

Ætōlia, a country bounded by Epirus, Acarnania, and Locris, ſuppoſed to be about the middle of Greece. It received its name from Ætolus. The inhabitants were covetous and illiberal. *Liv.* 26, c. 24, &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8 & 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 18.—*Plut. in Flam.*

Ætōlus, ſon of Endymion of Elis and Iphianaſſa, married Pronoe, by whom he had Pleuron and Calydon. Having accidentally killed a perſon, he left his country, and came to ſettle in that part of Greece which has been called, from him, Ætolia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.

Æx, a rocky iſland between Tenedos and Chios. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A city in the country of the Marſi.——The nurſe of Jupiter, changed into a conſtellation.

Afer, an inhabitant of Africa.——An informer under Tiberius and his ſucceſſors. He became alſo known as an orator, and as the preceptor of Quintilian, and was made conſul by Domitian. He died A. D. 59.

Afrānia, a Roman matron who frequented the forum, forgetful of female decency. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 3.

Afrānius, a Latin comic poet, often compared to Menander. He lived in the age of Terence. He is blamed for the unnatural love of boys, which he mentions in his writings, ſome fragments of which are to be found in the *Corpus Poetarum. Quint.* 10, c. 1.—*Sueton. Ner.* 11.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 57.——A general of Pompey, conquered by Cæſar in Spain. *Sueton. in Cæſ.* 34.—*Plut. in Pomp.*——Q. a man who wrote a ſevere ſatyr againſt Nero, for which he was put to death in the Piſonian conſpiracy. *Tacit.*——Potitus, a plebeian, who ſaid before Caligula, that he would willingly die if he (Caligula) could recover from the diſtemper he labored under. The emperor recovered, and Afranius was put to death that he might not forfeit his word. *Dio.*

Africa, called Libya by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greateſt peninſula of the univerſe, was bounded on the eaſt by Arabia and the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, ſouth and weſt by the ocean. It is joined on the eaſt to Aſia, by an iſthmus 60 miles long, which ſome of the Ptolemies endeavoured to cut, in vain, to join the Red and Mediterranean ſeas. It is ſo immediately ſituate under the ſun, that only the maritime parts are inhabited, and the inland country is barren and ſandy, and infeſted with wild beaſts. The ancients, through ignorance, peopled the ſouthern parts of Africa with monſters, enchanters, and chimeras; errors which begin to be corrected by modern travellers. *Mela.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Diod.* 3, 4, & 20.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, 26, & 32. l. 4, c. 41, &c.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1, &c.——There is a part of Africa, called Propria, which lies about the middle, and has Carthage for its capital.

Africānus, a blind poet, commended by Ennius.——A chriſtian writer, who floriſhed A. D. 222. In his chronicle, which was univerſally eſteemed, he reckoned 5500 from the creation of the world to the age of Julius Cæſar. Nothing remains of this work, but what Euſebius has preſerved. In a letter to Origen, Africanus proved, that the hiſtory of Suſannah is ſuppoſititious; and in another to Ariſtides, ſtill extant, he endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming contradictions that appear in the genealogies of Chriſt in St. Matthew and Luke. He is ſuppoſed to be the ſame who wrote nine books, in which he treats of phyſic, agriculture, &c.—A lawyer, diſciple to Papinian, and intimate with the emperor Alexander.—An orator mentioned by Quintilian.——The ſirname of the Scipios, from the conqueſt of Africa. *Vid.* Scipio.

Africum mare, is that part of the Mediterranean which is on the coaſt of Africa.

Agăgriānæ portæ, gates at Syracuſe, near which the dead were buried. *Cic. in Tuſc.*

Agalasses, a nation of India, conquered by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

Agalla, a woman of Corcyra, who wrote a treatiſe upon grammar. *Athen.* 1.

AGAMĒDES and TROPHONIUS, two architects who made the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god, whatever gift was moſt advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after, they were found dead in their bed. *Plut. de conſ. ad Apol.*—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 47.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 11 & 37, gives a different account.

AGAMEMNON, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and ſon of Pliſthenes, the ſon of Atreus. Homer calls them ſons of Atreus, which is falſe, upon the authority of Heſiod, Apollod. &c. [*Vid.* Pliſthenes.] When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyeſtes ſeized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus, who fled to Polyphidus king of Sicyon, and hence to Œneus, king of Ætolia, where they were educated. Agamemnon married Clytemneſtra, and Menelaus Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus king of Sparta, who aſſiſted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon eſtabliſhed himſelf, at Mycenæ. Menelaus ſucceeded his father-in-law. When Helen was ſtolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander in chief of the Grecian forces going againſt Troy. Their fleet was detained at Aulis, where Agamemnon ſacrificed his daughter to appeaſe Diana. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with much valor; but his quarrel with Achilles, whoſe miſtreſs he took by force, was fatal to the Greeks. [*Vid. Briſeis.*] After the ruin of Troy, Caſſandra fell to his ſhare, and foretold him that his wife would put him to death. He gave no credit to this, and returned to Argos with Caſſandra. Clytemneſtra, with her adulterer Ægiſthus, [*Vid. Ægiſthus.*] prepared to murder him; and as he came from the bath, to embarraſs him, ſhe gave him a tunic whoſe ſleeves were ſewed together, and while he attempted to put it on, ſhe brought him to the ground with the ſtroke of a hatchet, and Ægiſthus ſeconded her blows. His death was revenged by his ſon Oreſtes. [*Vid.* Clytemneſtra, Menelaus and Oreſtes.] *Homer Il.* 1, 2, &c. *Od.* 4, &c.—*Ovid. de Rem. Am.* v. 777.—*Met.* 12, v. 30.—*Hygin.* fab. 88 & 97.—*Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 9.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 26.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, 2, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Sophocl. in Elect.*—*Euripid. in Oreſt.*—*Senec. in Agam.*—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 40, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 838.—*Mela.* 2. c. 3.

AGAMEMNONIUS, an epithet applied to Oreſtes, a ſon of Agamemnon. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 471.

AGAMĒTOR, an athlete of Mantinea. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 10.

AGAMNESTOR, a king of Athens.

AGANIPPE, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia at the foot of mount Helicon. It flows into the Permeſſus, and is ſacred to the muſes, who, from it, were called Aganippedes. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.—*Propert.* 2, el. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 312.

AGAPĒNOR, the commander of Agamemnon's fleet. *Homer. Il.* 2.——The ſon of Ancæus, and grandſon of Lycurgus, who, after the ruin of Troy, was carried by a ſtorm into Cyprus, where he built Paphos. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.

AGAR, a town of Africa. *Hirt. bell. Afr.* 76.

AGARĒNI, a people of Arabia. Trajan deſtroyed their city, called Agarum. *Strab.* 16.

AGARISTA, daughter of Cliſthenes, was courted by all the princes of Greece. She married Megacles. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 24.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 126, &c.——A daughter of Hippocrates, who married Xantippus. She dreamed that ſhe had brought forth a lion, and ſome time after became mother of Pericles. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Herodot.* 6, c. 131.

AGASICLES, king of Sparta, was ſon of Archidamus, and one of the Proclidæ. He uſed to ſay that a king ought to govern his ſubjects as a father governs his children. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.*

AGASSÆ, a city of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 45, c. 27.

AGASTHĒNES, king of Elis, father to Polyxenus, was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

AGASTRŌPHUS, a Trojan, wounded by Diomedes. *Homer Il.* 11, v. 338.

AGASTHUS, an archon of Athens.

AGASUS, a harbour on the coaſt of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

AGATHARCHĪDAS, a general of Corinth in the Peloponneſian war. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 83.——A Samian hiſtorian, who wrote a treatiſe on ſtones, and a hiſtory of Perſia and Phœnice.—A peripatetic philoſopher and hiſtorian of Cnidus, 177 B. C. who wrote ſeveral treatiſes on the Red ſea, Europe, Aſia, &c. *Joſeph. cont. Ap.*

AGATHARCUS, an officer in the Syracuſan fleet. *Thucyd.* 7, c. 25.——A painter in the age of Zeuxis. *Plut. in Pericl.*

AGATHIAS, a Greek hiſtorian of Æolia.—A poet and hiſtorian in the age of Juſtinian, of whoſe reign he publiſhed the hiſtory in five books. Several of his epigrams are found in the *Anthologia*. His hiſtory is a ſequel of that of Procopius. The beſt edition is that of Paris, fol. 1660.

AGĂTHO, a Samian hiſtorian, who wrote an account of Scythia.—A tragic poet, who floriſhed 406 B. C. The name of ſome of his tragedies are preſerved, ſuch as Telephus, Thyeſtes, &c.—A comic poet who lived in the

the ſame age. *Plut. in Parall.*——a ſon of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24.——A governor of Babylon. *Cart.* 5, c. 1——A Pythagorean philoſopher. *Ælian V. H.* 13, c. 4.——A learned and melodious muſician, who firſt introduced ſongs in tragedy. *Ariſtot. in Poet.*

AGATHŎCLĔA, a beautiful courtezan of Egypt. One of the Ptolemies deſtroyed his wife Eurydice to marry her. She, with her brother, long governed the kingdom, and attempted to murder the king's ſon. *Plut. in Cleon.*—*Juſtin* 30, c. 1.

AGATHŎCLES, a laſcivious and ignoble youth, ſon of a potter, who, by entering in the Sicilian army, arrived to the greateſt honors, and made himſelf maſter of Syracuſe. He reduced all Sicily under his power; but being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conqueſts over his enemy. He afterwards paſſed into Italy, and made himſelf maſter of Crotona. He died in his 72 years, B. C. 289, after a reign of 28 years of proſperity and adverſity. *Plut. in Apophth.*—*Juſtin.* 22 & 23. *Polyb.* 15. *Diod.* 18, &c.——A ſon of Lyſimachus, taken priſoner by the Getæ. He was ranſomed, and married Lyſandra daughter of Ptolemy Lagus. His father, in his old age, married Arſinoe, the ſiſter of Lyſander. After her huſband's death, Arſinoe, fearful for her children, attempted to murder Agathocles. Some ſay that ſhe fell in love with him, and killed him becauſe he ſlighted her. When Agathocles was dead, 283 B. C. Lyſandra fled to Seleucus. *Strab.* 13.—*Plut. in Pyrrh. & Demetr.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 9 & 10.——A Grecian hiſtorian of Babylon, who wrote an account of Cyzicus.——A Chian, who wrote on huſbandry. *Varro.*——A Samian writer.——A phyſician.——An Athenian archon.

AGĂTHON, *vid.* Agatho.

AGATHONȳMUS wrote an hiſtory of Perſia. *Plut. de Flum.*

AGATHOSTHĔNES, a poet, &c.

AGATHYLLUS, an elegiac poet of Arcadia. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

AGATHYRNUM, a town of Sicily.

AGATHYRSI, an effeminate nation of Scythia, who had their wives in common. They received their name from Agathyrſus, ſon of Hercules. *Herodot.* 4, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.

AGĀVE, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom ſhe had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. [*Vid. Pentheus.*] She is ſaid to have killed her huſband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honors after death. *Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 725.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 574.—*Stat. Theb.* 11, v. 318.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.——One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1.——A tragedy of Statius. *Juv.* 7, v. 87, &c.

AGAUI, a northern nation, who lived upon milk. *Homer Il.* 13.

AGĀVUS, a ſon of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24.

AGDESTIS, a mountain of Phrygia, where Atys was buried. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 4.——A ſirname of Cybele.

AGELASTUS, a ſirname of Craſſus, the grandfather of the rich Craſſus. He only laughed once in his life, and this was upon ſeeing an aſs eat thiſtles. *Cic. de fin.* 5.—*Plin.* 7, c. 19.

AGELĀUS, a king of Corinth, ſon of Ixion.——One of Penelope's ſuitors. *Homer. od.* 20.——A ſon of Hercules and Omphale, from whom Crœſus was deſcended. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A ſervant of Priam, who preſerved Paris when expoſed on mount Ida. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

AGENDĪCUM, a town of Gaul near the Senones. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 44.

AGĒNOR, king of Phœnicia, was ſon of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephaſſa, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. *Hygin.* fab. 6.——*Ital.* 1, v. 15. l. 17, v. 58.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 1.——A ſon of Jaſus, and father of Argus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 10.——A ſon of Ægyptus, *Id.* 2, c. 1.——A ſon of Phlegeus. *Id.* 3, c. 7.——A ſon of Pleuron, and father to Phineus. *Id.* 1, c. 7.——A ſon of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 4.——A king of Argos, father to Crotopus.——A ſon of Antenor. *Homer. Il.* 21, v. 579.——A Mitylenean, who wrote a treatiſe on muſic.

AGĒNŎRĬDES, a patronymic applied to Cadmus, and the other deſcendants of Agenor. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 8.

AGERĪNUS, a freed man of Agrippina, accuſed of attempting Nero's life. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 16.

AGESANDER, a ſculptor of Rhodes under Veſpaſian, who made a repreſentation of Laocoon's hiſtory, which now paſſes for the beſt relict of all ancient ſculpture.

AGESĬAS, a Platonic philoſopher, who taught the immortality of the ſoul. One of the Ptolemies forbade him to continue his lectures, becauſe his doctrine was ſo prevalent that many of his auditors committed ſuicide.

AGESILĀUS, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agidæ, was ſon of Doryſſus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus inſtituted his famous laws. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——Son of Archidamus of the family of the Proclidæ, in preference to his nephew Leotychides. He made war againſt Artaxerxes king of Perſia with ſucceſs; but in the midſt of his conqueſts

conqueſts in Aſia, he was recalled home to oppoſe the Athenians and Bœotians, who deſolated his country; and on his return, he paſſed, in thirty days, over that tract of country which had taken up a whole year of Xerxes' expedition. He defeated his enemies at Coronea; but ſickneſs prevented the progreſs of his conqueſts, and the Spartans were beat in every engagement, eſpecially at Leuctra, till he appeared at their head. Though deformed, ſmall of ſtature, and lame, he was brave, and a greatneſs of ſoul compenſated all the imperfections of nature. He was as fond of ſobriety as of military diſcipline; and when he went, in his 80th year, to aſſiſt Tachus king of Egypt, the ſervants of the monarch could hardly be perſuaded that the Lacedæmonian general was eating with his ſoldiers on the ground, bare-headed, and without any covering underneath. Ageſilaus died on his return from Egypt, after a reign of 36 years, 362 B. C. and his remains were embalmed and brought to Lacedæmon. *Juſtin.* 6, c. 1.—*Plut.* & *C. Nep. in vit.*—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 9.—*Xenoph. Orat. pro. Ageſ.*——A brother of Themiſtocles, who went into the Perſian camp, and ſtabbed Mardonius inſtead of Xerxes. *Plut. in Parall.*——A ſirname of Pluto.——A Greek who wrote an hiſtory of Italy.

Agesipŏlis, 1ſt, king of Lacedæmon, ſon of Pauſanias, obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned 14 years, and was ſucceeded by his brother Cleombrotus, B. C. 380. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 5. l. 8, c. 8. —*Xenoph.* 3. *Hiſt. Græc.*——2d, ſon of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, was ſucceeded by Cleomenes 2d, B. C. 370. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 13, l. 3, c. 5.

Agesistrăta, the mother of king Agis. *Plut. in Agid.*

Agesistrătus, a man who wrote a treatiſe intitled *De arte machinali.*

Aggrammes, a cruel king of the Gangarides. His father was a hair-dreſſer, of whom the queen became enamoured, and whom ſhe made governor to the king's children, to gratify her paſſion. He killed them, to raiſe Aggrammes, his ſon by the queen, to the throne. *Curt.* 9, c. 2.

Aggrīnæ, a people near mount Rhodope. *Cic. in L. Piſ.* 37.

Agĭdæ, the deſcendants of Euryſthenes, who ſhared the throne of Sparta with the Proclidæ; the name ſeems to be derived from Agis ſon of Euryſthenes. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 682.

Agilāus, king of Corinth, reigned 36 years.——One of the Ephori, almoſt murdered by the partizans of Cleomenes. *Plut. in Cleom.*

Agis, king of Sparta, ſucceeded his father, Euryſthenes, and after a reign of one year, was ſucceeded by his ſon Echeſtratus. B. C. 1058. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——Another king of Sparta, waged bloody wars againſt Athens, and reſtored liberty to many Greek cities. He attempted to reſtore the laws of Lycurgus at Sparta, but in vain; the perfidy of friends, who pretended to ſecond his views, brought him to difficulties, and he was at laſt dragged from a temple, where he had taken refuge, to a priſon, where he was ſtrangled by orders of the Ephori. *Plut. in Agid.*——Another ſon of Archidamus, who ſignalized himſelf in the war which the Spartans waged againſt Epidaurus. He obtained a victory at Mantinea, and was ſucceſsful in the Peloponneſian war. He reigned 27 years. *Thucyd.* 3 & 4.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8 & 10.——Another ſon of Archidamus, king of Sparta, endeavoured to deliver Greece from the empire of Macedonia, with the aſſiſtance of the Perſians. He was conquered in the attempt, and ſlain by Antipater, Alexander's general, and 5,300 Lacedæmonians periſhed with him. *Curt.* 6, c. 1.—*Diod.* 17.—*Juſtin.* 12, c. 1. &c.—— Another ſon of Eudamidas, killed in a battle againſt the Mantineans. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 10. ——An Arcadian in the expedition of Cyrus againſt his brother Artaxerxes. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 18.——A poet of Argos, who ſaid that Bacchus and the ſons of Leda would give way to Alexander, when a god. *Curt.* 8. c. 5.——A Lycian who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 751.

Aglāia, one of the Graces. She is called ſometimes Paſiphae. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

Aglaonĭce, daughter of Hegemon, was acquainted with aſtronomy and eclipſes, whence ſhe boaſted of her power to draw the moon from heaven. *Plut. de Orac. defect.*

Aglaŏpe, one of the Sirens.

Aglaŏphon, an excellent painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.

Aglaosthĕnes, wrote an hiſtory of Naxos. *Strab.* 6.

Aglauros, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldeſt king of Athens. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. She was changed into a ſtone by Mercury. *Vid. Herſe.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 12.

Aglăus, the pooreſt man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges king of Lydia. *Plin.* 7, c. 46.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 1.

Agna, a woman in the age of Horace, who, though deformed, had many admirers. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 40.

Agno, one of the nymphs who nurſed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on mount Lyceus. When the prieſt of Jupiter, after a prayer, ſtirred the waters of this fountain with a bough, a thick vapor aroſe,

aroſe, which was ſoon diſſolved into a plentiful ſhower. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 31, &c.

AGNODĪCE, an Athenian virgin, who diſguiſed her ſex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus the art of midwifery, and when employed, always diſcovered her ſex to her patients. This brought her into ſo much practice, that the males of her profeſſion, who were now out of employment, accuſed her before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confeſſed her ſex to the judges, and a law was immediately made to empower all free-born women to learn widwifery. *Hygin.* fab. 274.

AGNON, ſon of Nicias, was preſent at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponneſian war he went againſt Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through diſeaſe. He built Amphipolis, whoſe inhabitants rebelled to Braſidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon. *Thucyd.* 2, 3, &c.——A writer. *Quintil.* 2, c. 17.——One of Alexander's officers. *Plin.* 33, c. 3.

AGNONĪDES, a rhetorician of Athens, who accuſed Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected what ſervices Phocion had rendered them, they raiſed him ſtatues, and put to death his accuſer. *Plut. & Nep. in Phocion.*

AGŌNĀLIA & AGONIA, feſtivals in Rome, celebrated three times a year, in honor of Janus, or Agonius. The chief prieſt uſed to offer a ram. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 317.—*Varro de L. L.* 5.

AGŌNES CAPITOLĪNI, games celebrated every fifth year upon the Capitoline hill. Prizes were propoſed for agility and ſtrength, as well as for poetical and literary compoſitions. The poet Statius publicly recited his Thebaid, which was not received with much applauſe.

AGONIS, a woman in the temple of Venus, on mount Eryx. *Cic.*

AGONIUS, a Roman deity, who patronized the actions of men. *Vid.* Agonalia.

AGORACRITUS, a ſculptor of Pharos, who made a ſtatue of Venus for the people of Athens, B. C. 150.

AGORANŎMI, ten magiſtrates at Athens, who watched over the city and port, and inſpected whatever was expoſed to ſale.

AGORĀNIS, a river falling into the Ganges. *Arrian. de Ind.*

AGORÆA, a name of Minerva at Sparta. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 11.

AGRA, a place of Bœotia where the Iliſſus riſes. Diana was called Agræa, becauſe ſhe hunted there.——A city of Suſa—of Arcadia, and Arabia.

AGRÆI and AGRENSES, a people of Arabia. *Plin.* 6, c. 28.——Of Ætolia. *Liv.* 42, c. 34.

AGRĂGAS, or ACRAGAS, a river, town, and mountain of Sicily; called alſo, Agrigentum. The town was built by the people of Gela, who were a Rhodian colony. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 703.—*Diod.* 11.

AGRARIA LEX was enacted to diſtribute among the Roman people, all the lands which the Romans had gained by conqueſt. It was firſt propoſed A. U. C. 267, by the conſul Sp. Caſſius Vicellinus, and rejected by the ſenate. This produced diſſentions between the ſenate and the people, and Caſſius, upon ſeeing the ill ſucceſs of the new regulations he propoſed, offered to diſtribute among the people, the money which was produced from the corn of Sicily, after it had been brought and ſold in Rome. This act of liberality the people refuſed, and tranquillity was ſoon after re-eſtabliſhed in the ſtate. It was propoſed a ſecond time A. U. C. 269, by the tribune Licinius Stolo, but with no better ſucceſs; and ſo great were the tumults which followed, that one of the tribunes of the people was killed, and many of the ſenators fined for their oppoſition. Mutius Scævola, A. U. C. 320, perſuaded the tribune Tiberius Gracchus to propoſe it a third time; and though Octavius, his colleague in the tribuneſhip, oppoſed it, yet Tiberius made it paſs into a law, after much altercation, and commiſſioners were authoriſed to make a diviſion of the lands.—This law at laſt proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under J. Cæſar. *Flor.* 3, c. 3 & 13.—*Cic. pro Leg. Agr.*—*Liv.* 2, c. 41.

AGRAULE, a tribe of Athens. *Plut. in Them.*

AGRAULIA, a feſtival at Athens in honor of Agraulos. The Cyprians alſo obſerved theſe feſtivals, by offering human victims.

AGRAULOS, a daughter of Cecrops.—— A ſirname of Minerva.

AGRAUONĪTÆ, a people of Illyria. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

AGRIĀNES, a river of Thrace. *Herodot.* 4, c. 9.——A people that dwelt in the neighbourhood of that river. *Id.* 5, c. 16.

AGRICŎLA, the father-in-law of the hiſtorian Tacitus, who wrote his life. He was eminent for his public and private virtues. He was governor of Britain, and firſt diſcovered it to be an iſland. Domitian envied his virtues; he recalled him from the province he had governed with equity and moderation, and ordered him to enter Rome in the night, that no triumph might be granted to him. Agricola obeyed, and without betraying any reſentment, he retired to a peaceful ſolitude, and the enjoyment of the ſociety of a few friends. He died in his 56th year, A.D. 93. *Tacit. in Agric.*

AGRIGENTUM,

AGRIGENTUM, a town of Sicily, 18 ſtadia from the ſea, on mount Agragas. It was founded by a Rhodian colony. *Polyb.* 9.—*Strab.* 6.

AGRINIUM, a city of Acarnania. *Polyb.* 6.

AGRIŌNIA, annual feſtivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated generally in the night. They were inſtituted, as ſome ſuppoſe, becauſe the god was attended with wild beaſts.

AGRIOPAS, a man who wrote the hiſtory of all thoſe who had obtained the public prize at Olympia. *Plin.* 8, c. 22.

AGRIŌPE, the wife of king Agenor.

M. AGRIPPA VIPSANIUS, a celebrated Roman, who obtained a victory over S. Pompey, and favored the cauſe of Auguſtus at the battles of Actium and Philippi, where he behaved with great valor. He adviſed his friend to re-eſtabliſh the republican government at Rome, but he was over-ruled by Mecænas. In his expeditions in Gaul and Germany he obtained ſeveral victories, but refuſed the honors of a triumph, and turned his liberality towards the embelliſhing of Rome, and the raiſing of magnificent buildings, one of which, the Pantheon, ſtill exiſts. After he had retired for two years to Mitylene, in conſequence of a quarrel with Marcellus, Auguſtus recalled him, and as a proof of his regard, gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, and left him the care of the empire during an abſence of two years employed in viſiting the Roman provinces of Greece and Aſia. He died univerſally lamented at Rome in the 51ſt year of his age, 12 B. C. and his body was placed in the tomb which Auguſtus had prepared for himſelf. He had been married three times, to Pomponia daughter of Atticus, to Marcella daughter of Octavia, and to Julia, by whom he had five children, Caius, and Lucius Cæſares, Poſthumus Agrippa, Agrippina, and Julia. His ſon, C. Cæſar Agrippa, was adopted by Auguſtus, and made conſul, by the flattery of the Roman people, at the age of 14 or 15. This promiſing youth went to Armenia, on an expedition againſt the Perſians, where he received a fatal blow from the treacherous hand of Lollius, the governor of one of the neighbouring cities. He languiſhed for a little time, and died in Lycia. His younger brother, L. Cæſar Agrippa, was likewiſe adopted by his grandfather Auguſtus; but he was ſoon after baniſhed to Campania, for uſing ſeditious language againſt his benefactor. In the 7th year of his exile he would have been recalled, had not Livia and Tiberius, jealous of the partiality of Auguſtus for him, ordered him to be aſſaſſinated, in his 26th year. He has been called ferocious and ſavage; and he gave himſelf the name of Neptune, becauſe he was fond of fiſhing.——Sylvius, a ſon of Tiberinus Sylvius, king of Latium. He reigned 33 years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Remulus Sylvius. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1. c. 8.——One of the ſervants of the murdered prince aſſumed his name, and raiſed commotions. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 39.——A conſul who conquered the Æqui.——A philoſopher. *Diog.*——A ſon of Ariſtobulus, grandſon of the Great Herod, who became tutor to the grand-child of Tiberius, and was ſoon after impriſoned by the ſuſpicious tyrant. When Caligula aſcended the throne, his favorite was releaſed, preſented with a chain of gold as heavy as that which had lately confined him, and made king of Judæa. He was a popular character with the Jews; and it is ſaid, that while they were flattering him with the appellation of god, an angel of God ſtruck him with the louſy diſeaſe, of which he died, A. D. 43. His ſon, of the ſame name, was the laſt king of the Jews, deprived of his kingdom by Claudius, in exchange for other provinces. He was with Titus at the celebrated ſiege of Jeruſalem, and died A. D. 94. It was before him that St. Paul pleaded, and made mention of his inceſtuous commerce with his ſiſter Berenice. *Juv.* 6, v. 156.—*Tacit.* 2 *hiſt.* c. 81.——Menenius, a Roman general, who obtained a triumph over the Sabines, appeaſed the populace of Rome by the well-known fable of the belly and the limbs, and erected the new office of tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 261. He died poor, but univerſally regretted; his funeral was at the expence of the public, from which alſo his daughters received dowries. *Liv.* 2, c. 32.—*Flor.* 1, c. 23.——A mathematician in the reign of Domitian; he was a native of Bithynia.

AGRIPPINA, a wife of Tiberius. The emperor repudiated her to marry Julia. *Sueton. in Tib.* 7.——A daughter of M. Agrippa, and grand-daughter to Auguſtus. She married Germanicus, whom ſhe accompanied in Syria; and when Piſo poiſoned him, ſhe carried his aſhes to Italy, and accuſed his murderer, who ſtabbed himſelf. She fell under the diſpleaſure of Tiberius, who exiled her in an iſland, where ſhe died, A. D. 26, for want of bread. She left nine children, and was diſtinguiſhed all her life for intrepidity and conjugal affection. *Tac.* 1, *Ann.* c. 2. &c.—*Sueton in Tib.* 52.——Julia, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Domitius Ænobarbus, by whom ſhe had Nero. After her huſband's death, ſhe married her uncle the emperor Claudius, whom ſhe deſtroyed, to make Nero ſucceed to the throne. After many cruelties,

ſies, and much licentiouſneſs, ſhe was aſſaſſinated by order of her ſon, and as ſhe expired, ſhe exclaimed, "ſtrike the belly which could give birth to ſuch a monſter." She died A. D. 59, after a life of proſtitution and inceſtuous gratifications. It is ſaid that her ſon viewed her dead body with all the raptures of admiration, ſaying, he never could have believed his mother was ſo beautiful a woman. She left memoirs which aſſiſted Tacitus in the compoſition of his annals. The town which ſhe built, where ſhe was born, on the borders of the Rhine, and called *Agrippina Colonia*, is the modern Cologne. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 75. l. 12, c. 7, 22, &c.

AGRISIUS. *Vid.* Acriſius.

AGRISOPE, the mother of Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 6.

AGRIUS, ſon of Parthaon, drove his brother Œneus from the throne. He was afterwards expelled by Diomedes, the grandſon of Œneus, upon which he killed himſelf. *Hygin.* fab. 175 & 242.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A giant.——A centaur killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A ſon of Ulyſſes by Circe. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 1013.——The father of Therſites. *Ovid. ex. Pont.* 3, el. 9, v. 9.

AGRŎLAS, ſurrounded the citadel of Athens with walls, except that part which afterwards was repaired by Cimon. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 28.

AGRON, a king of Illyria, who, after conquering the Ætolians, drank to ſuch exceſs that he died inſtantly, B. C. 231. *Polyb.* 2, c. 4.

AGROTAS, a Greek orator of Marſeilles.

AGROTĔRA, an anniverſary ſacrifice of goats offered to Minerva at Athens. It was inſtituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed to ſacrifice to the goddeſs ſo many goats as there might be enemies killed in a battle which he was going to fight againſt the troops of Darius, who had invaded Attica. The quantity of the ſlain was ſo great, that a ſufficient number of goats could not be procured; therefore they were limited to 500 every year, till they equalled the number of Perſians ſlain in battle.

AGYLEUS and AGYEUS, from αγυια, *a ſtreet*; a ſirname of Apollo, becauſe ſacrifices were offered to him in the public ſtreets of Athens. *Horat.* 4, od. 6.

AGYLLA, a town of Etruria, founded by a colony of Pelaſgians, and governed by Mezentius when Æneas came to Italy. It was afterwards called Cære, by the Lydians, who took poſſeſſion of it. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 652. l. 8, v. 479.

AGYLLÆUS, a wreſtler of Cleonæ, ſcarce inferior to Hercules in ſtrength. *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 837.

AGYRUS, a tyrant of Sicily, aſſiſted by Dionyſius againſt the Carthaginians. *Diod.* 14.

AGYRIUM, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the hiſtorian was born. The inhabitants were called Agyrinenſes. *Diod.* 14.—*Cic. in Varr.* 2, c. 65.

AGYRIUS, an Athenian general, who ſucceeded Thraſybulus. *Diod.* 14.

AGYRTES, a man who killed his father. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 148.——A piper. *Sil.* 2. *Ach.* v. 50.

AHĀLA, the ſirname of the Servilii at Rome.

AHENOBARBUS. *Vid.* Ænobarbus.

AJAX, ſon of Telamon by Periboea or Eriboea daughter of Alcathous, was the braveſt of all the Greeks in the Trojan war after Achilles. He engaged Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulyſſes diſputed their claim to the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was ſo enraged, that he ſlaughtered a whole flock of ſheep, ſuppoſing them to be the ſons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulyſſes, and ſtabbed himſelf with his ſword. The blood which run to the ground from the wound, was changed into the flower hyacinth. Some ſay that he was killed by Paris in battle, others, that he was murdered by Ulyſſes. His body was buried at Sigæum, ſome ſay on mount Rhœtus. His tomb was viſited by Alexander. Hercules, according to ſome authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childleſs, might have a ſon, with a ſkin as impenetrable as the ſkin of the Nemæan lion, which he then wore. His prayers were heard; and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's ſkin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole in the ſkin, through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulnerable part was in his breaſt, ſome ſay behind the neck. *Q. Calab.* 1 & 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10 & 13. *Philoſtr. in Heroic.* c. 12.—*Pindar. Iſthm.* 6. *Homer. Il.* 1, &c. *Od.* 11.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares Phry.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 13.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 197.—*Hygin.* fab. 107 & 242.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 35. l. 5, c. 19.——The ſon of Oileus king of Locris, was ſirnamed Locrian, in contradiſtinction to the ſon of Telamon. He went with 40 ſhips to the Trojan war, as being one of Helen's ſuitors. The night that Troy was taken, he offered violence to Caſſandra, who fled into Minerva's temple; and for this, as he returned home, the goddeſs, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter, and the power of tempeſts from Neptune, deſtroyed his ſhip in a ſtorm. Ajax ſwam to a rock, and ſaid that he

he was ſafe in ſpite of all the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who ſtruck the rock with his trident, and Ajax tumbled into the ſea with part of the rock, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black ſheep offered on his tomb. According to Virgil's account, Minerva ſeized him in a whirlwind, and daſhed him againſt a rock, where he expired, conſumed by thunder. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 43, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 2, 13, &c. *Od.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 116 & 273. *Philoſtr. Ico.* 2, c. 13.—*Senec. in Agam.*—*Horat. epod.* 10, v. 13.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 26 & 31.——The two Ajaces were, as ſome ſuppoſe, placed after death in the iſland of Leuce, a ſeparate place reſerved only for the braveſt heroes of antiquity.

AIDŌNEUS, a ſirname of Pluto.——A king of the Moloſſi, who impriſoned Theſeus, becauſe he and Pirithous attempted to raviſh his daughter Proſerpine, near the Acheron; whence aroſe the well-known fable of the deſcent of Theſeus and Pirithous into hell. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A river near Troy. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

AIMŸLUS, ſon of Aſcanius, was, according to ſome, the progenitor of the noble family of the Æmylii in Rome.

AIUS LOCUTIUS, a deity to whom the Romans erected an altar, from the following circumſtance: one of the common people, called Ceditius, informed the tribunes, that as he paſſed one night through one of the ſtreets of the city, a voice more than human, iſſuing from above Veſta's temple, told him that Rome would ſoon be attacked by the Gauls. His information was neglected, but the veracity was known by the event; and Camillus, after the conqueſt of the Gauls, built a temple to that ſupernatural voice which had given them warning of the approaching calamity, under the name of Aius Locutius.

ALABANDA, an inland town of Caria, abounding with ſcorpions. The name is derived from Alabandus, a deity worſhipped there. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 195.—*Strab.* 14.

ALABUS, a river of Sicily.

ALÆSA, a city on a mountain of Sicily.

ALÆA, a ſirname of Minerva in Peloponneſus. Her feſtivals are alſo called Alæa. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4. 7.

ALÆI, a number of iſlands in the Perſian gulf, abounding in tortoiſes. *Arrian. in Perlip.*

ALÆUS, the father of Augo, who married Hercules.

ALAGŌNIA, a city of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 21 & 26.

ALĀLA, the goddeſs of war, ſiſter to Mars. *Plut. de glor. Athen.*

ALALCOMĒNÆ, a city of Bœotia, where ſome ſuppoſe that Minerva was born. *Plut. Quæſt. Gr.*—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 330.

ALALIA, a town of Corſica, built by a colony of Phocæans, deſtroyed by Scipio 562 B. C. and afterwards rebuilt by Sylla. *Herodot.* 1, c. 165.—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.

ALAMĀNES, a ſtatuary of Athens, diſciple of Phidias.

ALAMANNI or ALEMANNI, a people of Germany, near the Hercynian foreſt. They were very powerful, and inimical to Rome.

ALĀNI, a people of Sarmatia, near the Palus Mæotis, who were ſaid to have 26 different languages. *Strab.*

ALĂRES, a people of Pannonia. *Tac.* 15, *Ann.* c. 10.

ALARĪCUS, a famous king of the Goths, who plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius. He was greatly reſpected for his military valor, and during his reign he kept the Roman empire in continual alarms. He died after a reign of 13 years, A. D. 410.

ALARŌDII, a nation near Pontus. *Herodot.* 3, c. 94.

ALASTOR, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——An arm-bearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 257.——One of Pluto's horſes when he carried away Proſerpine. *Claud. de rapt. Proſ.* 1, v. 286.

ALAUDÆ, ſoldiers of the legions in Gaul. *Sueton. in Jul.* 24.

ALAZON, a river flowing from mount Caucaſus into the Cyrus, and ſeparating Albania from Iberia. *Flac.* 6, v. 101.

ALBA SYLVIUS, ſon of Latinus Sylvius, ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of Latium, and reigned 36 years. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 612.——Longa, a city of Latium, built by Aſcanius, B. C. 1152, on the ſpot where Æneas found, according to the prophecy of Helenus, (*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 390, &c.), and of the god of the river, (*Æn.* 8, v. 43), a *white* ſow with 30 young ones. The deſcendants of Æneas reigned there in the following order: 1. Aſcanius, ſon of Æneas, with little interminſion, 8 years. 2. Sylvius Poſthumus, 29 years. 3. Æneas Sylvius, 31 years. 4. Latinus, 5 years. 5. Alba, 36 years. 6. Atys or Capetus, 26 years. 7. Capys, 28 years. 8. Calpetus, 13 years. 9. Tiberinus, 8 years. 10. Agrippa, 33 years. 11. Remulus, 19 years. 12. Aventinus, 37 years. 13. Procas, 13 years. 14. Numitor and Amulius. Alba was deſtroyed by the Romans, 665 B. C. and the inhabitants were carried to Rome. *Liv. Flor. Juſtin.* &c.——A city of the Marſi in Italy.——Pompeia, a city of Liguria. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

ALBĀNIA, a country of Aſia, between the Caſpian ſea and Iberia. The inhabitants are ſaid to have their eyes all blue. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from mount

mount Albanus in Italy, when he returned from the conqueſt of Geryon. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 15.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.—*Strab.* 11.—*Plin.* 8, c. 40.—*Mela.* 3, c. 5.—The Caſpian ſea is called *Albanum*, as being near Albania. *Plin.* 6, c. 13.

ALBĀNUS, a mountain with a lake in Italy, 16 miles from Rome. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 27. The word, taken adjectively, is applied to ſuch as are natives of, or belong to, the town of Alba.

ALBĪCI, a people of Gallia Aquitana. *Cæſ. bell. civ.* 1, c. 34.

ALBIĒTÆ, a people of Latium. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

ALBIGAUNUM, a town of Liguria. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

ALBĪNI, two Roman orators of great merit, mentioned by Cicero *in Brut.* This name is common to many tribunes of the people. *Liv.* 2, c. 33. l. 6, c. 30.—*Salluſt de Jug. bell.*

ALBINOVĀNUS CELSUS. *Vid.* Celſus.

ALBINOVĀNUS PEDO, a poet contemporary with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry. *Ovid ex Pont.* 4. ep. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 5.

ALBINTEMĒLIUM, a town of Liguria. *Tacit.* 2 *Hiſt.* c. 13.

ALBĪNUS, was born at Adrumetum in Africa, and made governor of Britain, by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the ſoldiers in Britain. Severus had alſo been inveſted with the imperial dignity by his own army; and theſe two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was conqueror, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone. A. D. 198. Albinus, according to the exaggerated account of a certain writer called Codrus, was famous for his voracious appetite, and ſometimes eat for breakfaſt, no leſs than 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20 pounds of dry raiſins, 10 melons, and 400 oyſters.——A pretorian ſent to Sylla, as ambaſſador from the Senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's ſoldiers. *Plut. in Syll.*—An uſurer. *Horat.*——A Roman plebeian who received the veſtals into his chariot in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome, which the Gauls had ſacked. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Liv.* 5, c. 40. *Flor.* 1, c. 13.——A. Poſthumus, conſul with Lucullus, A. U. C. 601, wrote an hiſtory of Rome in Greek.

ALBION, ſon of Neptune by Amphitrite, came into Britain, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom, and firſt introduced aſtrology and the art of building ſhips. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with ſtones thrown by Jupiter, becauſe he oppoſed the paſſage of Hercules. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.——The greateſt iſland of Europe, now called Great Britain. It is called after Albion, who is ſaid to have reigned there; or from its chalky white (*albus*) rocks, which appear at a great diſtance. *Plin.* 4, c. 16.—*Tacit. in Agric.*——The ancients compared its figure to a long buckler, or to the iron of a hatchet.

ALBIS, a river of Germany falling into the German ocean. *Lucan* 2, v. 52.

ALBIUS, a man, father to a famous ſpendthrift. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4——A name of the poet Tibullus. *Horat.* 1. *Od.* 33. v. 1.

ALBUCILLA, an immodeſt woman. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 47.

ALBŬLA, the ancient name of the river Tiber. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 332.

ALBŬNEA, a wood near Tybur and the river Anio, ſacred to the Muſes. It received its name from a Sibyl, called alſo Albunea, worſhipped as a goddeſs at Tybur. *Horat.* 1. *Od.* 7, v. 12. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 83.

ALBURNUS, a mountain of Lucania. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 147.

ALBUS PAGUS, a place near Sidon, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

ALBŪTIUS, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio reſtored his wife. *Arrian.*——A ſordid man, father to Canidia. He beat his ſervants before they were guilty of any offence, leſt, ſaid he, I ſhould have no time to puniſh them when they offend. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 2.——A rhetorician in the age of Seneca.——An ancient ſatyriſt. *Cic. in Brut.*——Titus, an epicurean philoſopher, born at Rome; ſo fond of Greece and Grecian manners, that he wiſhed not to paſs for a Roman. He was made governor of Sardinia; but he grew offenſive to the ſenate, and was baniſhed. It is ſuppoſed that he died at Athens.

ALCÆUS, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Leſbos, about 600 years before the chriſtian æra. He fled from a battle, and his enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field, as a monument of his diſgrace. He is the inventor of aleaic verſes. He was contemporary to the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addreſſes. Of all his works nothing but a few fragments remain, found in Athenæus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1. *Herodot.* 5, c. 95. *Horat.* 4. od. 9. *Cic.* 4. *Tuſc.*——A poet of Athens, ſaid by Suidas to be the inventor of tragedy.—A writer of epigrams.—A comic poet.—A ſon of Androgeus, who went with Hercules into Thrace, and was made king of part of the country. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A ſon of Hercules by a maid of Omphale.—A ſon of Perſeus, and father of Amphitryon. From him Hercules has been called Alcides. *Apollod.* 2. c. 4. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

ALCAMĒNES, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, known by his apophtegms. He ſucceeded his father Teleclus, and reigned 37 years. The Helots rebelled in his reign.

Paus. 3, c. 2, l. 4. c. 4 & 5.——A general of the Achæans. *Paus.* 7, c. 15.——A ſtatuary, who lived 448 B. C. and was diſtinguiſhed for his ſtatues of Venus and Vulcan. *Paus.* 5. c. 10.——The commander of a Spartan fleet, killed by the Athenians. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 5. &c.

ALCANDER, an attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13. v. 257. ——A Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lyc. Paus.* 3, c. 18. A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9. v. 767.

ALCANDRE, the wife of Polybius, a rich Theban. *Homer Od.* 4.

ALCANOR, a Trojan of mount Ida, whoſe ſons Pandarus and Bitias followed Æneas into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 672.——A ſon of Phorus, killed by Æneas. *Ibid.* 10, v. 338.

ALCĂTHOE, a name of Megara in Attica, becauſe rebuilt by Alcathoe. *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 8.

ALCĂTHOUS, a ſon of Pelops, who being ſuſpected of murdering his brother, came to Megara, where he killed a lion, which had deſtroyed the king's ſon. He ſucceeded to the kingdom of Megara. In commemoration of this, feſtivals called Alcathoia, were inſtituted at Megara. *Paus.* 1, c. 4. &c.—— A Trojan who married Hippodamia, daughter of Anchiſes. He was killed in the Trojan war, by Idomeneus. *Homer. Il.* 12, v. 93. ——A ſon of Parthaon, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, &c. A friend of Æneas killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 747.

ALCE, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*—— A town of Spain, which ſurrendered to Gracchus. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

ALCENOR, an Argive, who alone with Chromius ſurvived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.

ALCESTE, or ALCESTIS, daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. She, with her ſiſters, put to death her father, that he might be reſtored to youth and vigor by Medea, who, however, refuſed to perform her promiſe. Upon this, the ſiſters fled to Admetus, who married Alceſte. They were ſoon purſued by an army headed by their brother Acaſtus; and Admetus being taken priſoner, was redeemed from death, by the generous offer of his wife, who was ſacrificed in his ſtead to appeaſe the ſhades of her father. Some ſay that Alceſte laid down her life for her huſband, when ſhe had been told by an oracle, that he could never recover from a diſeaſe if none of his friends died in his place. According to ſome authors, Hercules brought her back from hell. She had many ſuitors while ſhe lived with her father. *Vid.* Admetus. *Juv.* 6, v. 651.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 251.—*Eurip. in Alceſt.*

ALCĔTAS, a king of the Moloſſi, deſcended from Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.——A general of Alexander's army, brother to Perdiccas.—The eighth king of Macedonia, who reigned 29 years.——An hiſtorian, who wrote an account of every thing that had been dedicated in the temple of Delphi. *Athen.*——A ſon of Arybas, king of Epirus. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.

ALCHĪDAS, a Rhodian, who became enamoured of a naked Cupid of Praxiteles. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ALCHIMĂCHUS, a celebrated painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ALCIBIĂDES, an Athenian general, famous for his enterpriſing ſpirit, verſatile genius, and natural foibles. He was diſciple to Socrates, whoſe leſſons and example checked, for a while, his vicious propenſities. In the Peloponneſian wars he encouraged the Athenians to make an expedition againſt Syracuſe. He was choſen general in that war, and in his abſence, his enemies accuſed him of impiety, and confiſcated his goods. Upon this he fled, ſtirred up the Spartans to make war againſt Athens; and when this did not ſucceed, he retired to Tiſſaphernes, the Perſian general. Being recalled by the Athenians, he obliged the Lacedæmonians to ſue for peace, made ſeveral conqueſts in Aſia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of ſhort duration; the failure of an expedition againſt Cyme, expoſed him again to the reſentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almoſt induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lyſander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two ſervants were ſent for that purpoſe, and they ſet on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his eſcape. He died in the 46th year of his age, 404 B. C. after a life of perpetual difficulties. If the fickleneſs of his countrymen had known how to retain among them the talents of a man who diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and was admired wherever he went, they might have riſen to greater ſplendor, and to the ſovereignty of Greece. His character has been cleared from the aſperſions of malevolence, by the writings of Thucydides, Timæus, and Theopompus; and he is known to us as a hero, who, to the principles of the debauchee, added the intelligence and ſagacity of the ſtateſman, the cool intrepidity of the general, and the humanity of the philoſopher. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Alcib.*—*Thucyd.* 5, 6, & 7.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 12.

ALCIDĂMAS, of Cos, father to Cteſilla, who was changed into a dove. *Ovid. Met.* 7. fab. 12.——A celebrated wreſtler. *Stat. Theb.* 10, v. 500.——A philoſopher and

orator, who wrote a treatiſe on death. He was pupil to Gorgias, and floriſhed B. C. 424. *Quintil.* 3, c. 1.

ALCIDAMĒA, was mother of Bunus by Mercury.

ALCIDAMĬDAS, a general of the Meſſenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans. B. C. 723. *Strab.* 6.

ALCIDĂMUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who wrote an eulogy on death, &c. *Cic.* 1. *Tuſc.* c. 48.—*Plut. de Orat.*

ALCĬDAS, a Lacedæmonian, ſent with 23 galleys againſt Corcyra, in the Peloponneſian war. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 16, &c.

ALCĪDES, a name of Hercules, from his *ſtrength*, ἀλκος, or from his grandfather Alcæus.——A firname of Minerva in Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 51.

ALCIDĪCE, the mother of Tyro, by Salmoneus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

ALCIMĒDE, the mother of Jaſon, by Æſon. *Flacc.* 1, v. 296.

ALCIMĒDON, a plain of Arcadia, with a cave, the reſidence of Alcimedon, whoſe daughter was raviſhed by Hercules. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 12. ——An excellent carver. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.——A ſailor, &c. *Ovid Met.* 4. fab. 10.

ALCIMĒNES, a tragic poet of Megara. ——A comic writer of Athens——An attendant of Demetrius. *Plut. in Dem.*——A man killed by his brother Bellerophon, *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.

ALCĬMUS, an hiſtorian of Sicily, who wrote an account of Italy.——An orator. *Diog.*

ALCINOE, a daughter of Sthenelus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

ALCĪNŌR. *Vid.* Alcenor.

ALCINOUS, a ſon of Nauſithous king of Phæacia, praiſed for his love of agriculture. He kindly entertained Ulyſſes, who had been ſhipwrecked on his coaſt, and heard the recital of his adventures; whence aroſe the proverb of the ſtories of Alcinous, to denote improbability. *Homer Od.* 7.—*Orph. in Argon.* —*Virg. G.* 2, v. 87.—*Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 3, v. 81. —*Juv.* 5, v. 151.—*Ovid Am.* 1, el. 10, v. 56.—*Plato de Rep.* 10.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A ſon of Hippocoon.—*Apollod.* 3. c. 10——A man of Elis. *Pauſ.*——A philoſopher in the ſecond century, who wrote a book *De doctrina Platonis*, the beſt edition of which is the 12mo. printed *Oxon.* 1667.

ALCIONEUS, a man killed by Perſeus. *Ovid Met.* 5, fab. 4.

ALCIPHRON, a philoſopher of Magneſia, in the age of Alexander. There are ſome epiſtles in Greek, that bear his name, and contain a very perfect picture of the cuſtoms and manners of the Greeks. They are by ſome ſuppoſed to be the production of a writer of the 4th century. The only edition is that of *Leipſ.* 12mo. 1715, cum notis Bergleri.

ALCIPPE, a daughter of the god Mars, by Agraulos. She was raviſhed by Halirrhotius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——The wife of Metion, and mother to Eupalamus. *Id.* 3, c. 16. ——The daughter of Oenomaus, and wife of Evenus, by whom ſhe had Marpeſſa.——A woman who brought forth an elephant. *Plin.* 7.——A countrywoman. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.

ALCIPPUS, a reputed citizen of Sparta, baniſhed by his enemies. He married Democrite, of whom *Plut. in Erat.*

ALCIS, a daughter of Egyptus. *Apollod.*

ALCITHOE, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the ſpindle and yarn with which ſhe worked, into a vine and ivy. *Ovid Met.* 4. fab. 1.

ALCMÆON, was ſon of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. His father going to the Theban war, where he was to periſh, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. [*Vid. Eriphyle.*] As ſoon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother, for which crime the furies perſecuted him till Phlegeus purified him and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. Alcmæon gave her the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father, and afterwards divorced her, and married Callirhoe the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promiſed the necklace he had given to Alphesibœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alphesibœa's brothers murdered him on account of the treatment he had given their ſiſter, and left his body a prey to wild beaſts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers. [*Vid. Alphesibœa, Amphiaraus.*] *Pauſ.* 5. c. 17. l. 6, c. 18. l. 8. c. 24.—*Plut. de Exil.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 73 & 245.—*Stat. Theb.* 2 & 4.—*Ovid Faſt.* 2, v. 44. *Met.* 9, fab. 10.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*——A philoſopher, diſciple to Pythagoras, born in Crotona. He wrote on phyſic, and he was the firſt who diſſected animals to examine into the ſtructure of our frame. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 6, c. 27.——A ſon of the poet Æſchylus. ——A ſon of Syllus, driven from Meſſenia with the reſt of Neſtor's family, by the Heraclidæ. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidæ are deſcended. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 18.

ALCMÆONĬDÆ, a noble family of Athens, deſcended from Alcmæon, who delivered their country from the tyranny of Piſiſtratus. *Herodot.* 5 & 6.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 59.—*Plut. in Solon.*

ALCMAN, a very ancient Lyric poet, born in Sardinia, and not at Lacedæmon, as ſome ſuppoſe. He wrote in the Doric dialect, 6

books of verſes, beſides a play called Co'ymboſas. He floriſhed B. C. 670, and died of the louſy diſeaſe. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 41. l. 3, c. 15.—*Ariſtot Hiſt. Anim.* 5, c. 31.

ALCMĒNA, was daughter of Electrion king of Argos, by Anaxo, whom *Plut. de reb. Græc.* calls Lyſidice, and *Diod.* l. 2, Eurymede. Her father promiſed his crown and his daughter to Amphitryon, if he would revenge the death of his ſons, who had been all killed, except Licymnius, by the Teleboans a people of Ætolia. While Amphitryon was gone againſt the Ætolians, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, reſolved to introduce himſelf into her bed. The more effectually to inſure ſucceſs in his amour, he aſſumed the form of Amphitryon, declared that he had obtained a victory over Alcmena's enemies, and even preſented her with a cup, which he ſaid he had preſerved from the ſpoils for her ſake. Alcmena yielded to her lover what ſhe had promiſed to her future huſband; and Jupiter, to delay the return of Amphitryon, ordered his meſſenger, Mercury, to ſtop the riſing of Phœbus, or the ſun, ſo that the night he paſſed with Alcmena was prolonged to three long nights. Amphitryon returned the next day; and after complaining of the coldneſs with which he was received, Alcmena acquainted him with the reception of a falſe lover the preceding night, and even ſhowed him the cup which ſhe had received. Amphitryon was perplexed at the relation, and more ſo upon miſſing the cup from among his ſpoils. He went to the prophet Tireſias, who told him of Jupiter's intrigue; and he returned to his wife, proud of the dignity of his rival. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter, and afterwards by her huſband; and when ſhe was going to bring forth, Jupiter boaſted in heaven, that a child was to be born that day, to whom he would give abſolute power over his neighbours, and even over all the children of his own blood. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter's amours with Alcmena, made him ſwear by the Styx, and immediately prolonged the travails of Alcmena, and haſtened the bringing forth of the wife of Sthenelus king of Argos, who, after a pregnancy of ſeven months, had a ſon called Euryſtheus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 5, &c. ſays, that Juno was aſſiſted by Lucina to put off the bringing forth of Alcmena, and that Lucina, in the form of an old woman, ſat before the door of Amphitryon with her legs and arms croſſed. This poſture was the cauſe of infinite torment to Alcmena, till her ſervant, Galanthis, ſuppoſing the old woman to be a witch, and to be the cauſe of the pains of her miſtreſs, told her that ſhe had brought forth. Lucina retired from her poſture, and immediately Alcmena brought forth twins, Hercules conceived by Jupiter, and Iphiclus by Amphitryon. Euryſtheus was already born, and therefore Hercules was ſubjected to his power. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and retired to Ocalea in Bœotia. This marriage, according to ſome authors, was celebrated in the iſland of Leuce. The people of Megara ſaid that ſhe had been buried in the temple of Jupiter Olympius. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 41. l. 5, c. 18. l. 9, c. 16.—*Plut. in Theſ. & Romul.*—*Homer Od.* 11. *Il.* 19—*Pindar Pyth.* 9.—*Lucian Dial. Deor.*—*Diod.* 4—*Hygin.* fab. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, 7. l. 3, c. 1.—*Plaut. in Amphit.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 43 & 45.——*Vid.* Amphitryon, Hercules, Euryſtheus.

ALCON, a famous archer, who one day ſaw his ſon attacked by a ſerpent, and aimed at him ſo dexterouſly that he killed the beaſt without hurting his ſon.——A ſilver ſmith, *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 5.——A ſon of Hippocoon. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 14.——A ſon of Mars.——A ſurgeon under Claudius, who gained much money by his profeſſion, in curing hernias and fractures.——A ſon of Amycus. Theſe two laſt were at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Hygin.* fab. 173.

ALCYŎNE, or HALCYŎNE, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to conſult the oracle. The gods apprized Alcyone, in a dream, of her huſband's fate; and when ſhe found, on the morrow, his body waſhed on the ſea-ſhore, ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, and was with her huſband changed into birds of the ſame name, who keep the waters calm and ſerene while they build, and ſit on their neſts on the ſurface of the ſea, for the ſpace of 7, 11, or 14 days. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 399.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 65.——One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. She had Arethuſa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She, with her ſiſters, was changed into a conſtellation. *Vid.* Pleiades. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 157.——The daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her huſband purſued the raviſher with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. Upon this, her parents called her Alcyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of Ceyx. *Homer Il.* 9, v. 558.——The wife of Meleager. *Hygin.* fab. 174.——A town of Theſſaly, where Philip, Alexander's father, loſt one of his eyes.

ALCYŎNEUS, a youth of exemplary virtue, ſon to Antigonus: *Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Diod.* 4.——A giant, brother to Porphyrion. He was killed by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themſelves into the ſea, and were changed into Alcyons, by Amphitrite. *Claudian. de Rap. Proſ.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

ALCYONA, a pool of Greece, whoſe depth the

the emperor Nero attempted in vain to find. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 37.

ALDESCUS, a river of European Sarmatia, riſing from the Riphæan mountains, and falling into the northern ſea. *Dionyſ. Per.*

ALDUĂBIS. *Vid.* Dubis.

ALEA, a ſirname of Minerva, from her temple, built by Aleus, ſon of Aphidas in Tegæa in Arcadia. The ſtatue of the goddeſs was of ivory. Auguſtus carried it to Rome. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4 & 46.——A town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples, that of Minerva, Bacchus, and Diana the Epheſian. When the feſtivals of Bacchus were celebrated, the women were whipped in the temple. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

ALĔBAS, a tyrant of Lariſſa, killed by his own guards for his cruelties. *Ovid in Ib.* 323.

ALĔBION and DERCYNUS, ſons of Neptune, were killed by Hercules, for ſtealing his oxen in Africa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ALECTO, one of the furies, (α, ληγω *non deſino*) is repreſented with her head covered with ſerpents, and breathing vengeance, war, and peſtilence. *Vid.* Eumenides. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 324. l. 10, v. 41.

ALECTOR, ſucceeded his father Anaxagoras in the kingdom of Argos, and was father to Iphis and Capaneus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

ALECTRYON, a youth whom Mars, during his amours with Venus, ſtationed at the door to watch againſt the approach of the ſun. He fell aſleep, and Apollo came and diſcovered the lovers, who were expoſed by Vulcan, in each other's arms, before all the gods. Mars was ſo incenſed that he changed Alectryon into a cock, who, ſtill mindful of his neglect, early announces the approach of the ſun. *Lucian. in Alect.*

ALECTUS, a tyrant of Britain, in Dioclesian's reign, &c. He died 296, A. D.

ALĔIUS CAMPUS, a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from the horſe Pegaſus, and wandered over the country till the time of his death. *Homer. Il.* 6. v. 201.—*Dioryſ. Perieg.*

ALEMANNI, or Alamanni, a people of Germany.

ALĔMON, the father of Myſcellus. He built Crotona in Magna Græcia. Myſcellus is often called Alemonĭdes. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19 & 26.

ALEMUSII, inhabitants of Attica, in whoſe country there is a temple of Ceres and of Proſerpine. *Pauſ. in Attic.*

ALENS, a place in the iſland of Cos.

ALEON, or Ales, a river of Ionia, near Colophon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 5. l. 8, c. 28.

ALĔSE, a town of Sicily, called afterwards Archonidion, after the founder. The Romans made it an independent city.

ALĔSIA, or Alexia, a famous city of the Mandubri in Gaul, founded by Hercules as he returned from Iberia on a high hill. J. Cæſar conquered it. *Flor.* 3, c. 10.—*Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 7, c. 68.

ALĔSIUM, a town and mountain of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 10.

ALETES, a ſon of Ægiſthus, murdered by Oreſtes. *Hygin.* fab. 122.

ALĔTHES, the firſt of the Heraclidæ, who was king of Corinth. He was ſon of Hippotas. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 4.——A companion of Æneas, deſcribed as a prudent and venerable old man. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 125. l. 9. v. 246.

ALETHIA, one of Apollo's nurſes.

ALETĬDAS, (from αλαομαι, *to wander*), certain ſacrifices at Athens, in remembrance of Eligone, who wandered with a dog after her father Icarus.

ALETRIUM, a town of Latium, whoſe inhabitants are called Aletrinates. *Liv.* 9, c. 42.

ALĔTUM, a tomb near the harbour of Carthage in Spain. *Polyb.* 10.

ALEUĀDÆ, a royal family of Lariſſa in Theſſaly, deſcended from Aleuas king of that country. They betrayed their country to Xerxes. The name is often applied to the Theſſalians without diſtinction. *Diod.* 16.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 6. 172.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8. l. 7, c. 10.—*Ælian. Anim.* 8, c. 11.

ALEUS, a king of Arcadia, famous for his ſkill in building temples. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4 & 53.

ALEX, a river in the country of the Brutii. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

ALEXAMĒNUS, an Ætolian, who killed Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon. He was ſoon after murdered by the people. *Liv.* 35, c. 34.

ALEXANDER Iſt, ſon of Amyntas, was the tenth king of Macedonia. He killed the Perſian ambaſſadors for their immodeſt behaviour to the women of his father's court, and was the firſt who raiſed the reputation of the Macedonians. He reigned 43 years, and died 451 B. C. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 5, 7, 8 & 9.

ALEXANDER 2d, ſon of Amyntas 2d, king of Macedonia, was treacherouſly murdered, B. C. 370, by his younger brother Ptolemy, who held the kingdom for four years, and made way for Perdiccas and Philip. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 5.

ALEXANDER 3d, ſurnamed the Great, was ſon of Philip and Olympias. He was born B. C. 355, on that night in which the famous temple of Diana at Epheſus was burnt by Eroſtratus. This event, according to the magicians, was an early prognoſtic of his future greatneſs, as well as the taming of Bucephalus, a horſe whom none of the king's courtiers could manage; upon which Philip ſaid with tears in his eyes, that his ſon muſt ſeek another kingdom, as that of Macedonia would

would not be ſufficiently large for the diſplay of his greatneſs. Olympias during her pregnancy declared, that ſhe was with child by a dragon; and the day that Alexander was born, two eagles perched for ſome time on the houſe of Philip, as if foretelling that his ſon would become maſter of Europe and Aſia. He was pupil to Ariſtotle during five years, and he received his learned preceptor's inſtructions with much deference and pleaſure, and always reſpected his abilities. When Philip went to war, Alexander, in his 15th year, was left governor of Macedonia, where he quelled a dangerous ſedition, and ſoon after followed his father to the field, and ſaved his life in a battle. He was highly offended when Philip divorced Olympias to marry Cleopatra, and even cauſed the death of Attalus, the new queen's brother. After this he retired from court to his mother Olympias, but was recalled; and when Philip was aſſaſſinated, he puniſhed his murderers; and, by his prudence and moderation, gained the affections of his ſubjects. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and deſtroyed Thebes; and after he had been choſen chief commander of all the forces of Greece, he declared war againſt the Perſians, who under Darius and Xerxes had laid waſte and plundered ſome of the Grecian cities. With 32,000 foot and 5,000 horſe, he invaded Aſia, and after the defeat of Darius at the Granicus, he conquered all the provinces of Aſia Minor. He obtained two other celebrated victories over Darius at Iſſus and Arbela, took Tyre after an obſtinate ſiege of ſeven months, and the ſlaughter of 2000 of the inhabitants in cool blood, and made himſelf maſter of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Perſia. From Egypt he viſited the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and bribed the prieſts, who ſaluted him as the ſon of their god, and enjoined his army to pay divine honors to him. He built a town which he called Alexandria, in the moſt eligible ſituation on the weſtern ſide of the Nile, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. His conqueſts were extended in India, where he fought with Porus, a powerful king of the country; and after he had invaded Scythia, and viſited the Indian ocean, he retired to Babylon, loaded with the ſpoils of the eaſt. His entering the city was foretold by the magicians as fatal, and their prediction was fulfilled. He died at Babylon the 21ſt of April, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months of continual ſucceſs, 323 B. C. His death was ſo premature that ſome have attributed it to the effects of poiſon, and exceſs of drinking. Antipater has been accuſed of cauſing the fatal poiſon to be given him at a feaſt; and perhaps the reſentment of the Macedonians, whoſe ſervices he ſeemed to forget, by entruſting the guard of his body to the Perſians, was the cauſe of his death. He was ſo univerſally regretted, that Babylon was filled with tears and lamentations; and the Medes and Macedonians declared, that no one was able or worthy to ſucceed him. Many conſpiracies were formed againſt him by the officers of his army, but they were all ſeaſonably ſuppreſſed. His tender treatment of the wife and mother of king Darius, who were taken priſoners, has been greatly praiſed; and the latter, who had ſurvived the death of her ſon, killed herſelf when ſhe heard that Alexander was dead. His great intrepidity more than once endangered his life; he always fought as if ſure of victory, and the terror of his name was often of more effect than his arms. He was always forward in every engagement, and bore the labors of the field as well as the meaneſt of his ſoldiers. During his conqueſts in Aſia, he founded many cities, which he called Alexandria, after his own name. When he had conquered Darius, he ordered himſelf to be worſhipped as a god; and Calliſthenes, who refuſed to do it, was ſhamefully put to death. He murdered, at a banquet, his friend Clitus, who had once ſaved his life in a battle, becauſe he enlarged upon the virtues and exploits of Philip, and preferred them to thoſe of his ſon. His victories and ſucceſs encreaſed his pride; he dreſſed himſelf in the Perſian manner, and gave himſelf up to pleaſure and diſſipation. He ſet on fire the town of Perſepolis, in a fit of madneſs and intoxication, encouraged by the courtezan Thais. Yet among all his extravagancies, he was fond of candor and of truth; and when one of his officers read to him, as he ſailed on the Hydaſpes, an hiſtory which he had compoſed of the wars with Porus, and in which he had too liberally panegyrized him, Alexander ſnatched the book from his hand, and threw it into the river, ſaying, "what need is there of ſuch flattery? are not the exploits of Alexander ſufficiently meritorious in themſelves, without the colorings of falſehood?" He in like manner rejected a ſtatuary, who offered to cut mount Athos like him, and repreſent him as holding a town in one hand, and pouring a river from the other. He forbade any ſtatuary to make his ſtatue except Lyſippus, and any painter to draw his picture except Apelles. On his death-bed he gave his ring to Perdiccas, and it was ſuppoſed that by this ſingular preſent, he wiſhed to make him his ſucceſſor. Some time before his death, his officers aſked him whom he appointed to ſucceed him on the throne? and he anſwered, the worthieſt among you; but I am afraid, added he, my beſt friends will perform my funeral obſequies with bloody hands. Alexander, with all his pride, was humane and liberal, eaſy and familiar with his friends, a great pattern of

of learning, as may be collected from his aſſiſting Ariſtotle with a purſe of money to the completion of his natural hiſtory. He was brave often to raſhneſs; he often lamented that his father conquered every thing, and left him nothing to do; and exclaimed, in all the pride of regal dignity, Give me kings for competitors, and I will enter the liſts at Olympia. All his family and infant children were put to death by Caſſander. The firſt deliberation that was made after his deceaſe, among his generals, was to appoint his brother Aridæus ſucceſſor, until Roxane, who was then pregnant by him, brought into the world a legitimate heir. Perdiccas wiſhed to be ſupreme regent, as Aridæus wanted capacity; and, more ſtrongly to eſtabliſh himſelf, he married Cleopatra, Alexander's ſiſter, and made alliance with Eumenes. As he endeavoured to deprive Ptolemy of Egypt, he was defeated in a battle by Seleucus and Antigonus, on the banks of the river Nile, and aſſaſſinated by his own cavalry. Perdiccas was the firſt of Alexander's generals who took up arms againſt his fellow ſoldiers, and he was the firſt who fell a ſacrifice to his raſhneſs and cruelty. To defend himſelf againſt him, Ptolemy made a treaty of alliance with ſome generals, among whom was Antipater, who had ſtrengthened himſelf by giving his daughter Phila, an ambitious and aſpiring woman, in marriage to Craterus, another of the generals of Alexander. After many diſſenſions and bloody wars among themſelves, the generals of Alexander laid the foundations of ſeveral great empires in the three quarters of the globe. Ptolemy ſeized Egypt, where he firmly eſtabliſhed himſelf, and where his ſucceſſors were called Ptolemies, in honor of the founder of their empire, which ſubſiſted till the time of Auguſtus. Seleucus and his poſterity reigned in Babylon and Syria. Antigonus at firſt eſtabliſhed himſelf in Aſia Minor, and Antipater in Macedonia. The deſcendants of Antipater were conquered by the ſucceſſors of Antigonus, who reigned in Macedonia till it was reduced by the Romans in the time of king Perſeus. Lyſimachus made himſelf maſter of Thrace; and Leonatus, who had taken poſſeſſion of Phrygia, meditated for a while to drive Antipater from Macedonia. Eumenes eſtabliſhed himſelf in Cappadocia, but was ſoon overpowered by the combinations of his rival Antigonus, and ſtarved to death. During his life-time, Eumenes appeared ſo formidable to the ſucceſſors of Alexander, that none of them dared to aſſume the title of king. *Curt. Arrian & Plut.* have written an account of Alexander's life. *Diod.* 17 & 18.—*Pauſ.* 1, 7, 8, 9.—*Juſtin.* 11 & 12.—*Val. Max.*—*Strab.* 1, &c.——A ſon of Alexander the Great, by Roxane, put to death with his mother, by Caſſander. *Juſtin.* 15, c. 2.——A man, who, after the expulſion of Teleſtes, reigned in Corinth. Twenty-five years after, Teleſtes diſpoſſeſſed him, and put him to death.——A ſon of Caſſander, king of Macedonia, who reigned two years conjointly with his brother Antipater, and was prevented by Lyſimachus from revenging his mother Theſſalonica, whom his brother had murdered. Demetrius, the ſon of Antigonus, put him to death. *Juſtin.* 16, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 7.——A king of Epirus, brother to Olympias, and ſucceſſor to Arymbas. He baniſhed Timolaus to Peloponneſus, and made war in Italy againſt the Romans, and obſerved that he fought with men, while his nephew, Alexander the Great, was fighting with an army of women (meaning the Perſians). He was ſirnamed Moloſſus. *Juſtin.* 17, c. 3.—*Diod.* 16.—*Liv.* 8, c. 17 & 24—*Strab.* 16.——A ſon of Pyrrhus, was king of Epirus. He conquered Macedonia, from which he was expelled by Demetrius. He recovered it by the aſſiſtance of the Acarnanians. *Juſtin.* 26, c. 3.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A king of Syria, driven from his kingdom by Nicanor, ſon of Demetrius Soter, and his father-in-law Ptolemy Philometor. *Juſtin.* 35, c. 1 & 2.—*Joſeph.* 13. *ant. Jud.*—*Strab.* 17.——King of Syria, firſt called Bala, was a merchant, and ſucceeded Demetrius. He conquered Nicanor by means of Ptolemy Phyſchon, and was afterwards killed by Antiochus Grynus, ſon of Nicanor. *Joſeph. ant. Jud.* 13, c. 18.——Ptolemy, was one of the Ptolemean kings in Egypt. His mother Cleopatra, raiſed him to the throne, in preference to his brother Ptolemy Lathurus, and reigned conjointly with him. Cleopatra, however, expelled him, and ſoon after recalled him; and Alexander, to prevent being expelled a ſecond time, put her to death, and for his unnatural action was himſelf murdered by one of his ſubjects. *Joſeph.* 13 *Ant. Jud.* c. 20, &c.—*Juſtin.* 39, c. 3 & 4.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 9.——Ptolemy, king of Egypt, was ſon of the preceding. He was educated in the iſland of Cos, and falling into the hands of Mithridates, eſcaped to Sylla, who reſtored him to his kingdom. He was murdered by his ſubjects a few days after his reſtoration. *Appian.* 1. *bell. Civ.*——Ptolemy was king of Egypt, after his brother Alexander, the laſt mentioned. After a peaceful reign, he was baniſhed by his ſubjects, and died at Tyre, B. C. 65, leaving his kingdom to the Roman people. *Cic. pro Rull.*——A youth, ordered by Alexander the Great to climb the rock Aornus, with 30 other youths. He was killed in the attempt. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.——An hiſtorian mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.*——An Epicurean philoſopher. *Plut.*——A governor of Æolia, who aſſembled a multitude on pretence of ſhewing them an

uncommon ſpectacle, and confined them till they had each bought their liberty with a ſum of money. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 10.——A name given to Paris, ſon of Priam. *Vid.* Paris.——Jannæus, a king of Judæa, ſon of Hyrcanus, and brother of Ariſtobulus, who reigned as a tyrant, and died through exceſs of drinking, B. C. 79, after maſſacring 800 of his ſubjects for the entertainment of his concubines.——A Paphlagonian who gained divine honors by his magical tricks and impoſitions, and likewiſe procured the friendſhip of Marcus Aurelius. He died 70 years old ——A native of Caria, in the 3d century, who wrote a commentary on the writings of Ariſtotle, part of which is ſtill extant.——Trallianus, a phyſician and philoſopher of the 4th century, ſome of whoſe works in Greek are ſtill extant.——A poet of Ætolia, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus.——A peripatetic philoſopher, ſaid to have been preceptor to Nero.——An hiſtorian, called alſo Polyhiſtor, who wrote 5 books on the Roman republic, in which he ſaid that the Jews had received their laws, not from God, but from a woman he called Moſo. He alſo wrote a treatiſe on the Pythagorean philoſophy, B. C. 88.——A poet of Epheſus, who wrote a poem on aſtronomy and geography.——A writer of Myndus, quoted by *Athen* and *Ælian*.——A ſophiſt of Silencia, in the age of Antoninus.——A phyſician in the age of Juſtinian.——A Theſſalian, who, as he was going to engage in a naval battle, gave to his ſoldiers a great number of miſſile weapons, and ordered them to dart them continually upon the enemy, to render their numbers uſeleſs. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 27.——A ſon of Lyſimachus. *Polyæn.* 6. c. 12.——A governor of Lycia, who brought a reinforcement of troops to Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 10.——A ſon of Polyſperchon, killed in Aſia by the Dymæans. *Diod.* 18 & 19.——A poet of Pleuron, who ſaid that Theſeus had a daughter called Iphigenia, by Helen. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.——A Spartan, killed with two hundred of his ſoldiers by the Argives, when he endeavoured to prevent their paſſing through the country of Tegea. *Diod.* 15.——A cruel tyrant of Pheræ, in Theſſaly, who made war againſt the Macedonians, and took Pelopidas priſoner. He was murdered, B. C. 357, by his wife called Thebe, whoſe room he had carefully ſearched every night, fearful of ſome dagger that might have been concealed to take away his life. *Cic. de off.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Pelop.*—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 5.—*Diod.* 15 & 16.—*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 321.——Severus, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Severus.

ALEXANDRA, the name of ſome queens of Judæa, mentioned by *Joſeph.*

ALEXANDRI ARÆ, the boundaries, according to ſome, of Alexander's victories, near the Tanais. *Plin.* 6, c. 16.

ALEXANDRĪA, the name of ſome cities which were founded by Alexander, during his conqueſts in Aſia; the moſt famous are—A great and extenſive city, built B. C. 332, which became the capital of Egypt, on the weſtern ſide of the Delta. The commodities of India were brought there, and thence diſperſed to the different countries around the Mediterranean. Alexandria is famous, among other curioſities, for the large library which the pride or learning of the Ptolemies had collected there, at a vaſt expence, from all parts of the earth. This valuable repoſitory was burnt by the orders of the caliph Omar, in the 7th century; and it is ſaid, that during 6 months, the numerous volumes ſupplied fuel for the 4000 baths, which contributed to the health and convenience of the populous capital of Egypt. Alexandria has likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed for its ſchool, not only of theology and philoſophy, but of phyſic, where once to have ſtudied, was a ſufficient recommendation to diſtant countries. The modern town of Scanderoon has been erected upon the ruins of Alexandria, and, as if it were an inſult to its former greatneſs, it ſcarce contains 6000 inhabitants. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.—*Strab.* 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 10——Another in Albania, at the foot of mount Caucaſus.——Another in Arachoſia, in India.——The capital of Aria, between Hecatompylon and Bactra.——Another of Carmania.——Another in Cilicia, on the confines of Syria.——Another, the capital of Margiana.——Another of Troas, &c. *Curt.* 7.—*Plin.* 6, c. 16, 23, 25.

ALEXANDRĬDES, a Lacedæmonian who married his ſiſter's daughter, by whom he had Dorycus, Leonidas, and Cleombrotus. ——A native of Delphi, of which he wrote an hiſtory.

ALEXANDRĪNA AQUA, baths in Rome, built by the emperor Alexander Severus.

ALEXANDROPŎLIS, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great. *Plin.* 6, c. 25.

ALEXĀNOR, a ſon of Machaon, who built a temple to his grandfather Æſculapius, and received divine honors after death. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 11.

ALEXARCHUS, a Greek hiſtorian.

ALEXAS, of Laodicea, was recommended to M. Antony by Timagenes. He was the cauſe that Antony repudiated Octavia to marry Cleopatra. Auguſtus puniſhed him ſeverely after the defeat of Antony. *Plut. in Anton.*

ALEXIA, or Aleſia. *Vid.* Aleſia.

ALEXICĂCUS, a ſirname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues.

ALEXĪNUS, a diſciple of Ebulis the Mileſian, famous for the acuteneſs of his genius and judgment. He died of a wound he had received from a ſharp-pointed reed, as he ſwam acroſs the river Alpheus. *Diog. in Euclid.*

ALEXIO,

ALEXIO, a phyſician, intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Att.* 13. ep. 25.

ALEXIPPUS, a phyſician of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

ALEXIRAES, a ſon of Hercules by Hebe. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A place of Bœotia, where Alexiraes was born, bears alſo this name. *Panſ.* 9. 25.

ALEXIRHOE, a daughter of the river Granicus. *Ovid Met.* 11, v. 763.

ALEXIS, a man of Samos, who endeavoured to aſcertain, by his writings, the borders of his country.—— A comic poet, 336. B. C. of Thurium, who wrote 245 comedies, of which ſome few fragments remain. ——A ſervant of Aſinius Pollio.——An ungateful youth of whom a ſhepherd is deeply enamoured, in Virgil's *Ecl.* 2.——A ſtatuary, diſciple to Polycletes, 87 Olymp. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A ſchool-fellow of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 2.

ALEXON, a native of Myndos, who wrote fables. *Diog.*

ALFATERNA, a town of Campania, beyond mount Veſuvius.

ALFĒNUS, a native of Cremona, who, by the force of his genius and his application, raiſed himſelf from his original profeſſion of a cobler, to offices of truſt at Rome, and at laſt became conſul. *Horat. Stat* 3. *v.* 130.

ALGĬDUM, a town of Latium near Tuſculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the ſame name in the neighbourhood. *Horat.* 1, od. 21.

ALIACMON & HALIACMON, a river of Macedonia, ſeparating it from Theſſaly. It flows into the Ægean ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

ALIARTUM, a city of Bœotia, taken by M. Lucretius. *Liv.* 42, c. 63.

ALIARTUS & HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, near the river Permeſſus.——Another in Peloponneſus, on the coaſt of Meſſenia. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 274.

ALĪCIS, a town of Laconia.——A tribe of Athens. *Strab.*

ALIĒNUS CÆCINA, a queſtor in Bœotia, appointed, for his ſervices, commander of a legion in Germany, by Galba. The emperor diſgraced him for his bad conduct, for which he raiſed commotions in the empire. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.* c. 52.

ALIFÆ, Alifa, or Alipha, a town of Italy, near the Vulturnus. *Liv.* 8, c. 25.

ALILÆI, a people of Arabia Felix.

ALIMENTUS, C. an hiſtorian in the ſecond Punic war, who wrote in Greek an account of Annibal, beſides a treatiſe on military affairs. *Liv.* 21 & 30.

ALINDÆ, a town of Caria. *Arrian.*

ALIPHĒRIA, a town of Arcadia, ſituate on a hill. *Polyb.* 4, c. 77.

ALIRROTHIUS, a ſon of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been defeated by Minerva, in his diſpute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and endeavoured to cut down the olive, which had ſprung from the ground, and given the victory to Minerva; but in the attempt he miſſed his aim, and cut his own legs ſo ſeverely that he inſtantly expired.

T. ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, a Roman knight who married his brother's daughter to pleaſe Agrippina ——A noted glutton in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 5, v. 118.

ALLIA, a river of Italy, falling into the Tiber. The Romans were defeated on its banks by Brennus and the Gauls, who were going to plunder Rome, 17th July, B. C. 390. *Plut. in Camil.*—*Liv.* 5, c. 37.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 717.

ALLIĒNUS, a pretor of Sicily, under Cæſar. *Hirt. Afric.* 2.

ALLŌBRŌGES, a warlike nation of Gaul near the Rhone, in that part of the country now called Savoy. The Romans deſtroyed their city, becauſe they had aſſiſted Hannibal. Their ambaſſadors were allured by great promiſes to join in Cataline's conſpiracy againſt his country; but they ſcorned the offers, and diſcovered the plot. *Dio.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Tacit.* 1. *Hiſt.* c. 66 —*Salluſt. in Jug. bell.*

ALLOBRŸGES, a people of Gaul ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the Allobroges. *Polyb.* 30, c. 56.

ALLOTRIGES, a nation on the ſouthern parts of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

ALLUTIUS, a prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio reſtored the beautiful princeſs he had taken in battle.

ALMO, a ſmall river near Rome, falling into the Tiber. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 387.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 600.

ALMON, the eldeſt of the ſons of Tyrrhus. He was the firſt Rutulian killed by the Trojans; and from the ſkirmiſh which happened before and after his death, aroſe the enmities which ended in the fall of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 532.

ALŌA, feſtivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus and Ceres, by whoſe beneficence the huſbandmen received the recompence of their labors. The oblations were the fruits of the earth. Ceres has been called, from this, Aloas and Alois.

ALŌEUS, a giant, ſon of Titan and Terra. He married Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two ſons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and from that circumſtance they have been called Aloides. They made war againſt the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook their war. They built the town of Aſcra, at the foot of mount Helicon. *Panſ.* 9, c. 29.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 582.—*Homer. Il.* 5, *Od.* 11.

ALOĬDES,

ALOIDES & ALOIDÆ, the ſons of Aloeus. *Vid* Aloeus.

ALŌPE, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleuſis, had a child by Neptune, whom ſhe expoſed in the woods, covered with a piece of her gown. The child was preſerved, and carried to Alope's father, who, upon knowing the gown, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not ſave his miſtreſs, changed her into a fountain. The child was called Hippothoon, and placed by Theſeus upon his grandfather's throne. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 5 & 39.—*Hygin.* fab. 187 —— One of the Harpies. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A town of Theſſaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 682.

ALOPECE, an iſland in the Palus Mæotis. *Strab.*——Another in the Cimmerian Boſporus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12 ——Another in the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Smyrna. *Id.* 5. c. 31.

ALOPECES, a ſmall village of Attica, where was the tomb of Anchimolius, whom the Spartans had ſent to deliver Athens from the tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ. Socrates and Ariſtides were born there. *Æſchin. contra Timarch.*—*Herodot.* 5, c. 64.

ALOPIUS, a ſon of Hercules and Antiope. *Apollod.*

ALOS, a town of Achaia. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

ALOTIA, feſtivals in Arcadia, in commemoration of a victory gained over Lacedæmon by the Arcadians.

ALPĒNUS, the capital of Locris, at the north of Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176, &c.

ALPES, high mountains that ſeparate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhætia, and Germany. They are covered with perpetual ſnows, and diſtinguiſhed by different names according to their ſituation. A traveller is generally five days in reaching the top in ſome parts. They were ſuppoſed for a long time to be impaſſable. Hannibal marched his army over them, and made his way through rocks, by ſoftening and breaking them with vinegar. They were inhabited by fierce uncivilized nations, who were unſubdued till the age of Auguſtus, who to eternize the victory he had obtained over them, erected a pillar in their territory. *Strab.* 4 & 5.—*Liv.* 21, c. 35.—*Juv.* 10, v. 151.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 183.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 53.

ALPHEIA, a ſirname of Diana in Elis. It was given her when the river Alpheus endeavoured to raviſh her without ſucceſs.—— A ſirname of the nymph Arethuſa, becauſe loved by the Alpheus. *Ovid Met.* 5, v. 487.

ALPHENOR, one of Niobe's ſons. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 6.

ALPHĒNUS. *Vid.* Alfenus.

ALPHESIBŒA, daughter of the river Phlegeus, married Alcmæon, ſon of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. [*Vid. Alcmæon.*] She received as a bridal preſent, the famous necklace which Polynices had given to Eriphyle, to induce her to betray her huſband Amphiaraus. Alcmæon, being perſecuted by the manes of his mother, left his wife by order of the oracle, and retired near the Achelous, whoſe daughter Callirhoe he married. Callirhoe had two ſons by him, and begged of him, as a preſent, the necklace which was then in the hands of Alphesibœa. He endeavoured to obtain it, and was killed by Temenus and Axion, Alphesibœa's brothers, who thus revenged their ſiſter, who had been ſo innocently abandoned. *Hygin.* fab. 244.—*Propert.* 1, el. 15 v. 15.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.

ALPHESIBŒUS, a ſhepherd, often mentioned in Virgil's eclogues.

ALPHEUS, a famous river of Peloponneſus, which riſes in Arcadia, and after paſſing through Elis and Achaia, falls into the ſea. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethuſa, and purſued her till ſhe was changed into a fountain by Diana. The fountain Arethuſa is in Ortygia, a ſmall iſland near Syracuſe; and the ancients affirm, that the river Alpheus paſſes under the ſea from Peloponneſus, and, without mingling itſelf with the ſalt waters, riſes again in Ortygia, and joins the ſtream of Arethuſa. If any thing is thrown into the Alpheus in Elis, according to their traditions, it will re-appear, after ſome time, ſwimming in the waters of Arethuſa near Sicily. Hercules made uſe of the Alpheus to clean the ſtables of Augias. *Strab.* 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 694.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10 —*Lucan.* 3, v. 176.—*Stat. Theb.* 1 & 4.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 7. l. 6, c. 21.—*Marcellin.* 25.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

ALPHIUS, or ALFEUS, a celebrated uſurer, ridiculed in Horat. *Epod.* 2.

ALPHIUS AVITUS, a writer in the age of Severus, who gave an account of illuſtrious men, and an hiſtory of the Carthaginian war.

ALPINUS, belonging to the Alps. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 442.

ALPĪNUS (CORNELIUS), a contemptible poet, whom Horace ridicules for the awkward manner in which he introduces the death of Memnon in a tragedy, and the pitiful ſtyle with which he deſcribes the Rhine, in an epic poem he had attempted on the wars in Germany. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 10, v. 3.—— Julius, one of the chiefs of the Helvetii. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 68.

ALPIS, a ſmall river falling into the Danube.

ALSIUM, a town on the Tiber. *Sil.* 8.

ALSUS, a river of Achaia in Peloponneſus, flowing from mount Sipylus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 27.——A ſhepherd during the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

ALTHÆA,

ALTHÆA, daughter of Theſtius and Eurythemis, married Œneus, king of Calydon, by whom he had many children, among whom was Meleager. When Althæa brought forth Meleager, the Parcæ placed a log of wood in the fire, and ſaid, that as long as it was preſerved, ſo long would the life of the child juſt born, be prolonged. The mother ſaved the wood from the flames, and kept it very carefully; but when Meleager killed his two uncles, Althæa's brothers, Althæa, to revenge their death, threw the log into the fire, and as ſoon as it was burnt, Meleager expired. She was afterwards ſo ſorry for the death which ſhe had cauſed, that ſhe killed herſelf, unable to ſurvive her ſon. *Vid. Meleager.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 45, l. 10, c. 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

ALTHÆMĔNES, a ſon of Creteus king of Crete. Hearing that either he or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a ſettlement to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other ſons, Creteus went after his ſon Althæmenes; when he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, ſuppoſing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own ſon. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened, and ſwallowed him up. *Apollod.* 3, c. 2.

ALTĪNUM, a flouriſhing city near Aquileia. *Plin.* 3, c. 18.

ALTIS, a ſacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 20, &c.

ALTUS, a city of Peloponneſus. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.*

ALUNTIUM, a town of Sicily. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4.

ALUS, ALUUS, & HALUS, a village of Arcadia called alſo the temple of Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

ALYATTES I. a king of Lydia, deſcended from the Heraclidæ. He reigned 57 years.——II. king of Lydia, of the family of the Mermnadæ, was father to Crœſus. He drove the Cimmerians from Aſia, and made war againſt the Medes. He died when engaged in a war againſt Miletus, after a reign of 35 years. A monument was raiſed on his grave, with the money which the women of Lydia had obtained by proſtitution. An eclipſe of the ſun terminated a battle between him and Cyaxares. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, 17, &c.

ALŸBA, a country near Myſia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ALYCÆA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

ALYCÆUS, ſon of Sciron, was killed by Theſeus. A place in Megara, received its name from him. *Plut. in Theſ.*

ALYSSUS, a fountain of Arcadia, whoſe waters could cure the bite of a mad dog. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 19.

ALYXOTHOË, daughter of Dymus, was mother of Æſacus by Priam. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 11.

AMADŎCUS, a king of Thrace, defeated by his antagoniſt Seuthes. *Ariſtot.* 5.—*Polit.* 10.

AMAGE, a queen of Sarmatia, remarkable for her juſtice and fortitude. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 56.

AMALTHÆA, daughter of Meliſſus king of Crete, fed Jupiter with goat's milk. Hence ſome authors have called her a goat, and have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindneſſes, placed her in heaven as a conſtellation, and gave one of her horns to the nymphs who had taken care of his infant years. This horn was called the horn of plenty, and had the power to give the nymphs whatever they deſired. *Diod.* 3, 4, & 5.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 113.—*Strab.* 10.—*Hygin. fab.* 139.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 26 ——A Sibyl of Cumæ, called alſo Hierophile and Demophile. She is ſuppoſed to be the ſame who brought nine books of prophecies to Tarquin king of Rome, &c. *Varro.*—*Tibull.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 67. [*Vid.* Sibyllæ.]

AMALTHĔUM, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country-houſe, and provided with every thing which could furniſh entertainment and convey inſtruction. *Cic. ad Attic.* 1, ep. 13.

AMĂNA or AMĂNUS, a mountain of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 244.

CN. SAL. AMANDUS, a rebel general under Diocleſian, who aſſumed imperial honors, and was at laſt conquered by Diocleſian's colleague.

AMANTES or AMANTĪNI, a people of Illyricum deſcended from the Abantes of Phocis. *Callimach.*

AMĂNUS, one of the deities worſhipped in Perſia. *Strab.* 11.——A mountain of Cilicia.

AMARACUS, an officer of Cinyras, changed into marjoram.

AMARDI, a nation near the Caſpian ſea. *Mela.* 1, c. 3.

AMARTUS, a city of Greece. *Homer. Hymn. in Apoll.*

AMBRYLLIS, the name of a country woman in Virgil's eclogues. Some commentators have ſuppoſed, that the poet ſpoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

AMARYNCEUS, a king of the Epeans, buried at Buprafium. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 1.

AMARYNTHUS, a village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amaryſia, and her feſtivals in that town Amarynthia.—Eubœa is ſometimes called Amarynthus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 31.

Amas, a mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3.

Amasia, a city of Pontus, where Mithridates the great, and Strabo the geographer, were born. *Strab.* 12.

Amăsēnus, a ſmall river of Latium falling into the Tyrrhene ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 685.

Amăsis, a man who, from a common ſoldier, became king of Egypt. He made war againſt Arabia, and died before the invaſion of his country by Cambyſes king of Perſia. He made a law, that every one of his ſubjects ſhould yearly give an account to the public magiſtrates, of the manner in which he ſupported himſelf. He refuſed to continue in alliance with Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, on account of his uncommon proſperity. When Cambyſes came into Egypt, he ordered the body of Amaſis to be dug up, and to be inſulted and burnt; an action which was very inimical to the religious notions of the Egyptians. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.——A man who led the Perſians againſt the inhabitants of Barce. *Herodot.* 4, c. 201, &c.

Amastris, the wife of Dionyſius the tyrant of Sicily. She was ſiſter to Darius, whom Alexander conquered. *Strab.*——Alſo, the wife of Xerxes, king of Perſia. [*Vid. Ameſtris.*]——A city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine ſea. *Catull.*

Amastrus, one of the auxiliaries of Perſes, againſt Æetes king of Colchis. He was killed by Argus, ſon of Phryxus. *Flacc.* 6, v. 544.——A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 673.

Amăta, the wife of king Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy. She zealouſly favored the intereſt of Turnus; and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, ſhe hung herſelf, to avoid the ſight of her ſon-in-law. *Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

Amăthus, (gen. untis) a city on the ſouthern ſide of the iſland of Cyprus, particularly dedicated to Venus. The iſland is ſometimes called Amathuſia. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 51. *Ptol.* 5, c. 14.

Amaxampēus, a fountain of Scythia, whoſe waters imbitter the ſtream of the river Hyparis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52.

Amaxia or Amaxīta, an ancient town of Troas.——A place of Cilicia abounding with wood fit for building ſhips. *Plin.* 5, c. 9.—*Strab.* 14.

Amazēnes or Mazēnes, a prince of the iſland Oaractas, who ſailed for ſome time with the Macedonians and Nearchus in Alexander's expedition into the eaſt. *Arrian. in Indic.*

Amazŏnes or Amazŏnĭdes, a nation of famous women who lived near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and manly exerciſes. They never had any commerce with the other ſex; but, only for the ſake of propagation, they viſited the inhabitants of the neighbouring country for a few days, and the male children which they brought forth were given to the fathers. According to Juſtin, they were ſtrangled as ſoon as born, and Diodorus ſays that they maimed them and diſtorted their limbs. The females were carefully educated as their mothers, in the labours of the field; their right breaſt was burnt off, that they might hurl a javelin with more force, and make a better uſe of the bow; from that circumſtance, therefore, their name is derived (*α non, μαζα mamma*). They founded an extenſive empire in Aſia Minor, along the ſhores of the Euxine, and near the Thermodon. They were defeated in a battle near the Thermodon, by the Greeks; and ſome of them migrated beyond the Tanais, and extended their country as far as the Caſpian ſea. Themyſcyra was the moſt capital of their towns. Smyrna, Magneſia, Thyatira, and Epheſus, according to ſome authors, were built by them. Diodorus l. 3, mentions a nation of Amazons in Africa, more ancient than thoſe of Aſia. Some authors, among whom is Strabo, deny the exiſtence of the Amazons, but Juſtin and Diodorus particularly ſupport it; and the latter ſays, that Penthesilea, one of their queens, came to the Trojan war on the ſide of Priam, and that ſhe was killed by Achilles, and from that time the glory and character of the Amazons gradually decayed, and was totally forgotten. The Amazons of Africa flouriſhed long before the Trojan war, and many of their actions have been attributed to thoſe of Aſia. It is ſaid, that after they had almoſt ſubdued all Aſia, they invaded Attica, and were conquered by Theſeus. Their moſt famous actions were their expedition againſt Priam, and afterwards the aſſiſtance they gave him during the Trojan war; and their invaſion of Attica, to puniſh Theſeus, who had carried away Antiope, one of their queens. They were alſo conquered by Bellerophon and Hercules. Among their queens, Hyppolite, Antiope, Lampeto, Marpeſia, &c. are famous. Curtius ſays, that Thaleſtris, one of their queens, came to Alexander whilſt he was purſuing his conqueſts in Aſia, for the ſake of raiſing children from a man of ſuch military reputation; and that after ſhe had remained 13 days with him, ſhe retired in her country. The Amazons were ſuch expert archers, that, to denote the goodneſs of a bow or quiver, it was requiſite to call it Amazonian. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 311.—*Jornand. de Reb. Get.* c. 7.—*Philoſtr. Icon.* 2, c. 5.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 4.—*Curt.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 7, l. 14, c. 8, l. 36, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 110.—

10.—*Strab.* 11.—*Diod.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* —*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Apollod.* , c. 3 & 5 —*Hygin. fab.* 14 & 163.

AMAZŎNIA, a celebrated miſtreſs of the emperor Commodus.——The country of the Amazons, near the Caſpian ſea.

AMAZŎNIUM, a place in Attica, where Theſeus obtained a victory over the Amazons.

AMAZŎNIUS, a ſirname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

AMBARRI, a people of Gallia Celtica; they were related to the Ædui. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 11.

AMBĔNUS, a mountain of European Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 85.

AMBARVĀLIA, a joyful proceſſion round the ploughed fields, in honor of Ceres the goddeſs of corn. There were two feſtivals of that name celebrated by the Romans, one about the month of April, the other in July. They went three times round their fields crowned with oak leaves, ſinging hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preſerve their corn. The word is derived *ab ambiendis arvis*, going round the fields. A ſow, a ſheep, and a bull, called *ambarvaliæ hoſtiæ*, were afterwards immolated, and the ſacrifice has ſometimes been called *ſuovetaurilia*, from *ſus, ovis*, and *taurus*. *Cato de R. R.* c. 141.

AMBIALĪTES, a people of Gallia Celtica. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 3, c. 9.

AMBIĀNUM, a town of Belgium. Its inhabitants conſpired againſt J. Cæſar. *Cæſ.* 2, *bell. G.* c. 4.

AMBIATĪNUM, a village of Germany, where the emperor Caligula was born. *Sueton. in Cal.* 8.

AMBIGĀTUS, a king of the Celtæ, in the time of Tarquinius Priſcus. Seeing the great population of his country, he ſent his two nephews, Sigoveſus and Belloveſus, with two colonies, in queſt of new ſettlements; the former towards the Hercynian woods, and the other towards Italy. *Liv.* 5, c. 34, *&c.*

AMBIŌRIX, a king of the Eburones in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with J. Cæſar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were ſlain. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 11, 26. l. 6, c. 30.

AMBLADA, a town of Piſidia. *Strab.*

AMBRACIA, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the reſidence of king Pyrrhus. Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 4, c. 63.—*Strab.* 10.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, a bay of the Ionian ſea, near Ambracia, about 300 ſtadia deep, narrow at the entrance, but within near 100 ſtadia in breadth. It is now called the gulph of Larta. *Polyb.* 4, c. 63.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3. —*Flor.* 4, c. 11.

AMBRI, an Indian nation. *Juſtin.* 12. c, 9.

AMBRŌNES, certain nations of Gaul, who loſt their poſſeſſions by the inundation of the ſea, and lived upon rapine and plunder. They were conquered by Marius. *Plut. in Mario.*

AMBRŌSIA, feſtivals obſerved in honor of Bacchus, in ſome cities in Greece. They were the ſame as the Brumalia of the Romans. ——One of the daughters of Atlas, changed into a conſtellation after death.——The food of the gods was called *ambroſia*, and their drink *nectar*. The word ſignifies immortal. It had the power of giving immortality to all thoſe who eat it. It was ſweeter than honey, and of a moſt odoriferous ſmell. Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Soter, was ſaved from death by eating ambroſia given her by Venus. Titonus was made immortal by Aurora, by eating ambroſia; and in like manner Tantalus and Pelops, who, on account of their impiety, had been driven from heaven, and compelled to die upon earth. It had the power of healing wounds. Apollo, in Homer's Iliad, ſaves Sarpedon's body from putrefaction by rubbing it with ambroſia; and Venus heals the wounds of her ſon, in Virgil's Æneid, with it. The gods uſed generally to perfume their hair with ambroſia, as Juno when ſhe adorned herſelf to captivate Jupiter, and Venus when ſhe appeared to Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 1, 14, 16 & 24.—*Lucian de dea Syria.*—*Catull.* ep. 100.—*Theocrit. Id.* 15.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 407, l. 12, v. 419.—*Ovid. Met.* 2.—*Pindar.* 1, *Olymp.*

AMBROSIUS, biſhop of Milan, obliged the emperor Theodoſius to make penance for the murder of the people of Theſſalonica, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, eſpecially againſt the Arians. His 3 books *de officiis* are ſtill extant. His ſtyle is not inelegant, but his diction is ſententious; his opinions eccentric, though his ſubject is diverſified by copiouſneſs of thought. He died A. D. 397. The beſt edition of his works is that of the Benedicts, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1686.

AMBRŸON, a man who wrote the life of Theocritus of Chios. *Diog.*

AMBRYSSUS, a city of Phocis, which receives its name from a hero of the ſame name. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 35.

AMBULLI, a ſirname of Caſtor and Pollux, in Sparta.

AMELES, a river of hell, whoſe waters no veſſel could contain. *Plut.* 10, *de Rep.*

AMENANUS, a river of Sicily, near mount Ætna.

AMENĪDES, a ſervant of Darius the laſt king of Perſia. Alexander ſet him over the Arimaſpi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

AMENŎCLES, a Corinthian, ſaid to be the firſt Grecian who built a three-oared galley at Samos and Corinth. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 13.

AMERIA, a city of Umbria. *Plin.* 3, c. 14. Hence Amerinus. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 265.

AMESTRĂTUS,

AMESTRĂTUS, a town of Sicily, near the Halesus. The Romans besieged it for seven months, and it yielded at last after a third siege, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves. *Polyb.* 1, c. 24.

AMESTRIS, queen of Persia, was wife to Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiante, her husband's mistress, and cut off her nose, ears, lips, breast, tongue, and eyebrows. She also sacrificed 14 noble Persian youths, to appease the deities under the earth. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61. l. 9, c. 111.——A daughter of Oxyartes, wife to Lysimachus. *Diod.* 20.

AMIDA, a city of Mesopotamia, besieged and taken by Sapor, king of Persia. *Ammian.* 19.

AMILCAR, a Carthaginian general of great eloquence and cunning. He was surnamed Rhodanus. When the Athenians were afraid of Alexander, Amilcar went to his camp, gained his confidence, and secretly transmitted an account of all his schemes to Athens. *Trogus.* 21, c. 6.——A Carthaginian, whom the Syracusans called to their assistance against the tyrant Agathocles, who besieged their city. Amilcar soon after favored the interest of Agathocles, for which he was accused at Carthage. He died in Syracuse, B. C. 309. *Diod.* 20.—*Justin* 22, c. 2 & 3.——A Carthaginian, surnamed Barcas, father to the celebrated Annibal. He was general in Sicily during the first Punic war; and after a peace had been made with the Romans, he quelled a rebellion of slaves, who had besieged Carthage, and taken many towns of Africa, and rendered themselves so formidable to the Carthaginians that they begged and obtained assistance from Rome. After this, he passed into Spain with his son Annibal, who was but nine years of age, and laid the foundation of the town of Barcelona. He was killed in a battle against the Vettones B. C. 237. He had formed the plan of an invasion of Italy, by crossing the Alps, which his son afterwards carried into execution. His great enmity to the Romans was the cause of the second Punic war. He used to say of his three sons, that he kept three lions to devour the Roman power. *C. Nep. in Vit.*—*Liv.* 21, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Annib.*——A Carthaginian general, who assisted the Insubres against Rome, and was taken by Cn. Cornelius. *Liv.* 32, c. 30. l. 33, c. 8.——A son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles. He burnt himself, that his body might not be found among the slain. Sacrifices were offered to him. *Herodot.* 7, c. 165, &c.

AMĪLUS, or ANĒLUS, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants go to wash themselves by moonshine. *Plin.* 8, c. 1.——A town of Arcadia. *Paus. in Arcadic.*

AMIMŌNE, or AMYMŌNE, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain which is near Argos, and flows into the lake Lerna. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

AMĪNEA, or AMMINEA, a part of Campania, where the inhabitants are great husbandmen. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 97.——A place of Thessaly.

AMINIAS, a famous pirate, whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus tyrant of Cassandrea. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 18.

AMINIUS, a river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 30.

AMINŎCLES, a native of Corinth, who flourished 705 B. C. &c.

AMISĒNA, a country of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

AMISIAS, a comic poet, whom Aristophanes ridiculed for his insipid verses.

AMISSAS, an officer in Alexander's army. *Curt.* 10, c. 8.

AMITERNUM, a town of Italy, where Sallust was born. The inhabitants assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 710.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

AMITHĀON, or AMYTHĀON, was father to Melampus the famous prophet. *Stat. Theb.* 3, v. 451.

AMMĀLO, a festival in honor of Jupiter in Greece.

AMMIĀNUS. *Vid.* Marcellinus.

AMMON & HAMMON, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. He appeared under the form of a ram to Bacchus, who, with his army, suffered the greatest extremities for want of water, in the deserts of Africa, and shewed him a fountain. Upon this, Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, i. e. *sandy*, with the horns of a ram. The ram, according to some, was made a constellation. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was in the deserts of Libya, nine days journey from Alexandria. It had a famous oracle, which, according to ancient tradition, was established about 18 centuries before the time of Augustus, by two doves who flew away from Thebais in Egypt, and came one to Dodona, and the other to Libya, where the people were soon informed of their divine mission. The oracle of Hammon was consulted by Hercules, Perseus, and others; but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its long established reputation, and in the age of Plutarch it was scarce known. The situation of the temple was pleasant; and according to *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 310.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 847.—*Herodot. in Melpom.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 7. there was near it a fountain whose waters were cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening. There were above 100 priests in the temple, but only the elders delivered oracles. There was also an oracle of Jupiter

Jupiter Ammon in Æthiopia. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Strab.* 1, 11 & 17.—*Plut. cur orac. edi nefierant, & in Iſid.*—*Curt.* 6, c. 10. l. 10, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 6. l. 2, c. 32 & 55. l. 4. c. 44.—*Pauſ.* 3 c. 18. l. 4. c. 23 —*Hygin.* fab. 133. *Poet. aſtr.* 2, c. 20 —*Juſtin.* 1, c. 9 l. 11, c. 11.——A king of Libya, father to Bacchus. He gave his name to the temple of Hammon, according to Diod. 8.

AMMŌNIA, a name of Juno in Elis. *Pau.* 5, c. 15.

AMMŌNII, a nation of Africa, who derived their origin from the Egyptians and Æthiopians. Their language was a mixture of that of the two people from whom they were deſcended. *Herodot.* 2, 3 & 4.

AMMŌNIUS, a Chriſtian philoſopher, who opened a ſchool of Platonic philoſophy at Alexandria, 232 A. D. and had among his pupils Origen and Plotinus. His treatiſe Περὶ Ὁμοίων was publiſhed in 4to by Valckenaer, L. Bat. 1739.——A writer who gave an account of ſacrifices, as alſo a treatiſe on the harlots of Athens. *Athen.* 13.

AMMŌNIUS, an Athenian general ſirnamed Barcas. *Polyb.* 3.

AMMOTHEA, one of the Nereides. *Heſiod. Theog.*

AMNIAS, a river of Bithynia. *Appian de bell. Mithr.*

AMNĪSUS, a port of Gnoſſus in Crete, with a ſmall river of the ſame name. *Callim.*

AMŒBÆUS, an Athenian player of great reputation, who ſang at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 6.

AMOMĒTUS, a Greek hiſtorian. *Plin.* 6, c. 17.

AMOR, the ſon of Venus, was the God of Love. *Vid.* Cupido.

AMORGES, a Perſian general, killed in Caria in the reign of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 5, c. 121.

AMORGOS, an iſland among the Cyclades, where Simonides was born. *Strab.* 10.

AMPĒLUS, a promontory of Samos.—A town of Crete,—Macedonia.—Liguria,—& Cyrene ——A favorite of Bacchus.

APELŌSIA, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania. *Mela.* 1, c. 5 & 6.

AMPHĒA, a city of Meſſenia, taken by the Lacedæmonians. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 5.

AMPHIALĀUS, a famous grave in the iſland of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.* 8.——

AMPHIĀNAX, a king of Lycia in the time of Acriſius & Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

AMPHIARĀUS, ſon of Oicleus, or according to others, of Apollo, by Hypermneſtra, was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He was famous for his knowledge of futurity. He married Eriphyle, the ſiſter of Adraſtus king of Argos, by whom he had two ſons, Alcmæon & Amphilochus. When Adraſtus, at the requeſt of Polynices, declared war againſt Thebes, Amphiaraus ſecreted himſelf, not to accompany his brother-in-law in an expedition in which he knew he was to periſh. But Eriphyle, who knew where he had concealed himſelf, was prevailed upon to betray him by Polynices, who gave her, as a reward for her perfidy, a famous golden necklace ſet with diamonds. Amphiaraus being thus diſcovered, went to the war, but previouſly charged his ſon Alcmæon to put to death his mother Eriphyle, as ſoon as he was informed that he was killed. The Theban war was fatal to the Argives, and Amphiaraus was ſwallowed up in his chariot by the earth as he attempted to retire from the battle. The news of his death was brought to Alcmæon, who immediately executed his father's command, and murdered Eriphyle. Amphiaraus received divine honors after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropios in Attica. His ſtatue was made of white marble, and near his temple was a fountain, whoſe waters were ever held ſacred. They only who had conſulted his oracle, or had been delivered from a diſeaſe, were permitted to bathe in it, after which they threw pieces of gold and ſilver into the ſtream. Thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Amphiaraus, firſt purified themſelves, and abſtained from food for 24 hours, and three days from wine, after which they ſacrificed a ram to the prophet, and ſpread the ſkin upon the ground, upon which they ſlept in expectation of receiving in a dream the anſwer of the oracle. Plutarch *de orac. defect.* mentions, that the oracle of Amphiaraus was once conſulted in the time of Xerxes, by one of the ſervants of Mardonius, for his maſter, who was then with an army in Greece; and that the ſervant, when aſleep, ſaw in a dream the prieſt of the temple, who upbraided him, and drove him away, and even threw ſtones at his head when he refuſed to comply. This oracle was verified in the death of Mardonius, who was actually killed by the blow of a ſtone he received on the head. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 40 —*Philoſtr. in vit. Apollon.* 2, c. 11.—*Homer. Od.* 15, v. 243, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 70, 73, 128 & 150.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid.* 9, fab. 10.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 34, l. 2, c. 37. l. 9, c. 8 & 19.—*Æſchl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Apollod.* 1. c. 8 & 9. l. 3, c. 6. &c.—*Strab.* 8.

AMPHIARĪDES, a patronymic of Alcmæon, as being ſon of Amphiaraus. *Ovid. Faſt,* 2, c. 43.

AMPHICRĀTES, an hiſtorian, who wrote the lives of illuſtrious men. *Diog.*

AMPHICTYON, ſon of Deucalion & Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and firſt attempted to give the interpretation of dreams, and to draw omens. Some ſay that the deluge happened in his age. *Juſtin.* 2, c. 6.——

The

The ſon of Helenus, who firſt eſtabliſhed the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, compoſed of the wiſeſt and moſt virtuous men of ſome cities of Greece. This auguſt aſſembly conſiſted of 12 perſons, originally ſent by the following ſtates; the Ionians, Dorians, Perrhæbians, Bœotians, Magneſians, Phthians, and Æninians. Other cities in proceſs of time ſent alſo ſome of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were encreaſed to the number of 30. They generally met twice every year at Delphi, and ſometimes ſat at Thermopylæ. They took into conſideration all matters of difference which might exiſt between the different ſtates of Greece. When the Phocians plundered the temple of Delphi, the Amphictyons declared war againſt them, and this war was ſupported by all the ſtates of Greece, and laſted 10 years. The Phocians, with their allies, the Lacedæmonians, were deprived of the privilege of ſitting in the council of the Amphictyons, and the Macedonians were admitted in their place, for their ſervices in ſupport of the war. About 60 years after, when Brennus, with the Gauls, invaded Greece, the Phocians behaved with ſuch courage, that they were reinſtated in all their former privileges. Before they proceeded to buſineſs, the Amphictyons ſacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his fleſh into ſmall pieces, intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the ſeveral cities which they repreſented. Their deciſions were held ſacred and inviolable, and even arms were taken up to inforce them. *Pauſ. in Phocic. & Achaic.—Strab.* 8.—*Suidas.—Heſych.*

AMPHICLEA, a town of Phocis, where Bacchus had a temple.

AMPHIDĂMUS, a ſon of Aleus, brother to Lycurgus. He was of the family of the Inachidæ. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.——One of the Argonauts. *Flac.* 1, v. 376.——A ſon of Buſiris, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

AMPHIDRŌMIA, a feſtival obſerved by private families at Athens, the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was cuſtomary to *run round* the fire with a child in their arms; whence the name of the feſtivals.

AMPHIGENIA, a town of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 178.

AMPHILŎCHUS, a ſon of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war, he left Argos his native country, and built Amphilochus, a town of Epirus. *Strab* 7.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.——An Athenian philoſopher who wrote upon agriculture. *Varro. de R. R.* 1.

AMPHILŸTUS, a ſoothſayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Piſiſtratus to ſeize the ſovereign power of Athens. *Herodot.* 1, c. 62.

AMPHIMĂCHUS, one of Helen's ſuitors. He went to the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 97.

AMPHIMĔDON, a Libyan killed by Perſeus in the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* v. 75.——One of Penelope's ſuitors killed by Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 22, v. 283.

AMPHINŎME, the name of one of the attendants of Thetis. *Homer. Il.* 18, v. 44.

AMPHINŎMUS, one of Penelope's ſuitors killed by Telemachus. *Homer. Il.* 22, v. 8.

AMPHINŎMUS & ANAPIUS, two brothers who, when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames, by an eruption from mount Ætna, ſaved their parents upon their ſhoulders. Pluto, to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the iſland of Leuce, and they received divine honours in Sicily. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ital.* 14, v. 197.—*Seneca de Benef.*

AMPHĪON, was ſon of Jupiter, by Antiope daughter of Nycteus, who had married Lycus, and had been repudiated by him when he married Dirce. Amphion was born at the ſame birth as Zethus, on mount Cytheron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the reſentment of Dirce; and the two children were expoſed in the woods, but preſerved by a ſhepherd. [*Vid Antiope.*] When Amphion grew up, he cultivated poetry, and made ſuch an uncommon progreſs in muſic, that he is ſaid to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes at the ſound of his lyre. Mercury taught him muſic, and gave him the lyre. He was the firſt who raiſed an altar to this god. Zethus and Amphion united to avenge the wrongs which their mother had ſuffered from the cruelties of Dirce. They beſieged and took Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied his wife to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her through precipices till ſhe expired. The fable of Amphion's moving ſtones and raiſing the walls of Thebes at the ſound of his lyre, has been explained by ſuppoſing that he perſuaded by his eloquence, a wild and uncivilized people to unite together and build a town to protect themſelves againſt the attacks of their enemies. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5 & 10.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 6. l. 6, c. 20. l. 9, c. 5 & 17.—*Propert.* 3, el. 15.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 323.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11. *Art. Poet.* v. 394.—*Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 10.——A ſon of Jaſus king of Orchomenos, by Perſephone daughter of Mius. He married Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children, among whom was Chloris the wife of Neleus. He has been confounded by mythologiſts with the ſon of Antiope, though Homer, in his Odyſſey, ſpeaks of them both, and diſtinguiſhes them beyond contradiction. The number of Amphion's children, according to Homer, was 12, ſix of each ſex; according to Ælian, 20; and according to Ovid 14, ſeven males and ſeven females. When Niobe boaſted herſelf greater, and more deſerving

erving of immortality than Latona, all her children, except Chloris, were deſtroyed by the arrows of Apollo and Diana; Niobe herſelf was changed into a ſtone, and Amphion killed himſelf in a fit of deſpair. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 261 & 282.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, v. 36.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 5.——One of the Argonauts. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A famous painter and ſtatuary. *Plin.* 36, c. 10——One of the Greek generals in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 13 v. 692.

AMPHIPŎLES, magiſtrates appointed at Syracuſe, by Timoleon, after the expulſion of Dionyſius the younger. The office exiſted for above 300 years. *Diod.* 16.

AMPHIPŎLIS, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace. An Athenian colony under Agnon, ſon of Nicias, drove the ancient inhabitants, called Edonians, from the country, and built a city, which they called Amphipolis, i. e. a town ſurrounded on all ſides, becauſe the Strymon flowed all around it. It has been alſo called Acra, Strymon, Myrica, Eion, and the town of Mars. It was the cauſe of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 102, &c.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 126. l. 7, c. 114.—*Diod.* 11, 12, &c.

AMPHIPYROS, a ſirname of Diana, becauſe ſhe carries a *torch* in *both* her hands. *Sophocles in Trach.*

AMPHIRĒTUS, a man of Acanthus, who artfully eſcaped from pirates who had made him priſoner. *Polyæn.* 6.

AMPHIROE, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 361.

AMPHIS, a Greek comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Plato. Beſides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now loſt. *Suides.—Diog.*

AMPHISBÆNA, a two-headed ſerpent in the deſerts of Libya, whoſe bite is venomous and deadly. *Lucan.* 9, v. 719.

AMPHISSA, a daughter of Macareus, beloved by Apollo. She gave her name to a city of Locris near Phocis, in which was a temple of Minerva. *Liv.* 37, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 703.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 172.

AMPHISSĒNE, a country of Armenia.

AMPHISSUS, a ſon of Dryope. *Ovid. Met. 9, fab.* 10.

AMPHISTHĒNES, a Lacedæmonian, who fell delirious in ſacrificing to Diana. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 16.

AMPHISTĪDES, a man ſo naturally deſtitute of intellects, that he ſeldom remembered he ever had a father. He wiſhed to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4. *Ariſtot.*

AMPHISTRĀTUS & RHECAS, two men of Laconia, charioteers to Caſtor and Pollux. *Strab.* 11.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.

AMPHITEA, the mother of Ægialeus, by Cyanippus, and of three daughters, Argia, Deipyle and Ægialea, by Adraſtus king of Argos. She was daughter to Pronax. *Apollod.* 1.——The wife of Autholycus, by whom ſhe had Anticlea, the wife of Laertes. *Homer. Od.* 19.

AMPHITHEĀTRUM, a large round or oval building at Rome, where the people aſſembled to ſee the combats of gladiators, of wild beaſts, and other exhibitions. The amphitheatres of Rome were generally built with wood; Statilius Taurus was the firſt who made one with ſtones, under Auguſtus.

AMPHITHĒMIS, a Theban general, who involved the Lacedæmonians into a war with his country. *Plut. in Lyſ.—Paſ.* 3, c. 9.

AMPHITHOE, one of the Nereides.

AMPHITRĪTE, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Neptune, though ſhe had made a vow of perpetual celibacy. She had by him Triton, one of the ſea deities. She had a ſtatue at Corinth in the temple of Neptune. She is ſometimes called Salatia, and is often taken for the ſea itſelf. *Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 3.—*Claudian de Rapt. Proſ.* 1, v. 104.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v 14.

AMPHITRYON, a Theban prince, ſon of Alcæus and Hypponome. His ſiſter Anaxo had married Electryon king of Mycenæ, whoſe ſons were killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promiſed his crown, and daughter Alcmena, to him who could revenge the death of his ſons upon the Teleboans; and Amphitryon offered himſelf, and was received, on condition that he ſhould not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. Jupiter, who was captivated with the charms of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon, when he was gone to the war, and introduced himſelf to Electryon's daughter, as her huſband returned victorious. Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter, and of Iphiclus by Amphitryon, after his return [*Vid. Alcmena.*] When Amphitryon returned from the war, he brought back to Electryon, the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him. One of the cows having ſtrayed from the reſt, Amphitryon, to bring them together, threw a ſtick, which ſtruck the horns of the cow, and rebounded with ſuch violence upon Electryon that he died on the ſpot. After this accidental murder, Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, ſeized the kingdom of Mycenæ, and obliged Amphitryon to leave Argolis, and retire to Thebes with Alcmena. Creon, king of Thebes, purified him of the murder. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 213.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10, v. 1.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Hercul.*—*Hygin. fab.* 29.—*Paſ.* 8, c. 14.

AMPHITUS, a prieſt of Ceres, at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5. *fab.* 5.

Amphotĕrus was appointed commander of a fleet in the Helleſpont by Alexander. *Curt.* 3, c. 1.

Amphŏtrĭōnĭădes, a patronymic given to Hercules, as the ſuppoſed ſon of Amphitryon. *Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 103.

Amphrysus, a river of Theſſaly, near which Apollo, when baniſhed from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus. From this circumſtance the god has been called Amphryſſius, and his prieſteſs Amphryſſia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 367.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 2. *Æn.* 6, v. 398.

Ampia Labiena Lex, was enacted by T. Ampius and T. Labienus, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 693. It gave Pompey the Great the privilege of appearing in triumphal robes, and with a golden crown at the Circenſian games, and with a prætexta and golden crown at theatrical plays.

Ampracia. [*Vid.* Ambracia.]

Amphysĭdes, a patronymic of Mopſus, ſon of Ampyx. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 316.

Ampyx, a ſon of Pelias. *Pauſ.*——A man mentioned by *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 184.——The father of Mopſus. *Orph. in Argon.*—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.

Amsactus, a place about the middle of Italy, whoſe waters are ſo ſulphureous that they infect and deſtroy whatever animals come near the place. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 565.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 36.

Amŭlius, king of Alba, was ſon of Proca, and youngeſt brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth; but Amulius diſpoſſeſſed him of it, and even put to death his ſon Lauſus, and conſecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the ſervice of Veſta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. Yet, in ſpite of all theſe precautions, Rhea became pregnant by the god Mars, and brought forth twins, Romulus and Remus. Amulius, who was informed of this, ordered the mother to be buried alive for violating the laws of Veſta, which enjoined perpetual chaſtity, and the two children to be thrown into the river. They were providentially ſaved by ſome ſhepherds, or, as others ſay, by a ſhe-wolf; and when they had attained the years of manhood, they put to death the uſurper, Amulius, and reſtored the crown to their grandfather. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 67.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3 & 4.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*——A celebrated painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Amўci Portus, a place in Pontus, famous for the death of Amycus king of the Bebryces. His tomb was covered with laurels, whoſe boughs, as is reported, when carried on board a ſhip, cauſed uncommon diſſentions among the ſailors. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Arrian.*

Amўcla, a daughter of Niobe, who, with her ſiſter Melabœa, was ſpared by Diana, when her mother boaſted herſelf greater than Diana. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.——Homer ſays that all the daughters periſhed. *Il.* 24. [*Vid.* Niobe.]

Amўclæ, a town of Italy between Cajeta and Tarracina, built by the companions of Caſtor and Pollux. The inhabitants were ſtrict followers of the precepts of Pythagoras, and therefore abſtained from fleſh. They were killed by ſerpents, which they thought impious to deſtroy, though in their own defence. *Plin.* 8, c. 29. Once a report prevailed in Amyclæ, that the enemies were coming to ſtorm it; upon which the inhabitants made a law, that forbade ſuch a report to be credited, and when the enemy really arrived, no one mentioned it, or took up arms in his own defence, and the town was eaſily taken. From this circumſtance the epithet of *tacitæ* has been given to Amyclæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 564—*Sil.* 8, v. 529.——A city of Peloponneſus, built by Amyclas. Caſtor and Pollux were born there. The country was famous for dogs. Apollo, called Amyclæus, had a rich and magnificent temple at Amyclæ, ſurrounded with delightful groves. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 223.—*Sil.* 8, *Virg. G.* 3, v. 345.—*Ovid. de art.* 2, v. 5.

Amўclæus, a ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 15.——A ſirname of Apollo.

Amўclas, ſon of Lacedæmon and Sparta, built the city of Amyclæ. His ſiſter Eurydice, married Acriſius, king of Argos, by whom ſhe had Danae. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1. & 7, c. 18——The maſter of a ſhip in which Cæſar embarked in diſguiſe. When Amyclas wiſhed to put back to avoid a violent ſtorm, Cæſar, unveiling his head, diſcovered himſelf, and bidding the pilot purſue his voyage, exclaimed, *Cæſarem vehis, Cæſariſque fortunam.* *Lucan.* 5, v. 520.

Amўcus, ſon of Neptune, by Melia, was king of the Bebryces. He was famous for his ſkill in the management of the ceſtus, and he challenged all ſtrangers to a trial of ſtrength. When the Argonauts, in their expedition, ſtopped on his coaſts, he treated them with great kindneſs, and Pollux accepted his challenge, and killed him when he attempted to overcome him by fraud. *Apollon.* 2 *Argon.*—*Theocrit. Id.* 22.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——One of the companions of Æneas. He almoſt periſhed in a ſtorm on the coaſt of Africa. He was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 225. l. 9, v. 772 ——Another likewiſe killed by Turnus. *Ib.* 12, v. 509.——A ſon of Ixion and the cloud. *Ovid. Met.* 12. v. 24[illegible].

Amўdon, a city of Macedonia, which ſent auxiliaries to Priam during the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2.

Amўmŏne, daughter of Danaus and Europa, married Enceladus, ſon of Ægyptus, whom

whom she murdered the first night of her nuptials. She wounded a satyr with an arrow which she had aimed at a stag. The satyr pursued her, and even offered her violence, but Neptune delivered her. It was said, that she was the only one of her 50 sisters who was not condemned to fill a leaky tub with water in hell, because she had been continually employed, by order of her father, in supplying the city of Argos with water, in a great drought. Neptune saw her in this employment, and was enamoured of her. He carried her away, and, in the place where she stood, he raised a fountain, by striking a rock. The fountain has been called Amymone. She had Nauplius by Neptune. *Apollod.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2. 37.—*Ovid. Amor.* 1, v. 515.—*Hygin.* fab. 169.——A fountain and rivulet of Peloponnesus, flowing through Argolis into the lake of Lerna. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

AMYNTAS 1st, was king of Macedonia after his father Alcetas. His son Alexander murdered the ambassadors of Megabyzus, for their wanton and insolent behaviour to the ladies of his father's court. Bubares, a Persian general, was sent with an army to revenge the death of the ambassadors; but instead of making war, he married the king's daughter, and defended his possessions. *Justin.* 7, c. 3. *Herodot.* 5, 7 & 8.——The second of that name was son of Menelaus, and king of Macedonia, after his murder of Pausanias. He was expelled by the Illyrians, and restored by the Thessalians and Spartans. He made war against the Illyrians and Olynthians, and lived to a great age. His wife, Eurydice, conspired against his life; but her snares were seasonably discovered by one of his daughters by a former wife. He had Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, Alexander the Great's father, by his first wife; and by the other he had Archelaus, Aridæus, and Menelaus. He reigned 24 years; and soon after his death, his son Philip murdered all his brothers, and ascended the throne. *Justin.* 7, c. 4 & 9.—*Diod.* 14, &—*C. Nep. & Plut. in Pelopid.*—There is another king of Macedonia of the same name, but of his life few particulars are recorded in history.—A man who succeeded Dejotarius, in the kingdom of Gallogræcia. After his death it became a Roman province under Augustus. *Strab.* 12.——One of Alexander's officers.—Another officer who deserted to Darius, and was killed as he attempted to seize Egypt. *Curt.* 3, c. 9.——A son of Antiochus, who withdrew himself from Macedonia, because he hated Alexander.—An officer in Alexander's cavalry. He had two brothers called Simmias and Polemon. He was accused of conspiracy against the king, on account of his great intimacy with Philotas, and acquitted. *Curt.* 4, c. 13; l. 6, c. 9. & 8, c. 12.——A shepherd's name in Virgil's *Eclog.*—A Greek writer who composed several works quoted by Athenæus.

AMYNTIANUS, an historian in the age of Antoninus, who wrote a treatise in commendation of Philip Olympias and Alexander.

AMYRIS, a man of Sybaris, who consulted the oracle of Delphi concerning the probable duration of his country's prosperity, &c.

AMYNTOR, a king of Argos, son of Phrastor. He deprived his son Phœnix of his eyes, to punish him for the violence he had offered to Clytia his concubine. *Hygin.* fab. 173.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 307.—*Apollod.* 3. *Homer Il.* 9.——A general of the Dolopes, *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 364.——A son of Ægyptus, killed by Damone the first night of his marriage. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

AMYRIUS CAMPUS, a plain of Thessaly. *Polyb.* 3.

AMYRIUS, a king by whom Cyrus was killed in a battle. *Ctesias.*

AMYRUS, a town of Thessaly.—A river mentioned by *Val. Flacc.* 2, v. 11.

AMYSTIS, a river of India falling into the Ganges. *Arian in Indic.*

AMYTHAON, a son of Cretheus king of Iolchos, by Tyro. He married Idomene, by whom he had Bias and Melampus. After his father's death, he established himself in Messenia, with his brother Neleus. He re-established or regulated the Olympic games.—Melampus is called Amythaonyus, from his father Amythaon. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Homer Od.* 11.——A son of Hippasus, who assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Lycomedes. *Homer Il.* 17.

AMYTIS, a daughter of Astyages, whom Cyrus married. *Ctesias.*——A daughter of Xerxes, who married Megabyzus, and disgraced herself by her debaucheries.

ANACES, a name given to Castor and Pollux. Their festivals were called Anaceia. *Plut. in Thes.*

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, 592 B. C. who, on account of his wisdom, temperance, and extensive knowledge, has been called one of the seven wise men. He made use of a cart instead of a house. He used to compare laws to cobwebs, which can stop only small flies, and are unable to resist the superior force of large insects. When he returned to Scythia, from Athens, where he had spent some time in study, and in the friendship of Solon, he attempted to introduce there the laws of the Athenians, which so irritated his brother, who was then on the throne, that he killed him with an arrow. Anacharsis has rendered himself famous among the ancients by his writings, and his poems on war, the laws of Scythia, &c.—Later authors have attributed to him the

invention of anchors, and the potter's wheel. *Herodot.* 4, c. 46, 47 & 48.—*Plut. in Conviv. Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 32.

ANACIUM, a mountain with a temple sacred to the Anaces in Peloponnesus. *Polyæn.* 3, c. 21.

ANACREON, a famous lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, highly favoured by Polycrates and Hipparchus son of Philostratus. He was of a lascivious and intemperate disposition, much given to drinking, and deeply enamoured of a youth called Bathyllus. His odes are still extant, and the uncommon sweetness and elegance of his poetry have been the admiration of every age and country. He lived to his 85th year, and after much pleasure and debauchery, choaked himself with a grape stone, and expired. Plato says, that he was descended of an illustrious family, and that Codrus, the last king of Athens, was one of his progenitors. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. Anacreon flourished 532 B. C. All that he wrote is not extant; his odes were first published by H. Stephens, with an elegant translation. The best editions of Anacreon are, that of Maittaire, 4to. London 1725, of which only one hundred copies were printed, and the very correct one of Barnes, 12mo, Cantab. 1721. *Paus.* 1, c. 2. 25.—*Strab.* 14.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 4.—*Cic. in Tusc.* 4, c. 33.—*Horat. epod.* 14, v. 20.—*Plin.* 7, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 3. c. 121.

ANACTORIA & ANACTORIUM, a town of Epirus, in a peninsula towards the gulf of Ambracia. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and was the cause of many quarrels between the Corcyreans and Corinthians.—Augustus carried the inhabitants to the city of Nicopolis, after the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 10.—*Thucyd.* 1, c 55.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1. 5, c. 29.——An ancient name of Miletus.

ANADYOMENE, a valuable painting of Venus rising from the sea, by Apelles. Augustus bought it, and placed it in the temple of J. Cæsar. The lower part of it was a little defaced, and there were found no painters in Rome able to repair it. *Plin* 35. c 10.

ANAGNIA, a city of the Hernici in Latium, where Antony struck a medal when he divorced Octavia and married Cleopatra. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 684.—*Strab.* 5.—*Ital.* 8, c. 392.

ANAITIS, a goddess of Armenia. The virgins who were consecrated to her service, esteemed themselves more dignified by public prostitution. The festivals of the deity are called Sacarum Festa; and when they are celebrated, both sexes assist at the ceremony, and inebriate themselves to such a degree, that the whole is concluded by a scene of the greatest lasciviousness and intemperance. They were first instituted by Cyrus, when he marched against the Sacæ, and covered tables with the most exquisite dainties, that he might detain the enemy by the novelty and sweetness of food to which they were unaccustomed, and thus easily destroy them. *Strab.* 11.——Diana is also worshipped under this name by the Lydians. *Plin.* 33, c. 4.

ANAGYRONTUM, a small village of Attica. *Herodot.*

ANANIAS, an Iambic poet. *Athen.*

ANAPHE, an island that rose out of the Cretan sea, and received this name from the Argonauts, who, in the middle of a storm, suddenly saw the new moon. Apollo was worshipped there, and called Anaphæus. *Apollonius.*

ANAPHLYSTUS, an Athenian tribe called after an ancient hero of the same name, who was son of Troezen.——A small village near Athens.

ANAPUS, a river of Epirus. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 82.——Of Sicily. *Id.* 6, c. 96.

ANARTES, a people of lower Pannonia. *Cæs.* 6, *bell. G.* c. 25.

ANAS, a river of Spain. *Strab.* 3.

ANATOLE, one of the Horæ. *Hygin.* fab. 183——A mountain near the Ganges, where Apollo ravished a nymph called Anaxibia.

ANAUCHIDAS, a Samian wrestler. *Paus.* 5, c. 27.

ANAURUS, a river of Thessaly, near the foot of mount Pelion.

ANAX, a son of Cœlus and Terra, from whom Miletus has been called Anactoria. *Paus.* 1, c. 36. l. 7, c. 2.

ANAXAGORAS succeeded his father Megapenthes on the throne of Argos. He shared the sovereign power with Bias and Melampus, who had cured the women of Argos of madness. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.——A Clazomenian philosopher, son of Hegesibulus, disciple to Anaximenes, and preceptor to Socrates, and Euripides. He disregarded wealth and honors, to indulge his fondness for meditation and philosophy. He applied himself to astronomy, was acquainted with eclipses, and predicted that one day a stone would fall from the sun, which it is said really fell into the river Ægos. Anaxagoras travelled into Egypt for improvement, and used to say that he preferred a grain of wisdom to heaps of gold. Pericles was in the number of his pupils, and often consulted him in matters of state; and once dissuaded him from starving himself to death. The ideas of Anaxagoras, concerning the heavens, were wild and extravagant. He supposed that the sun was inflammable matter, about the bigness of Peloponnesus; and that the moon was inhabited. The heavens he believed to be of stone, and the earth of similar materials. He was accused of impiety, and condemned to die; but

but he ridiculed the ſentence, and ſaid it had long been pronounced upon him by nature. Being aſked whether his body ſhould be carried into his own country, he anſwered no, as the road that led to the other ſide of the grave was as long from one place as the other. When the people of Lampſacus aſked him before his death, whether he wiſhed any thing to be done in commemoration of him, Yes, ſays he, let the boys be allowed to play on the anniverſary of my death. This was carefully obſerved, and that time dedicated to relaxation, was called Anaxagoreia. He died in his 72d year, 428 B. C. His writings were not much eſteemed by his pupil Socrates. *Diog. in vita.—Plut. in Nicâ & Pericl.—Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, c. 23. *Tuſc.* 1, c. 43. ——A ſtatuary of Ægina. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.——A grammarian, diſciple to Zenodotus. *Diog.*——An orator, diſciple to Socrates. *Diog.*——A ſon of Echeanax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Diodorus, deſtroyed Hegeſias, tyrant of Epheſus.

ANAXANDER, of the family of the Heraclidæ, was ſon of Eurycrates, and king of Sparta. The ſecond Meſſian war began in his reign, in which Ariſtomenes ſo egregiouſly ſignalized himſelf. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—*Plut. in Apoph.—Pauſ.* 3, c. 3. l. 4, c. 15 & 16 —— A general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

ANAXANDRĬDES, ſon of Leon, and father to Cleomenes 1ſt, and Leonidas, was king of Sparta. By the order of the Ephori, he divorced his wife, of whom he was extremely fond, on account of her barrenneſs; and he was the firſt Lacedæmonian who had two wives. *Herodot.* 1, 5 & 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 3, &c.——A ſon of Theopompus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.——A comic poet of Rhodes in the age of Philip and Alexander. He was the firſt poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the ſtage. He was of ſuch a paſſionate diſpoſition that he tore to pieces all his compoſitions which met with no ſucceſs. He compoſed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize. Some fragments of his poetry remain in Athæneus. He was ſtarved to death by order of the Athenians, for ſatyrizing their government. *Ariſt.* 3, *Rett.*

ANAXARCHUS, a philoſopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus, and the friend of Alexander. When their monarch had been wounded in a battle, the philoſopher pointed to the place, adding, that is human blood and not the blood of a god. The freedom of Anaxarchus offended Nicocreon at Alexander's table, and the tyrant, in revenge, ſeized the philoſopher, and pounded him in a ſtone mortar with iron hammers. He bore this with much reſignation, and exclaimed, "Pound the body of Anaxarchus, for thou doſt not pound his ſoul." Upon this, Nicocreon threatened to cut his tongue, and Anaxarchus cut it off with his teeth, and ſpit it out into the tyrant's face. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 571.—*Plut. in Symp.* 7.—*Diog. in Vit.*—*Cic. in Tuſc.* 2, c. 22.——A Theban general. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 100.

ANAXARĒTE, a girl of Salamis, who ſo arrogantly deſpiſed the addreſſes of Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that the lover hung himſelf at her door. She ſaw this ſad ſpectacle without emotion or pity, and was changed into a ſtone. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 748.

ANAXĒNOR, a muſician, whom M. Antony greatly honored, and preſented with the tribute of four cities. *Strab.* 14.

ANAXIAS, a Theban general. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 22.

ANAXIBIA, a ſiſter of Agamemnon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—A daughter of Bias, brother to the phyſician Melampus. She married Pelias, king of Iolchos, by whom ſhe had Acaſtus, and four daughters, Piſidice, Pelopea, Hippothoe, and Alceſte. *Apollod.* 1. c. 9. She is called daughter of Dymas, by *Hygin.* fab. 14.

ANAXICRĂTES, an Athenian archon. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 23.

ANAXIDĀMUS, ſucceeded his father Zeuxidamus on the throne of Sparta. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7. l. 4, c. 15.

ANAXILAS & ANAXILĀUS, a Meſſenian, tyrant of Rhegium. He took Zancle, and was ſo mild and popular during his reign, that when he died, 476 B. C. he left his infant ſons to the care of one of his ſervants, and the citizens choſe rather to obey a ſlave than revolt from their benevolent ſovereign's children. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 23. l. 5, c. 26.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 23. l. 7, c. 167.——A magician of Lariſſa, baniſhed from Italy by Auguſtus.——A Pythagorean philoſopher. ——A phyſician.——An hiſtorian, who began his hiſtory with bitter invectives againſt former writers. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A Lacedæmonian. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A comic writer, about the 100 olympiad.

ANAXILĪDES, wrote ſome treatiſes concerning philoſophers, and mentioned that Plato's mother became pregnant by a phantom of the god Apollo, from which circumſtance her ſon was called the prince of wiſdom. *Diog. in Plat.*

ANAXIMANDER, a Mileſian philoſopher, the companion and diſciple of Thales. He was the firſt who conſtructed ſpheres, aſſerted that the earth was of a cylindrical form, and taught that men were born of earth and water mixed together, and heated by the beams of the ſun, that the earth moved, and that the moon received light

from the ſun. He made the firſt geographical maps and ſun-dials. He died in the 64th year of his age, B. C. 547. *Cic. acad. Quæſt.* 4, c. 37.—*Diog. in vit.*—*Plin.* 2, c. 79. He had a ſon who bore his name. *Strab.* 1.

ANAXIMĔNES, a philoſopher, ſon of Eraſiſtratus. He was the diſciple of Anaximander, and ſucceeded him in his ſchool. He ſaid that the air was the cauſe of every created being, and a ſelf-exiſtent divinity, and that the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, had been made from the earth. He died 504 years B. C. *Cic. acad. Quæſt.* 4, c. 37, *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 10.—*Plin.* 2, c. 76.——A native of Lampſacus, ſon of Ariſtocles. He was pupil to Diogenes the Cynic, and preceptor to Alexander the Great, of whoſe life, and that of Philip, he wrote the hiſtory. When Alexander, in a fit of anger, threatened to put to death all the inhabitants of Lampſacus, becauſe they had maintained a long ſiege againſt him, Anaximenes was ſent by his countrymen to appeaſe the king, who, as ſoon as he ſaw him, ſwore he would not grant the favor he was going to aſk. Upon this, Anaximenes begged the king to deſtroy the city, and enſlave the inhabitants, and by this artful requeſt the city of Lampſacus was ſaved from deſtruction. Beſides the life of Philip and his ſon, he wrote an hiſtory of Greece in 12 books. His nephew bore the ſame name, and wrote an account of ancient paintings. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 18.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 3.

ANAXIPŎLIS, a comic poet of Thaſos. *Plin.* 14, c. 14.——A writer on agriculture, likewiſe on Thaſos.

ANAXIPPUS, a comic writer, in the age of Demetrius. He uſed to ſay, that philoſophers were wiſe only in their ſpeeches, but fools in their actions. *Athen.*

ANAXIRHOE, a daughter of Coronus, who married Epeus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.

ANAXIS, a Bœotian hiſtorian, who wrote an hiſtory down to the age of Philip ſon of Amyntas. *Diod.* 25.

ANAXO, a virgin of Trœzene carried away by Theſeus. *Plut. in Theſ.*

ANCÆUS, the ſon of Lycurgus and Antinoe, was in the expedition of the Argonauts. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, in which he periſhed. *Hygin.* fab. 173 & 248. *Ovid. Met.* 8.——The ſon of Neptune and Aſtypalæa. He went with the Argonauts, and ſucceeded Tiphis as pilot of the ſhip Argo. He reigned in Ionia, where he married Samia, daughter of the Mæander, by whom he had four ſons, Perilas, Enudus, Samus, Alitherſus, and one daughter called Parthenope. *Orpheus Argon.* He was once told by one of his ſervants, whom he preſſed with hard labour in his vineyard, that he never would taſte of the produce of his vines. He had already the cup in his hand, and called the prophet to convince him of his falſehood; when the ſervant, yet firm in his prediction, uttered this well-known proverb,

Πολλα μεταξυ πελει κυλικος και χειλεος ακρου.

Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra.

And that very moment Ancæus was told that a wild boar had entered his vineyard; upon which, he threw down the cup, and ran to drive away the wild beaſt. He was killed in the attempt.

ANCALĪTES, a people of Britain near the Trinobantes. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 21.

ANCARIUS, a god of the Jews. *Martial.* 11, ep. 95.

ANCHARIA, a family of Rome.——The name of Octavia's mother. *Plut. in Anton.*

ANCHARIUS, a noble Roman, killed by the partizans of Marius during his civil wars with Sylla. *Plut. in Mario.*

ANCHEMŎLUS, ſon of Rhœtus, king of the Marrubii in Italy, raviſhed his mother-in-law, Caſperia, for which he was expelled by his father. He fled to Turnus, and was killed by Pallas, ſon of Evander, in the wars of Æneas againſt the Latins. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 389.

ANCHESĪTES, a wind which blows from Anchiſa, a harbour of Epirus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*

ANCHESMUS, a mountain of Attica, where Jupiter Ancheſmius has a ſtatue.

ANCHIĂLE & ANCHIALA, a city on the ſea coaſt of Cilicia. Sardanapalus, the laſt king of Aſſyria, built it, with Tarſus in its neighbourhood, in one day. *Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27. The founder was buried there, and had a ſtatue, under which was a famous inſcription, denoting the great intemperance and diſſipation which diſtinguiſhed all his life. There was a city of the ſame name in Thrace, called by Ovid the city of Apollo. There was another in Epirus. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 10, v. 36. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

ANCHIĂLUS, a famous aſtrologer.——A great warrior.——One of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.*——A god of the Jews, as ſome ſuppoſe, in *Martial's* epigrams, 11, ep. 95.

ANCHIMOLIUS, a Spartan general ſent againſt the Piſiſtratidæ, and killed in the expedition. *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——A ſon of Rhetus. *Vid.* Achemolus.

ANCHINOE, a daughter of Nilus, and wife of Belus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

ANCHION. *Vid.* Chion.

ANCHISE, a city of Italy. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

ANCHĪSES, a ſon of Capys by Themis, daughter of Ilus. He was of ſuch a beautiful complexion, that Venus came down from

from heaven on mount Ida to enjoy his company. The goddeſs became pregnant, and forbade Anchiſes ever to mention the favors he had received, on pain of being ſtruck with thunder. The child which Venus brought forth, was called Æneas; he was educated as ſoon as born by the nymphs of Ida, and, when of a proper age, was entruſted to the care of Chiron the centaur. When Troy was taken, Anchiſes was become ſo infirm that Æneas, to whom the Greeks permitted to take away whatever he eſteemed moſt, carried him through the flames upon his ſhoulders, and thus ſaved his life. He accompanied his ſon in his voyage towards Italy, and died in Sicily in the 80th year of his age. He was buried on mount Eryx, by Æneas and Aceſtes, king of the country, and the anniverſary of his death was afterwards celebrated by his ſon and the Trojans on his tomb. Some authors have maintained, that Anchiſes had forgot the injunctions of Venus, and boaſted at a feaſt, that he enjoyed her favors on mount Ida, upon which he was killed with thunder. Others ſay, that the wounds he received from the thunder were not mortal, and that they only weakened and diſfigured his body. Virgil, in the 6th book of the Æneid, introduces him in the Elyſian fields, relating to his ſon the fates that attended him, and the fortune of his deſcendants, the Romans. [*Vid.* Æneas.] *Virg. Æn.* 1, 2, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 94, 254, 260, 270.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 1010.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 34.—*Homer. Il.* 20. & *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Xenoph. Cyneg.* c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, *de Antiq. Rom.*——*Pauſanias*, 8, c. 12, ſays, that Anchiſes was buried on a mountain in Arcadia, which, from him, has been called Anchiſia.——An Athenian archon. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 8.

Anchīsia, a mountain of Arcadia, at the bottom of which is a monument of Anchiſes. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 12 & 13.

Anchīsiădes, a patronymic of Æneas, as being ſon of Anchiſes. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 348, *&c.*

Anchoe, a place near the mouth of the Cephiſus, where there is a lake of the ſame name. *Strab.*

Anchŏra, a fortified place in Galatia.

Anchūrus, a ſon of Midas, king of Phrygia, who ſacrificed himſelf for the good of his country, when the earth had opened and ſwallowed up many buildings. The oracle had been conſulted, and gave for anſwer, that the gulf would never cloſe, if Midas did not throw into it whatever he had moſt precious. Though the king had parted with many things of immenſe value, yet the gulf continued open, till Anchurus, thinking himſelf the moſt precious of his father's poſſeſſions, took a tender leave of his wife and family, and leaped into the earth, which cloſed immediately over his head. Midas erected there an altar of ſtones to Jupiter, and that altar was the firſt object which he turned into gold, when he had received his fatal gift from the gods. This unpoliſhed lump of gold exiſted ſtill in the age of Plutarch. *Plut. in Parall.*

Ancīle & Ancīle, a ſacred ſhield, which, according to the Roman authors, fell from heaven in the reign of Numa, when the Roman people laboured under a peſtilence. Upon the preſervation of this ſhield depended the fate of the Roman empire, and therefore Numa ordered 11 of the ſame ſize and form to be made, that if ever any attempt was made to carry them away, the plunderer might find it difficult to diſtinguiſh the true one. They were made with ſuch exactneſs, that the king promiſed Veterius Mamurius, the artiſt, whatever reward he deſired. [*Vid. Mamurius.*] They were kept in the temple of Veſta, and an order of prieſts was choſen to watch over their ſafety. Theſe prieſts were called Salii, and were twelve in number; they carried every year, on the firſt of March, the ſhields in a ſolemn proceſſion round the walls of Rome, dancing and ſinging praiſes to the god Mars. This ſacred feſtival continued three days, during which every important buſineſs was ſtopped. It was deemed unfortunate to be married on thoſe days, or to undertake any expedition, and *Tacitus* in 1 *Hiſt.* has attributed the unſucceſsful campaign of the emperor Otho againſt Vitellius, to his leaving Rome during the celebration of the Ancyliorium feſtum. Theſe two verſes of Ovid explain the origin of the word Ancyle, which is applied to theſe ſhields:

Idque ancyle vocat, quod ab omni parte reciſum eſt,
Quemque notes oculis, angulus omnis abeſt.
Faſt. 3, v. 377, *&c.*

Varro de L. L. 5, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Juv.* 2, v. 124.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 664.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

Ancon & Ancōna, a town of Picenum, built by the Sicilians, with a harbour in the form of a creſcent. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 402.—*Ital.* 8, v. 437.

Ancus Martius, the 4th king of Rome, was grandſon to Numa, by his daughter. He waged a ſucceſsful war againſt the Latins, Veientes, Fidenates, Volſci, and Sabines, and joined mount Janiculum to the city by a bridge, and incloſed mount Martius and the Aventine within the walls of the city. He extended the confines of the Roman territories to the ſea, where he built the town of Oſtia, at the mouth of the Ti-

ber. He inherited the valor of Romulus with the moderation of Numa. He died B. C. 616, after a reign of 24 years, and was ſucceeded by Tarquin the elder. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 3, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 32, *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 815.

ANCȳRÆ, a town of Sicily.——A town of Phrygia. *Pauſ.* 1.

ANDA, a city of Africa. *Polyb.*

ANDABĀTÆ, certain gladiators who fought blindfolded. *Cic.* 7, *ad. famil.* ep. 10.

ANDANIA, a city of Arcadia, where Ariſtomenes was educated. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 1. *&c.* It received its name from a gulf of the ſame name. *Id.* 4, 33.

ANDECAVIA, a country of Gaul, near the Turones and the ocean. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 41.

ANDES, a nation among the Celtæ. *Cæſ.* 2 *bell. Gall.* c. 35.——A village of Italy, near Mantua, where Virgil was born—hence Andinus. *Ital.* 8, v. 595.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, ſon of Leogoras. He lived in the age of Socrates the philoſopher, and was intimate with the moſt illuſtrious men of his age. He was often baniſhed, but his dexterity always reſtored him to favor. *Plut.* has written his life *in* 10 *orat.* Four of his orations are extant.

ANDOMATIS, a river of India, falling into the Ganges. *Arrian.*

ANDRÆMON, the father of Thoas. *Hygin.* fab. 97.——The ſon-in-law and ſucceſſor of Œneus. *Apollod.* 1.

ANDRAGATHIUS, a tyrant, defeated by Gratian, A. D. 383, &c.

ANDRAGĀTHUS, a man bribed by Lyſimachus to betray his country, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 12.

ANDRAGŌRAS, a man who died a ſudden death. *Martial.* 6, ep. 53.

ANDRAMYTES, a king of Lydia, who caſtrated women, and made uſe of them as eunuchs. *Athen.*

ANDREAS, a ſtatuary of Argos. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 16.——A man of Panormum, who wrote an account of all the remarkable events that had happened in Sicily. *Athen.*——A ſon of Peneus. Part of Greece was called Andreis after him. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 34, *&c.*

ANDRICLUS, a mountain of Cilicia. *Strab.* 14.——A river of Troas, falling into the Scamander. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

ANDRISCUS, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Naxos. *Athen.* 1.——A worthleſs perſon called Pſeudophilippus, on account of the likeneſs of his features to king Philip. He incited the Macedonians to revolt againſt Rome. He was conquered and led in triumph by Metellus, 152 B. C. *Flor.* 2, c. 14.

ANDROBIUS, a famous painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ANDROCLEA, a daughter of Antipoenus of Thebes. She, with her ſiſter Alcida, ſacrificed herſelf in the ſervice of her country, when the oracle had promiſed the victory to her countrymen, who were engaged in a war againſt Orchomenos, if any one of noble birth devoted himſelf for the glory of his nation. Antipoenus refuſed to do it, and his daughters chearfully accepted it. They received great honors after death. Hercules, who fought on the ſide of Thebes, dedicated to them the image of a lion in the temple of Diana. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 17.

ANDROCLES, a ſon of Phintas who reigned in Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 5, &c.——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Cyprus.

ANDROCLIDES, a noble Theban who defended the democratical, againſt the encroachments of the oligarchical power. He was killed by one of his enemies.——A ſophiſt in the age of Aurelian, who gave an account of philoſophers.

ANDROCLUS, a ſon of Codrus, who reigned in Ionia, and took Epheſus and Samos. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.

ANDROCȳDES, a phyſician, who wrote the following letter to Alexander:—*Vinum potaturus, Rex, memento te bibere ſanguinem terræ, ſicuti venenum eſt homini cicuta, ſic & vinum. Plin.* 14, c, 5.

ANDRODAMUS, a man of Rhegium, who gave laws to the Thracians *Ariſtot.*

ANDRŌGEOS, a Greek, killed by Æneas and his friends whom he took to be his countrymen. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 371.

ANDRŌGEUS, ſon of Minos & Paſiphae, was famous for his ſkill in wreſtling. He overcame every antagoniſt at Athens, and became the favorite of the people. Ægeus king of Athens grew jealous of his popularity, and cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated as he was going to Thebes. Some ſay that he was killed by the wild bull of Marathon. Minos declared war againſt Athens to revenge the death of his ſon, and peace was at laſt re-eſtabliſhed on condition that Ægeus ſent yearly ſeven boys and ſeven girls from Athens to Crete to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] The Athenians eſtabliſhed feſtivals by order of Minos, in honor of his ſon, and called them Androgeia. *Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 20.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1, & 27.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 1 & 15.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

ANDROGȳNÆ, a nation of Africa, beyond the Naſamones. Every one of them bears the characteriſtics of the male and female ſex; and one of their breaſts is that of a man, and the other that of a woman. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ANDRŎMĂCHE, daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Cilicia, married Hector ſon of Priam king of Troy, by whom ſhe had Aſtyanax. She was ſo fond of her huſband that ſhe even fed his horſes with her own hand. During the Trojan war ſhe remained at home employed in her domeſtic concerns. Her parting with Hector, who was going to a battle, in which he periſhed, has always been deemed the beſt, moſt tender and pathetic of all the paſſages in Homer's Iliad. She received the news of her huſband's death with extreme ſorrow; and after the taking of Troy, ſhe had the misfortune to ſee her only ſon Aſtyanax, after ſhe had ſaved him from the flames, thrown headlong from the walls of the city, by the hands of the man whoſe father had killed her huſband *(Senec. in Troad.)* Andromache, in the diviſion of the priſoners by the Greeks, fell to the ſhare of Neoptolemus, who treated her as his wife, and carried her to Epirus. He had by her three ſons, Moloſſus, Piclus & Pergamus, and afterwards repudiated her. After this divorce ſhe married Helenus ſon of Priam, who, as herſelf, was a captive of Pyrrhus. She reigned with him over part of the country, and became mother by him of Ceſtrinus. Some ſay that Aſtyanax was killed by Ulyſſes, and Euripides ſays that Menelaus put him to death. *Homer Il.* 6, 22 & 24.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 486.—*Hygin.* fab. 123.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 9, v. 35. *Triſt.* 5. el. 6, v. 43.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

ANDROMACHIDÆ, a nation who preſented to their king all the virgins who were of nubile years, and permitted him to uſe them as he pleaſed.

ANDROMĂCHUS, an opulent perſon of Sicily, father to the hiſtorian Timæus. *Diod.* 16. He aſſiſted Timoleon in recovering the liberty of the Syracuſans.—A general of Alexander, to whom Parmenio gave the government of Syria. He was burnt alive by the Samaritans. *Curt.* 4, c. 5 & 8.——An officer of Seleucus the younger. *Polyæn.* 4.——A poet of Byzantium.——A phyſician of Crete in the age of Nero.——A ſophiſt of Naples, in the age of Dioclefian.

ANDROMĂDAS, a native of Rhegium, who made laws for the Thracians concerning the puniſhment of homicide, &c. *Ariſtot.*

ANDRŎMĪDA, a daughter of Cepheus king of Æthiopia, by Caſſiope. She was promiſed in marriage to Phineus, her uncle, when Neptune drowned the kingdom, and ſent a ſea monſter to ravage the country, becauſe Caſſiope had boaſted herſelf fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was conſulted, and nothing could ſtop the reſentment of Neptune, if Andromeda was not expoſed to the ſea monſter. She was accordingly tied naked on a rock, and at the moment that the monſter was going to devour her, Perſeus, who returned through the air from the conqueſt of the Gorgons, ſaw her, and was captivated with her beauty. He promiſed to deliver her and deſtroy the monſter, if he received her in marriage as a reward for his trouble. Cepheus conſented, and Perſeus changed the ſea monſter into a rock, by ſhewing him Meduſa's head, and untied Andromeda and married her. He had by her many children, among whom were Sthenelus, Ancæus, and Electryon. The marriage of Andromeda with Perſeus was oppoſed by Phineus, who after a bloody battle was changed into a ſtone by Perſeus. Some ſay that Minerva made Andromeda a conſtellation in heaven after her death. *Vid.* Meduſa. Perſeus. *Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Manil.* 5, v. 533.—*Propert.* 3, el. 21.—— According to *Pliny*, l. 5, c. 31, it was at Joppa in Judæa that Andromeda was tied on a rock. He mentions that the ſkeleton of the huge ſea monſter, to whom ſhe had been expoſed, was brought to Rome by Scaurus, and carefully preſerved. The fable of Andromeda and the ſea monſter has been explained, by ſuppoſing that ſhe was courted by the captain of a ſhip, who attempted to carry her away, but was prevented by the interpoſition of another more faithful lover.

ANDRON, an Argive, who travelled all over the deſarts of Libya without drink. *Ariſtot.* 1, *de ebriet.*——A man ſet over the citadel of Syracuſe by Dionyſius. Hermocrates adviſed him to ſeize it and revolt from the tyrant, which he refuſed to do. The tyrant put him to death for not diſcovering that Hermocrates had incited him to rebellion. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 2.——A man of Halicarnaſſus. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A native of Epheſus, who wrote an account of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *Diog.*—— A man of Argos.——Another of Alexandria, &c. *Apollon. Hiſt. mirab.* c. 25.—*Athen.*

ANDRONICUS LIVIUS. *Vid.* Livius.

ANDRONĪCUS, a peripatetic philoſopher of Rhodes, who floriſhed 59 years B. C. He was the firſt who publiſhed and reviſed the works of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus. His periphraſis is extant, the beſt edition of which is that of Heinſius, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1617. *Plut. in Syll.*——A Latin poet in the age of Cæſar.——A Latin grammarian, whoſe life Suetonius has written.——A king of Lydia, ſirnamed Alpyus.——One of Alexander's officers. One of the officers of Antiochus

tiochus Epiphanes.——An aſtronomer of Athens, who built a marble octogonal tower in honor of the eight principal winds, on the top of which was placed a Triton with a ſtick in his hand, pointing always to the ſide whence the wind blew.

ANDROPHĂGI, a ſavage nation of European Scythia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 18, 102.

ANDROPOMPUS, a Theban who killed Xanthus in ſingle combat by fraud. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.

ANDROS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, known by the different names of Epagrys, Antandros, Laſia, Cauros, Hydruſſa, Nonagria. Its chief town was called Andros. It had a harbour, near which Bacchus had a temple, with a fountain, whoſe waters during the ides of January taſted like wine. It received the name of Andros from Andros ſon of Anius, one of its kings. Andros lived in the time of the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 648.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80. *Juv.* 3, v. 70.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Mela.* 1 & 2.

ANDROSTHĔNES, one of Alexander's generals, ſent with a ſhip on the coaſt of Arabia. *Arrian.* 7, c. 10.—*Strab.* 16.——A governor of Theſſaly, who favored the intereſt of Pompey. He was conquered by J. Cæſar. *Cæſ.* 3, *bell. Civ.* c. 80.——A ſtatuary of Thebes. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 19.——A geographer in the age of Alexander.

ANDROTRION, a Greek, who wrote a hiſtory of Attica, and a treatiſe on agriculture. *Plin.*—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 8.

ANELONTIS, a river near Colophon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

ANERASTUS, a king of Gaul.

ANEMOLIA, a city of Phocis, afterwards called Hyampolis. *Strab.*

ANEMŌSA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

ANFINOMUS and ANASIAS, two wealthy brothers, who neglected all their poſſeſſions to ſave the life of their aged parents from the conſuming lava which followed an eruption of Ætna; the fire, adds the fabulous hiſtory, ſpared them, while it conſumed others by their ſide. *Strab. Ariſt.*

ANGELIA, a daughter of Mercury.

ANGELION, a ſtatuary, who made Apollo's ſtatue at Delphi. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 32.

ANGĔLUS, a ſon of Neptune, born in Chios, of a nymph whoſe name is unknown. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.

ANGITES, a river of Thrace, falling into the Strymon. *Herodot.* 7, c. 113.

ANGRUS, a river of Illyrium, flowing in a nothern direction. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

ANGUITIA, a wood in the country of the Marſi, between the lake Fucinus and Alba. Serpents, it is ſaid, could not injure the inhabitants, becauſe they were deſcended from Circe, whoſe power over theſe venomous creatures has been much celebrated. *Sil.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 759.

ANIA, a Roman widow, celebrated for her beauty. One of her friends adviſed her to marry again; No, ſaid ſhe, if I marry a man as affectionate as my firſt huſband, I ſhall be apprehenſive for his death; and if he is bad, why have him, after ſuch a kind and indulgent one?

ANICĔTUS, a ſon of Hercules by Hebe the goddeſs of youth. *Apollod.* 2.

ANICIA, a family at Rome, which, in the floriſhing times of the republic, produced many brave and illuſtrious citizens. ——A relation of Atticus. *Cheſs.*

ANICIUM, a town of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 7.

ANICIUS GALLUS triumphed over the Illyrians and their king Gentius, and was propretor of Rome, A. U. C. 585.——A conſul with Corn. Cethegus, A. U. C. 592. ——Probus, a Roman conſul in the fourth century, famous for his humanity.

ANIGRUS, a river of Theſſaly, where the Centaurs waſhed the wounds which they had received from Hercules, and made the waters unwholeſome. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 281. The nymphs of this river are called Anigriades. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 6.

ANIO & ANIEN, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of Tybur, and falling into the river Tiber, about five miles to the north of Rome. It receives its name, as ſome ſuppoſe, from Anius, a king of Etruria, who drowned himſelf there when he could not recover his daughter, who had been carried away. *Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 3, v. 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 683.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, v. 13.—*Plut. de fort. Rom.*

ANITORGIS, a city of Spain, near which a battle was fought between Aſdrubal and the Scipios. *Liv.* 25, c. 33.

ANIUS, ſon of Apollo and Rhea, was king of Delos, and father of Andrus. He had by Dorippe three daughters, Oeno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus had given the power of changing whatever they pleaſed into wine, corn, and oil. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he wiſhed to carry them with him to ſupply his army with proviſions; but they complained to Bacchus, who changed them into doves. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 642.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80.

ANNA, a goddeſs, in whoſe honor the Romans have inſtituted feſtivals. She was, according to ſome, Anna the daughter of Belus and ſiſter of Dido, who, after her ſiſter's death, fled from Carthage, which Jarbas had beſieged, and came to Italy, where Æneas met her, as he walked on the

the banks of the Tiber, and gave her an honorable reception, for the kindneſſes ſhe had ſhewn him when he was at Carthage. Lavinia, the wife of Æneas, was jealous of the tender treatment which was ſhewn to Anna, and meditated her ruin. Anna was apprized of this by her ſiſter in a dream, and ſhe fled to the river Numicus, of which ſhe became a deity, and ordered the inhabitants of the country to call her *Anna Perenna*, becauſe ſhe would remain for ever under the waters. Her feſtivals were performed with many rejoicings, and the females often, in the midſt of their chearfulneſs, forgot their natural decency. They were introduced into Rome, and celebrated the 15th of March. The Romans generally ſacrificed to her, to obtain a long and happy life: and hence the words *Annare & Perennare*. Some have ſuppoſed Anna to be the moon, *quia menſibus impleat annum;* others call her Themis, or Io, the daughter of Inachus, and ſometimes Maia. Another more received opinion maintains, that Anna was an old induſtrious woman of Bovillæ, who, when the Roman populace had fled from the city to mount Sacer, brought them cakes every day; for which kind treatment the Romans, when peace was re-eſtabliſhed, decreed immortal honors to her whom they called Perenna, *ab perennitate cultûs*, and who, as they ſuppoſe, was become one of their deities. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 653, &c.—*Sil.* 8, v. 79—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 9, 20, 421, & 500.

Anna Commena, a princeſs of Conſtantinople, known to the world for the Greek hiſtory which ſhe wrote of her father Alexius emperor of the eaſt. The character of this hiſtory is not very high either for authenticity or beauty of compoſition: the hiſtorian is loſt in the daughter; and inſtead of ſimplicity of ſtyle and narrative, as Gibbon ſays, an elaborate affection of rhetoric and ſcience betrays in every page the vanity of a female author. The beſt edition of Anna Commena, is that of Paris, folio, 1651.

Annāles, a chronological hiſtory which gives an account of all the important events of every year in a ſtate, without entering into the cauſes which produced them. The annals of Tacitus may be conſidered in this light. In the firſt ages of Rome, the writing of the annals was one of the duties and privileges of the high-prieſt; whence they have been called Annales Maximi, from the prieſt *Pontifex Maximus*, who conſecrated them, and gave them as truly genuine and authentic.

Annālis lex ſettled the age at which, among the Romans, a citizen could be admitted to exerciſe the offices of the ſtate. This law originated in Athens, and was introduced in Rome. No man could be a knight before 18 years of age, nor be inveſted with the conſular power before he had arrived to his 25th year.

Annianus, a poet in the age of Trajan.

Annĭbal, a celebrated Carthaginian general, ſon of Amilcar. He was educated in his father's camp, and inured from his early years to the labors of the field. He paſſed into Spain when nine years old, and at the requeſt of his father, took a ſolemn oath he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain; and ſome time after, upon the death of Aſdrubal, he was inveſted with the command of all the armies of Carthage, though not yet in the 25th year of his age. In three years of continual ſucceſs, he ſubdued all the nations of Spain which oppoſed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum after a ſiege of eight months. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war, which Annibal prepared to ſupport with all the courage and prudence of a conſummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he ſent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of the third towards Italy. This army ſome have calculated at 20,000 foot and 6,000 horſe, others ſay that it conſiſted of 100,000 foot and 20,000 horſe. *Liv.* 21, c. 38. He came to the Alps, which were deemed almoſt inacceſſible, and had never been paſſed over before him but by Hercules, and after much trouble gained the top in nine days. He conquered the uncivilized inhabitants that oppoſed his paſſage, and after the amazing loſs of 30,000 men, made his way ſo eaſy, by ſoftening the rocks with fire and vinegar, that even his armed elephants deſcended the mountains without danger or difficulty, where a man without his arms could not walk before in ſafety. He was oppoſed by the Romans as ſoon as he entered Italy; and after he had defeated P. Corn. Scipio and Sempronius, near the Rhone, the Po, and the Trebia, he croſſed the Apennines, and invaded Etruria. He defeated the army of the conſul Flaminius near the lake Traſimenus, and ſoon after met the two conſuls C. Terentius and L. Æmilius at Cannæ. His army conſiſted of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horſe, when he engaged the Romans at the celebrated battle of Cannæ. The ſlaughter was ſo great that no leſs than 40,000 Romans were killed, and the conqueror made a bridge with the dead carcaſes; and as a ſign of his victory, he ſent to Carthage three buſhels of gold rings which had been taken from

5630 Roman knights ſlain in the battle. Had Annibal, immediately after the battle, marched his army to the gates of Rome, it muſt have yielded amidſt the general conſternation, if we believe the opinions of ſome writers; but his delay gave the enemy ſpirit and boldneſs, and when at laſt he approached the walls, he was informed that the piece of ground on which his army then ſtood, was ſelling at a high price in the Roman forum. After hovering for ſome time round the city, he retired to Capua, where the Carthaginian ſoldiers ſoon forgot to conquer in the pleaſures and riot of this luxurious city. From that circumſtance it has been ſaid, and with propriety, that Capua was a Cannæ to Annibal. After the battle of Cannæ the Romans became more cautious, and when the dictator Fabius Maximus had defied the artifice as well as the valor of Annibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who ſucceeded Fabius in the field, firſt taught the Romans that Annibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the ſenate, it was decreed, that war ſhould be carried into Africa, to remove Annibal from the gates of Rome, and Scipio, who was the firſt propoſer of the plan, was empowered to put it into execution. When Carthage ſaw the enemy on her coaſts, ſhe recalled Annibal from Italy; and that great general is ſaid to have left, with tears in his eyes, a country, which during ſixteen years he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almoſt call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and after a parley, in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama: Scipio made a great ſlaughter of the enemy, 20,000 were killed, and the ſame number made priſoners. Annibal, after he had loſt the day, fled to Adrumetum. Soon after this deciſive battle, the Romans granted peace to Carthage, on hard conditions; and afterwards Annibal, who was jealous and apprehenſive of the Roman power, fled to Syria, to king Antiochus, whom he adviſed to make war againſt Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus diſtruſted the fidelity of Annibal, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on the condition of his delivering their immortal enemy into their hands. Annibal, who was apprized of this, left the court of Antiochus, and fled to Pruſias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war againſt Rome, and even aſſiſted him in weakening the power of Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The ſenate received intelligence that Annibal was in Bithynia, and immediately ſent ambaſſadors, amongſt whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Pruſias. The king was unwilling to betray Annibal, and violate the laws of hoſpitality, and at the ſame time he dreaded the power of Rome: but Annibal extricated him from his embarraſſment, and when he heard that his houſe was beſieged on every ſide, and every means of eſcape fruitleſs, he took a doſe of poiſon, which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger, and as he breathed his laſt, he exclaimed, *Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem ſenis expectare longum cenſet.* He died in his 70th year, according to ſome, about 183 years B. C. That year was famous for the death of the three greateſt generals of the age, Annibal, Scipio, and Philopœmen. The death of that great man was not the cauſe of great rejoicings in Rome; he had always been a profeſſed enemy to the Roman name, and ever endeavoured to deſtroy its power. If he ſhone in the field, he alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſtudies. He was taught the Greek by Soſilus a Lacedæmonian, and he even wrote ſome books in Greek on different ſubjects. It is remarkable, that the life of Annibal, whom the Romans wiſhed ſo many times to deſtroy by perfidy, was never attempted by any of his ſoldiers or countrymen. He made himſelf as conſpicuous in the government of the ſtate, as at the head of armies; and though his enemies reproached him with the rudeneſs of laughing in the Carthaginian ſenate, while every ſenator was bathed in tears for the misfortunes of their country, Annibal defended himſelf by ſaying, that he, who had been bred all his life in a camp, ought to be diſpenſed with all the more poliſhed ſcelings of a capital. He was ſo apprehenſive for his ſafety, that when he was in Bithynia, his houſe was fortified like a caſtle, and on every ſide there were ſecret doors which could give immediate eſcape if his life was ever attempted. When he quitted Italy, and embarked on board a veſſel for Africa, he ſo ſtrongly ſuſpected the fidelity of his pilot, who told him that the lofty mountain which appeared at a diſtance was a promontory of Sicily, that he killed him on the ſpot; and when he was convinced of his fatal error, he gave a magnificent burial to the man whom he had ſo falſely murdered, and called the promontory by his name. The labors which he ſuſtained, and the inclemency of the weather to which he expoſed himſelf in croſſing the Alps, ſo weakened one of his eyes, that he ever after loſt the uſe of it. The Romans have celebrated the humanity of Annibal, who, after the battle of Cannæ, ſought the body of the Roman conſul amidſt the heaps of ſlain, and honored it with a funeral

funeral which became a general. He performed the same friendly offices to the remains of Marcellus and Tib. Gracchus, who had fallen in battle. He often blamed the unsettled measures of his country; and when the enemy had thrown into his camp the head of his brother Asdrubal, whom the Romans had conquered as he came from Spain with a reinforcement into Italy, Annibal said that the Carthaginian arms would no longer meet with their usual success. Juvenal, in speaking of Annibal, observes, that the ring which caused his death made a due atonement to the Romans for the many thousand rings which had been sent to Carthage from the battle of Cannæ. Annibal, when in Spain, married a woman of Castulo. The Romans entertained such a high opinion of him as a commander, that Scipio who conquered him, calls him the greatest general that ever lived, and gives the second rank to Pyrrhus the Epirot, and places himself the next to these in merit and abilities. It is plain that the failure of Annibal's expedition in Italy, did not arise from his neglect, but from that of his countrymen, who gave him no assistance; far from imitating their enemies of Rome, who even raised in one year 18 legions to oppose the formidable Carthaginian. Livy has painted the character of Annibal like an enemy, and it is much to be lamented that a great historian has withheld the tribute due to the merits and virtues of the greatest general. *C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Liv.* 21, 22, &c.—*Plut. in Flamin.* &c.—*Justin.* 32, c. 4.—*Sil. Ital.* 1, &c.—*Appian.*—*Florus* 2 & 3.—*Polyb.*—*Diod.*—*Juv.* 10, v. 159, &c.—*Val. Max.*—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 4, *Epod.* 16.——The son of the great Annibal, was sent by Himilco to Lilybæum, which was besieged by the Romans, to keep the Sicilians in their duty. *Polyb.* 1.——A Carthaginian general, son of Asdrubal, commonly called of Rhodes, above 160 years before the birth of the great Annibal. *Justin.* 19, c. 2.—*Xenoph. Hist. Grac.*——A son of Giscon, and grandson of Amilcar, sent by the Carthaginians to the assistance of Ægista, a town of Sicily. He was overpowered by Hermocrates, an exiled Syracusan. *Justin.* 22 & 23.——A Carthaginian, surnamed Senior. He was conquered by the consul, C. Sulpit. Paterculus, in Sardinia, and hung on a cross by his countrymen for his ill success.

ANNICERIS, an excellent charioteer of Cyrene, who exhibited his skill in driving a chariot before Plato and the academy, *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 27.——A disciple of Aristippus, who first freed Plato from captivity, and was founder of a sect at Cyrene. *Diog. in Plat. & Aristip.*

ANNIUS SCAPULA, a Roman of great dignity, put to death for conspiring against Cæsar. *Hirt. Alex.* 55.

ANNON & HANNO, a Carthaginian general conquered in Spain by Scipio, and sent to Rome. He was son of Bomilcar, whom Annibal sent privately over to the Rhone to conquer the Gauls. *Liv.* 21, c. 27.

ANNON, a Carthaginian who taught birds to sing "Annon is a god," after which he restored them to their native liberty; but the birds lost with their slavery what they had been taught. *Ælian V. H. ult. lib.* c. 30.——A Carthaginian who wrote in the Punic language, the account of a voyage he had made round Africa. This book was translated into Greek.——Another banished from Carthage for taming a lion for his own amusement, which was interpreted as if he wished to aspire to sovereign power. *Plin.* 8, c. 16.—This name has been common to many Carthaginians who have signalized themselves among their countrymen during the Punic wars against Rome, and in their wars against the Sicilians. *Liv.* 26, 27, &c.

ANOPÆA, a mountain and road near the river Ascpus. *Herodot.* 7, v. 216.

ANSER, a Roman poet, whom Ovid, *Trist.* 3, el. 1, v. 425, calls bold and impertinent.

ANSIBARII, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 55.

ANTÆA, the wife of Proteus. *Homer. Il.*——A goddess worshipped by the inhabitants of Antium.

ANTÆAS, a king of Scythia, who said that the neighing of a horse was far preferable to the music of Ismenias, a famous musician who had been taken captive. *Plut.*

ANTÆUS, a giant of Libya, son of Terra and Neptune. He was so strong in wrestling, that he boasted that he would erect a temple to his father with the skulls of his conquered antagonists. Hercules attacked him, and as he received new strength from his mother as often as he touched the ground, the hero lifted him up in the air, and squeezed him to death in his arms. *Lucan.* 4, v. 598.—*Stat.* 6. *Theb.* v. 893.—*Juv.* 3, v. 88.——A servant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 13. ep. 44.——A friend of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 561.

ANTAGŎRAS, a man of Cos. *Paus.* 3, c. 5.——A Rhodian poet, much admired by Antigonus. *Id.* 1, c. 2. One day as he was cooking some fish, the king asked him whether Homer ever dressed any meals when he was recording the actions of Agamemnon? And do you think, replied the poet, that he ὡ λαοι τετρατραφαται και τοσσα μεμηλε, ever enquired whether any individual dressed fish in his army. *Plut. Symp. & Apoph.*

ANTALCIDAS of Sparta, son of Leon, was sent into Persia, where he made a peace with Artaxerxes very disadvantageous to his country, by which, B. C. 387, the Greek cities of Asia became tributary to the Persian

ſian monarch. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*Died.* 14. *Plut. in Artax.*

ANTANDER, a general of Meſſenia, againſt the Spartans. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 7.——A brother of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily. *Juſtin.* 22, c. 7.

ANTANDROS, a city of Troas, inhabited by the Leleges, near which Æneas built his fleet after the deſtruction of Troy. It has been called Edonis, Cimmeris, Aſſos, and Apollonia. There is a hill in its neighbourhood called Alexandreia, where Paris ſat, as ſome ſuppoſe, when the three rival goddeſſes appeared before him when contending for the prize of beauty. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 6.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.

ANTEBROGIUS, an ambaſſador to Cæſar from the Rhemi a nation of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 2, c. 3.

ANTEIUS PUBLIUS was appointed over Syria by Nero. He was accuſed of ſedition and conſpiracy, and drank poiſon, which operating ſlowly, obliged him to open his veins. *Tacit. An.* 13, &c.

ANTEMNÆ, a city of the Sabines between Rome and the Anio. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 631.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*

ANTĒNOR, a Trojan prince related to Priam. It is ſaid that during the Trojan war, he always kept a ſecret correſpondence with the Greeks, and chiefly with Menelaus and Ulyſſes. In the council of Priam, Homer introduces him as adviſing the Trojans to reſtore Helen, and conclude the war. He adviſed Ulyſſes to carry away the Trojan palladium, and encouraged the Greeks to make the wooden horſe, which, at his perſuaſion, was brought into the city of Troy by a breach made in the walls. Æneas has been accuſed of being a partner of his guilt; and the night that Troy was taken, they had a number of Greeks ſtationed at the doors of their houſes to protect them from harm. After the deſtruction of his country, Antenor migrated to Italy near the Adriatic, where he built the town of Padua. His children were alſo concerned in the Trojan war, and diſplayed much valor againſt the Greeks. Their names were Polybius, Acamas, Agenor, and according to others, Polydamas & Helicaon. *Liv.* 1. c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 242.—*Tacit.* 16, c. 21.—*Homer. Il.* 3, 7, 8, 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares Phryg.* 6.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.——A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.*——A Cretan who wrote an hiſtory of his country. *Ælian.*

ANTENORIDES, a patronymic given to the three ſons of Antenor, all killed during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 484.

ANTĒROS, (ἀντι ἐρως, *againſt love*) a ſon of Mars & Venus. He was not, as the deriſion of his name implies, a deity that preſided over an oppoſition to love, but he was the god of mutual love and of mutual tenderneſs. Venus had complained to Themis, that her ſon Cupid always continued a child, and was told, that if he had another brother, he would grow up in a ſhort ſpace of time. As ſoon as Anteros was born, Cupid felt his ſtrength increaſe, and his wings enlarge; but if ever his brother was at a diſtance from him, he found himſelf reduced to his ancient ſhape. From this circumſtance it is ſeen, that return of paſſion gives vigor to love. Anteros had a temple at Athens raiſed to his honor, when Meles had experienced the coldneſs and diſdain of Timagoras, whom he paſſionately eſteemed, and for whom he had killed himſelf. [*Vid. Meles.*] Cupid and Anteros are often repreſented ſtriving to ſeize a palm-tree from one another, to teach us that true love always endeavours to overcome by kindneſs and gratitude. They were always painted in the Greek academies, to inform the ſcholars that it is their immediate duty to be grateful to their teachers, and to reward their troubles with love and reverence. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 30. l. 6, c. 23.——A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of the emperor Claudius.

ANTHĒA, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.—Of Meſſenia. *Id.* 4, c. 31.—Of Trœzene. *Id.* 2, c. 30.

ANTHEAS, a ſon of Eumelus, killed in attempting to ſow corn from the chariot of Triptolemus drawn by dragons. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.

ANTHĒDON, a city of Bœotia, which receives its name from the flowery plains that ſurround it, or Anthedon, a certain nymph. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 22.—It was formerly inhabited by Thracians. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 905.——A port of Peloponneſus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

ANTHĒLA, a town near the Aſopus. Ceres and Amphictyon had a temple in its neighbourhood. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176.

ANTHĔMIS, an iſland in the Mediterranean, the ſame as the Ionian Samos. *Strab.* 10.

ANTHEMON, a Trojan. *Homer. Il.* 4.

ANTHĔMUS, a city of Macedonia in Thermæ.——A city of Syria. *Strab.*

ANTHEMUSIA, the ſame as Samos.——A city of Meſopotamia. *Strab.*

ANTHĒNE, a town of Peloponneſus. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 41.

ANTHERMUS, a Chian ſculptor, ſon of Micciades, and grandſon to Malas. He and his brother Bupalus made a ſtatue of the poet Hipponax, which cauſed univerſal laughter, on account of the deformity of its countenance. The poet was ſo incenſed upon this, and inveighed with ſo much bitterneſs againſt the ſtatuaries, that they hung themſelves. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ANTHIA,

ANTHES, a native of Anthedon, who first invented hymns. *Plut. de Muſ.*——A ſon of Neptune.

ANTHESPHORIA, feſtivals celebrated in Sicily, in honor of Proſerpine, who was carried away by Pluto as ſhe was gathering flowers. *Claudian de Rapt. Proſ.*——Feſtivals of the ſame name were alſo obſerved at Argos in honor of Juno, who was called Antheia. *Pauſ. Corinth.*—*Pollux. Onom.* 1, c. 1.

ANTHESTERIA, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. They were celebrated in the month of February, called Anthesterion, whence the name is derived. They continued 3 days. The firſt day was called Πιθοιγια, απο του πιθους ουγειν, becauſe they *tapped* their *barrels* of liquor. The ſecond day was called Χοες, from the meaſure χοα, becauſe every individual drank of his own veſſel, in commemoration of the arrival of Oreſtes, who, after the murder of his mother, came, without being purified, to Demophoon, or Pandion, king of Athens, and was obliged with all the Athenians to drink by himſelf, for fear of polluting the people by drinking with them before he was purified of the parricide. It was uſual on that day, to ride out in chariots, and ridicule thoſe that paſſed by. The beſt drinker was rewarded with a crown of leaves, or rather of gold, and with a caſk of wine. The third day was called χυτροι, from χυτρα, a veſſel brought out full of all ſorts of ſeed and herbs, ſeemed ſacred to Mercury, and therefore not touched. The ſlaves had the permiſſion of being merry and free during theſe feſtivals; and at the end of the ſolemnity a herald proclaimed, Θυραζε, Καρες, ουκετ' Ανθεστηρια; i. e. Depart, ye Carian ſlaves, the feſtivals are at an end. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 41.

ANTHEUS, a ſon of Antenor, much eſteemed by Paris.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 514.

ANTHIA, a ſiſter of Priam, ſeized by the Greeks. She compelled the people of Pallene to burn their ſhips, and build Scione. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 47.——A town. *Vid. Anthea.*——A daughter of Theſpius, miſtreſs to Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

ANTHIAS. *Vid.* Antheas.

ANTHIUM, a town of Thrace, afterwards called Apollonia. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A city of Italy.

ANTHIUS, (*flowery*), a name of Bacchus worſhipped at Athens. He had alſo a ſtatue at Patræ.

ANTHO, a daughter of Amulius, king of Alba.

ANTHORES, a companion of Hercules, who followed Evander, and ſettled in Italy. He was killed in the war of Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 778.

ANTHRACIA, a nymph. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 31.

ANTHROPINUS, Tiſarchus, and Diocles, three perſons who laid ſnares for Agathocles tyrant of Sicily. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 3.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, a people of Scythia that feed on human fleſh. They live near the country of the Meſſagetæ. *Plin.* 4, c. 12. l. 6, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.

ANTHYLLA, a city of Egypt, on the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It maintained the queens of the country in ſhoes, or, according to Athenæus 1. in girdles. *Herodot.* 2, c. 98.

ANTIA LEX was made for the ſuppreſſion of luxury at Rome. Its particulars are not known. The enactor was Antius Reſtio, who afterwards never ſupped abroad for fear of being himſelf a witneſs of the profuſion and extravagance which his law meant to deſtroy, but without effect.

ANTIANIRA, the mother of Echion.

ANTIAS, the goddeſs of fortune, chiefly worſhipped at Antium.

ANTICLEA, a daughter of Autolycus and Amphithea. Her father, who was a famous robber, permitted Siſyphus, ſon of Æolus, to enjoy the favors of his daughter, and Anticlea was really pregnant of Ulyſſes when ſhe married Laertes king of Ithaca. Laertes was nevertheleſs the reputed father of Ulyſſes. Ulyſſes is reproached by Ajax in *Ovid. Met.* as being the ſon of Siſyphus. It is ſaid that Anticlea killed herſelf when ſhe heard a falſe report of her ſon's death. *Homer. Od.* 11. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 201, 243.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 29.——A woman who had Periphetes by Vulcan. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Diocles, who married Machaon the ſon of Æſculapius, by whom ſhe had Nicomachus and Gorgaſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.

ANTICLES, an Athenian archon.——A man who conſpired againſt Alexander with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——An Athenian victor at Olympia.

ANTICLIDES, a Greek hiſtorian, whoſe works are now loſt. They are often quoted by *Athenæus. & Plut. in Alex.*

ANTICRAGUS, a mountain of Lycia, oppoſite mount Cragus. *Strab.* 4.

ANTICRATES, a Spartan, who ſtabbed Epaminondas, the Theban general, at the battle of Mantinea. *Plut. in Ageſ.*

ANTICYRA, two towns of Greece, the one in Phocis, and the other near mount Oeta, both famous for the ellebore which they produced. This plant was of infinite ſervice to cure diſeaſes, and particularly inſanity; hence the proverb *Naviget Anticyram.* The Anticyra of Phocis was anciently called Cypariſſa. It had a temple of Neptune, who was repreſented holding a trident in one hand and reſting the other on his ſide, with one of his feet on a dolphin. Some writers, eſpecially Horace (*Art.* p. 300), ſpeak of three

iſlands

iſlands of this name, but this ſeems to be a miſtake. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 36.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 166. *De Art. Poet.* v. 300.—*Perſius*, 4, v. 16.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 3, v. 53.——A miſtreſs of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demetr.*

ANTIDŌTUS, an excellent painter, pupil of Euphranon. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ANTIDŌMUS, a warlike ſoldier of king Philip at the ſiege of Perinthus.

ANTIGĒNES, one of Alexander's generals, publicly rewarded for his valor. *Curt.* 5, c. 14.

ANTIGENĪDAS, a famous muſician of Thebes, diſciple to Philoxenus. He taught his pupil Iſmenias to deſpiſe the judgment of the populace. *Cic. in Brut.*

ANTIGŌNA, daughter of Berenice, was wife to king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ANTIGŌNE, a daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by his mother Iocaſta. She buried by night her brother Polynices, againſt the poſitive orders of Creon, who, when he heard of it, ordered her to be buried alive. She however killed herſelf before the ſentence was executed; and Hæmon, the king's ſon, who was paſſionately fond of her, and had not been able to obtain her pardon, killed himſelf on her grave. The death of Antigone is the ſubject of one of the tragedies of Sophocles. The Athenians were ſo pleaſed with it at the firſt repreſentation, that they preſented the author with the government of Samos. This tragedy was repreſented 32 times at Athens without interruption. *Suphocl. in Antig.*—*Hygin.* fab. 67, 72. 243, 254.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 3.—*Philoſtrat.* 2, c. 29.—*Stat. Theb.* 12.——A daughter of Eurytion king of Phthia in Theſſaly. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Laomedon. She was the ſiſter of Priam, and was changed into a ſtork for comparing herſelf to Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 93.

ANTIGŌNIA, an inland town of Epirus. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.——One of Macedonia. founded by Antigonus, ſon of Gonatas. *Id.* 4, c. 10.——One in Syria on the borders of the Orontes. *Strab.* 16——Another in Bithynia, called alſo Nicæa. *Id.* 12.——Another in Arcadia, anciently called Mantinea. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.——One of Troas in Aſia Minor. *Strab.* 13.

ANTIGŌNUS, one of Alexander's generals, univerſally ſuppoſed to be the illegitimate ſon of Philip, Alexander's father. In the diviſion of the provinces after the king's death, he received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He united with Antipater and Ptolemy, to deſtroy Perdiccas and Eumenes; and after the death of Perdiccas, he made continual war againſt Eumenes, whom, after three years of various fortune, he took priſoner, and ordered to be ſtarved. He afterwards declared war againſt Caſſander, whom he conquered, and had ſeveral engagements by his generals with Lyſimachus. He obliged Seleucus to retire from Syria, and fly for refuge and ſafety to Egypt. Ptolemy, who had eſtabliſhed himſelf in Egypt, promiſed to defend Seleucus, and from that time all friendſhip ceaſed between Ptolemy and Antigonus, and a new war was begun, in which Demetrius, the ſon of Antigonus, conquered the fleet of Ptolemy near the iſland of Cyprus, and took 16,000 men priſoners, and ſunk 200 ſhips. After this famous naval battle, which happened 26 years after Alexander's death, Antigonus and his ſon aſſumed the title of kings, and their example was followed by all the reſt of Alexander's generals. The power of Antigonus was now become ſo formidable that Ptolemy, Seleucus, Caſſander, and Lyſimachus, combined together to deſtroy him; yet Antigonus deſpiſed them, and ſaid, that he would diſperſe them as birds. He attempted to enter Egypt in vain, and gained many victories over them; but at laſt he received ſo many wounds in a battle that he could not ſurvive them, and died in the 80th year of his age, 301 B. C. During his life, he was maſter of all Aſia Minor, as far as Syria; but after his death, his ſon Demetrius loſt Aſia, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in Macedonia after the death of Caſſander, and ſome time after attempted to recover his former poſſeſſions, but died in captivity, in the court of his ſon-in-law, Seleucus. Antigonus was concerned in the different intrigues of the Greeks. He made a treaty of alliance with the Ætolians, and was highly reſpected by the Athenians, to whom he ſhewed himſelf very liberal and indulgent. Antigonus diſcharged ſome of his officers becauſe they ſpent their time in taverns, and he gave their commiſſions to common ſoldiers, who performed their duty with punctuality. A certain poet called him divine; but the king deſpiſed his flattery, and bade him go and enquire of his ſervants whether he was really what he ſuppoſed him. *Strab.* 13.—*Diod.* 17, *&c.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 6, *&c.*—*Juſtin.* 13, 14. *&* 15.—*C. Nep. in Eumen.*—*Plut. in Demetr. Eumen. & Arat.*——Gonatas, ſon of Demetrius, and grandſon to Antigonus, was king of Macedonia. He reſtored the Armenians to liberty, conquered the Gauls, and at laſt was expelled by Pyrrhus, who ſeized his kingdom. After the death of Pyrrhus, he recovered Macedonia, and died after a reign of 34 years, leaving his ſon Demetrius to ſucceed, B. C. 243. *Juſtin.* 21 & 25.—*Polyb.*—*Plut. in Demetr.*——The guardian of his nephew, Philip, the ſon of Demetrius, who married the widow of Demetrius, and uſurped the kingdom. He was called Do-

ion, from his promising much and giving nothing. He conquered Cleomenes king of Sparta, and obliged him to retire into Egypt, because he favoured the Ætolians against the Greeks. He died B. C. 221, after a reign of 11 years, leaving his crown to the lawful possessor, Philip, who distinguished himself by his cruelties and the war he made against the Romans. *Justin.* 28 & 29.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Coom.*——A son of Aristobulus king of Judæa. Who obtained an army from the king of Parthia, by promising him 1000 talents and 500 women; and with these foreign troops he attacked his country, and cut the ears of Hyrcanus to make him unfit for the priesthood. Herod, with the aid of the Romans, took him prisoner, and he was put to death by Antony. *Josepb.* 14. *Dion. & Plut. in Anton.*——Carystius, an historian in the age of Philadelphus, who wrote the lives of some of the ancient philosophers. *Dig. Athen.*——A writer on agriculture.——A statuary who wrote on his profession.

ANTILCO, a tyrant of Chalcis. After his death, oligarchy prevailed in that city. *Aristot. 5, Polit.*

ANTILIBANUS, a mountain of Syria opposite mount Libanus; near which the Orontes flows. *Strab.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 20.

ANTILŎCHUS, a king of Messenia.—The eldest son of Nestor by Eurydice. He went to the Trojan war with his father, and was killed by Memnon the son of Aurora. *Homer. Od.* 4. Ovid *Heroid* says he was killed by Hector.—A poet who wrote a panegyric upon Lysander, and received a hat filled with silver. *Plut. in Lys.*——An historian commended by *Dionys. Hal.*

ANTIMĂCHUS, a lascivious person.—An historian.—A Greek poet of Ionia in the age of Socrates. He wrote a treatise on the age and genealogy of Homer, and proved him to be a native of Colophon. He repeated one of his compositions before a large audience, but his diction was so obscure and unintelligible that all retired except Plato; upon which he said, *Legam nihilominus, Plato enim mihi est unus instar omnium.* He was reckoned the next to Homer in excellence, and the emperor Adrian was so fond of his poetry that he preferred him to Homer. He wrote a poem upon the Theban war; and before he had brought his heroes to the city of Thebes, he had filled 24 volumes. He was firnamed Clarius from Claros, a mountain near Colophon, where he was born. *Paus.* 9, c. 35. *Plut. in Lysand. & Timol.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 3, v. 45.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——Another poet of the same name, firnamed Pisecas, because he praised himself.—A Trojan, whom Iris bribed to oppose the restoring of Helen to Menelaus and Ulysses, who had come as ambassadors to recover her. His sons, Hippolochus and Pisander, were killed by Agamemnon. *Homer Il.* 11 & 12.——A son of Hercules by a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.——A native of Heliopolis, who wrote a poem on the creation of the world, in 3780 verses.

ANTIMĔNES, a son of Deiphon. *Paus.* 2, c. 28.

ANTINOEIA, annual sacrifices and quinquennial games in honor of Antinous, instituted by the emperor Adrian at Mantinea, where Antinous was worshipped as a divinity.

ANTINOPŎLIS, a town of Egypt, built in honor of Antinous.

ANTINOUS, a youth of Bithynia, of whom the emperor Adrian was so extremely fond, that at his death he erected a temple to him, and wished it to be believed that he had been changed into a constellation. Some writers suppose that Antinous was drowned in the Nile, while others maintain that he offered himself at a sacrifice as a victim, in honor of the emperor.——A native of Ithaca, son of Eupeithes. He was one of Penelope's suitors. He was brutal and cruel in his manners; and advised his companions to destroy Telemachus, whose advice comforted his mother Penelope. When Ulysses returned home, he came to the palace in a beggar's dress, and begged for bread, which Antinous refused, and even struck him. After Ulysses had discovered himself to Telemachus and Eumæus, he attacked the suitors, who were ignorant who he was, and killed Antinous among the first. *Homer. Od.* 1, 16, 17 & 22.—*Propert.* 2, el. 5.

ANTIŎCHIA, the name of a Syrian province. *Mela.* 1, c. 14.——A city of Syria, once the third city of the world for beauty, greatness, and population. It was built by Antiochus and Seleucus Nicanor, partly on a hill, and partly in a plain. It has the river Orontes in its neighbourhood, with a celebrated grove called Daphne; whence, for the sake of distinction, it has been called Antiochia near Daphne. *Dionys. Perieg.*——A city called also Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, was built by Seleucus, son of Antiochus.—The capital of Pisidia, 92 miles at the east of Ephesus.—A city on mount Cragus.—Another near the river Tragus, 25 leagues from Seleucia, on the west.—Another in Margiana, called Alexandria & Seleucis.—Another near mount Taurus, on the confines of Syria.—Another of Caria, on the river Meander.

ANTIŎCHIS, the name of the mother of Antiochus the son of Seleucus.—A tribe of Athens.

ANTIŎCHUS, firnamed *Soter*, was son of Seleucus, and king of Syria and Asia. He made a treaty of alliance with Ptolemy Philadelphus,

ladelphus, king of Egypt. He fell into a lingering diſeaſe, which none of his father's phyſicians could cure for ſome time, till it was diſcovered that his pulſe was more irregular than uſual when Stratonice his ſtepmother entered his room, and that love for her was the cauſe of his illneſs. This was told to the father, who willingly gave Stratonice to his ſon, that his immoderate love might not cauſe his death. He died 291 B. C. after a reign of 19 years. *Juſtin.* 17, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5.—*Polyb.* 4.—*Appian.*——The ſecond of that name, ſirnamed *Theos (God)* by the Mileſians, becauſe he put to death their tyrant Timarchus, was ſon and ſucceſſor of Antiochus Soter. He put an end to the war which had been begun with Ptolemy; and, to ſtrengthen the peace, he married Berenice, the daughter of the Egyptian king. This ſo offended his former wife Laodice, by whom he had two ſons, that ſhe poiſoned him, and ſuborned Artemon, whoſe features were ſimilar to his, to repreſent him as king. Artemon, ſubſervient to her will, pretended to be indiſpoſed, and, as king, called all the miniſters, and recommended to them Seleucus, ſirnamed Callinicus, ſon of Laodice, as his ſucceſſor. After this ridiculous impoſture, it was made public that the king had died a natural death, and Laodice placed her ſon on the throne, and diſpatched Berenice and her ſon, 246 years before the Chriſtian era. *Appian.*——The third of that name, ſirnamed the *Great*, brother to Seleucus Ceraunus, was king of Syria and Aſia, and reigned 36 years. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia, after which he made war againſt Perſia, and took Sardes. After the death of Philopater, he endeavoured to cruſh the infant ſon Euphranes; but his guardians ſolicited the aid of the Romans, and Antiochus was compelled to reſign his pretenſions. He conquered the greateſt part of Greece, of which ſome cities implored the aid of Rome; and Annibal, who had taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to make war againſt Rome. He was glad to find himſelf ſupported by the abilities of ſuch a general; but his meaſures were dilatory, and not agreeable to the advice of Annibal, and he was conquered and obliged to retire beyond mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine of 2000 talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Suſiana, which ſo incenſed the inhabitants, that they killed him with his followers. 187 years before the Chriſtian era. In his character of king, Antiochus was humane and liberal, the patron of learning, and the friend of merit; and he publiſhed an edict, ordering his ſubjects never to obey except his commands were conſiſtent with the laws of the country. He had three ſons, Seleucus Philopater, Antiochus Epiphanes, and Demetrius. The firſt ſucceeded him, and the two others were kept as hoſtages by the Romans. *Juſtin* 31 & 32.—*Strab.* 16.—*Liv.* 34, c. 59.—*Flor.* 2, c. 1.—*Appian. bell. Syr.*——*Epiphanes*, or *Illuſtrious*, was king of Syria, after the death of his brother Seleucus, and reigned eleven years. He deſtroyed Jeruſalem, and was ſo cruel to the Jews, that they called him *Epimanes*, or Furious, and not *Epiphanes*. He attempted to plunder Perſepolis without effect. He was of a voracious appetite, and fond of childiſh diverſions; he uſed for his pleaſure to empty bags of money in the ſtreets, to ſee the people's eagerneſs to gather it; he bathed in the public baths with the populace, and was fond of perfuming himſelf to exceſs. He invited all the Greeks he could at Antioch, and waited upon them as a ſervant, and danced with ſuch indecency among the ſtage-players, that even the moſt diſſipate and ſhameleſs bluſhed at the ſight. *Polybius. Juſtin.* 34, c. 3.——The fifth, ſirnamed *Eupator*, ſucceeded his father Epiphanes on the throne of Syria, 164 B. C. He made a peace with the Jews, and in the ſecond year of his reign was aſſaſſinated by his uncle Demetrius, who ſaid that the crown was lawfully his own, and that it had been ſeized from his father. *Juſtin.* 34.—*Joſeph.* 13.——The ſixth, king of Syria, was ſirnamed *Entheus*, or *noble*. His father Alexander Bala, entruſted him to the care of Malchus, an Arabian; and he received the crown from Tryphon, in oppoſition to his brother Demetrius, whom the people hated. Before he had been a year on the throne, Tryphon murdered him 143 B. C. and reigned in his place for three years. *Joſeph.* 13.——The ſeventh, called *Sidetes*, reigned nine years. In the beginning of his reign, he was afraid of Tryphon, and concealed himſelf, but he ſoon obtained the means of deſtroying his enemy. He made war againſt Phraotes king of Parthia, by whom he was killed in a battle, 130 B. C. He was killed in a war he had undertaken againſt the Parthians. *Juſtin.* 36, c. 1.—*Appian. bell. Syr.*——The eighth, ſirnamed *Gryphus*, from his *aquiline* noſe, was ſon of Demetrius Nicanor by Cleopatra. His brother Seleucus was deſtroyed by Cleopatra, and he himſelf would have ſhared the ſame fate, had not he diſcovered his mother's artifice, and compelled her to drink the poiſon which was prepared for himſelf. He killed Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had ſent to oppoſe him on the throne of Syria, and was at laſt aſſaſſinated, B. C. 112, after a reign of eleven years. *Juſtin.* 39, &c.—*Joſeph, Appian.*——The ninth, ſirnamed *Cyzenicus*, from the city of Cyzicus, where

he received his education, was ſon of Antiochus Sidetes, by Cleopatra. He diſputed the kingdom with his brother Grypus, who ceded to him Cœloſyria, part of his patrimony. He was at laſt conquered by his nephew Seleucus near Antioch, and rather than to continue priſoner in his hands, he killed himſelf, B. C. 93. While a private man, he ſeemed worthy to reign; but when on the throne, he was diſſolute and tyrannical. He was fond of mechanics, and invented ſome uſeful military engines. *Appian. Joſeph.*——The tenth, was ironically ſirnamed *Pius*, becauſe he married Selena, the wife of his father and of his uncle. He was the ſon of Antiochus ninth, and he expelled Seleucus the ſon of Grypus from Syria, and was killed in a battle he fought againſt the Parthians, in the cauſe of the Galatians. *Joſeph. Appian.*——After his death, the kingdom of Syria was torn to pieces by the factions of the royal family or uſurpers, who, under a good or falſe title, under the name of Antiochus or his relations, eſtabliſhed themſelves for a little time either as ſovereigns of Syria, or Damaſcus, or other dependent provinces. At laſt Antiochus, ſirnamed *Aſiaticus*, the ſon of Antiochus the ninth, was reſtored to his parental throne by the influence of Lucullus the Roman general, on the expulſion of Tigranes king of Armenia from the Syrian dominions; but four years after, Pompey depoſed him, and obſerved, that he who hid himſelf while an uſurper ſat upon his throne, ought not to be a king. From that time, B. C. 65, Syria became a Roman province, and the race of Antiochus was extinguiſhed. *Juſtin.* 40.——A philoſopher of Aſcalon, famous for his writings, and the reſpect with which he was treated by his pupil Lucullus. He was alſo preceptor to Cicero and Brutus. *Plut. in Lucull.*——An hiſtorian of Syracuſe, ſon of Xenophanes, who wrote an hiſtory of Sicily, in nine books, in which he began at the age of king Cocalus. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 12.——A rich king, tributary to the Romans in the age of Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 81.——A ſophiſt who refuſed to take upon himſelf the government of a ſtate, on account of the vehemence of his paſſions.——A king conquered by Antony, &c. *Cæſ.* 3, *bell. civ.* 4.——A king of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4.——A commander of the Athenian fleet, under Alcibiades, conquered by Lyſander. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.*——A writer of Alexandria, who publiſhed a treatiſe on comic poets. *Athen.*——A ſceptic of Laodicea. *Diog. in Pyrrh.*——A learned ſophiſt. *Philoſtra.*——A ſervant of Atticus. *Cic. at Attic.* 13, ep. 33.——A hair-dreſſer mentioned by *Martial*, 11, ep. 85.——A ſon of Hercules by Medea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A ſtage player. *Juv.* 3, v. 98.

ANTIOPE, daughter of Nycteus king of Thebes, by Polyxo, was beloved by Jupiter, who, to deceive her, changed himſelf into a ſatyr. She became pregnant, and, to avoid the reſentment of her father, ſhe fled to mount Cytheron, where ſhe brought forth twins, Amphion and Zethus. She expoſed them to prevent diſcovery, but they were preſerved. After this ſhe fled to Epopeus, king of Sicyon, who married her. Some ſay that Epopeus carried her away, for which action Nycteus made war againſt him, and at his death left his crown to his brother Lycus, entreating him to continue the war and puniſh the raviſher of his daughter. Lycus obeyed his injunctions, killed Epopeus, and recovered Antiope, whom he loved, and married though his neice. His firſt wife, Dirce, was jealous of his new connection; ſhe prevailed upon her huſband, and Antiope was delivered into her hands, and confined in a priſon, where ſhe was daily tormented. Antiope, after many years of impriſonment, obtained means to eſcape, and went after her ſons, who undertook to avenge her wrongs upon Lycus and his wife Dirce. They took Thebes, put the king to death, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her till ſhe died. Bacchus changed her into a fountain, and deprived Antiope of the uſe of her ſenſes. In this forlorn ſituation ſhe wandered all over Greece, and at laſt found relief from Phocus, ſon of Ornytion, who cured her of her diſorder, and married her. Hyginus, *fab.* 7, ſays that Antiope was divorced by Lycus, becauſe ſhe had been raviſhed by Epopeus, whom he calls Epaphus, and that after her repudiation, ſhe became pregnant by Jupiter. Mean while Lycus married Dirce, who ſuſpected that her huſband ſtill kept the company of Antiope, upon which ſhe impriſoned her. Antiope however eſcaped from her confinement, and brought forth on mount Cytheron. Some authors have called her daughter of Aſopus, becauſe ſhe was born on the banks of that river. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 17.—*Ovid.* 6 *Met.* v. 110.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Propert.* 3, el. 15.—*Homer Od.* 11, v. 259.—*Hygin.* fab. 7, 8, & 155.——A daughter of Theſpius or Theſtius, mother of Alopius by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazons, taken priſoner by Hercules, and given in marriage to Theſeus. She is alſo called Hippolyte. *Vid.* Hippolyte.——A daughter of Æolus, mother of Bœotus and Hellen by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——A daughter of Pilon, who married Eurytus. *Id.* fab. 14.

ANTIŌRUS, a ſon of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lycurg.*

ANTIPĀTER, ſon of Iolaus, was ſoldier under king Philip, and raiſed to the rank of a general under Alexander the Great. When Alexander went to invade Aſia, he left Antipater ſupreme governor of Macedonia, and of all Greece. Antipater exerted himſelf in the cauſe of his king; he made war againſt Sparta, and was ſoon after called into Perſia with a reinforcement by Alexander. He has been ſuſpected of giving poiſon to Alexander, to raiſe himſelf to power.—After Alexander's death, his generals divided the empire among themſelves, and Macedonia was allotted to Antipater. The wars which Greece, and chiefly Athens, had meditated during Alexander's life, now burſt forth with uncommon fury as ſoon as the news of his death was received. The Athenians levied an army of 30,000 men, and equipped 200 ſhips againſt Antipater, who was maſter of Macedonia. Their expedition was attended with much ſucceſs, Antipater was routed in Theſſaly, and even beſieged in the town of Lamia. But when Leoſthenes the Athenian general was mortally wounded under the walls of Lamia, the fortune of the war was changed, Antipater obliged the enemy to raiſe the ſiege, and ſoon after received a reinforcement from Craterus from Aſia, with which he conquered the Athenians at Cranon in Theſſaly. After this defeat, Antipater and Craterus marched into Bœotia, and conquered the Ætolians, and granted peace to the Athenians, on the conditions which Leoſthenes had propoſed to Antipater when beſieged in Lamia, i. e. that he ſhould be abſolute maſter over them. Beſides this, he demanded from their ambaſſadors, Demades, Phocion, and Xenocrates, that they ſhould deliver into his hands the orators Demoſthenes and Hyperides, whoſe eloquence had inflamed the minds of their countrymen, and had been the primary cauſes of the war. The conditions were accepted, a Macedonian garriſon was ſtationed in Athens, but the inhabitants ſtill were permitted the free uſe of their laws and privileges. Antipater and Craterus were the firſt who made hoſtile preparations againſt Perdiccas; and during that time, Polyperchon was appointed over Macedonia. Polyperchon defeated the Ætolians, who had made an invaſion upon Macedonia. Antipater gave aſſiſtance to Eumenes, in Aſia, againſt Antigonus, according to Juſtin 14, c. 2. At his death, B. C. 319. Antipater appointed Polyperchon maſter of all his poſſeſſions; and as he was the oldeſt of all the generals and ſucceſſors of Alexander, he recommended that he might be the ſupreme ruler in their councils, that every thing might be done according to his judgment. As for his ſon Caſſander, he left him in a ſubordinate ſtation under Polyperchon. But Caſſander was of too aſpiring a diſpoſition tamely to obey his father's injunctions. He recovered Macedonia, and made him abſolute. *Curt.* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10.—*Juſtin* 11, 12, 13, &c.—*Diod.* 17, 18, &c.—*C. Nep. in Phoc. & Eumen.*—*Plut. in Eumen. Alexand. &c.*——A ſon of Caſſander, king of Macedonia, and ſon-in-law of Lyſimachus. He killed his mother becauſe ſhe wiſhed his brother Alexander to ſucceed to the throne. Alexander, to revenge the death of his mother, ſolicited the aſſiſtance of Demetrius; but peace was reeſtabliſhed between the two brothers by the advice of Lyſimachus, and ſoon after Demetrius killed Antipater, and made himſelf king of Macedonia, 294 B. C. *Juſtin.* 26, c. 1.——A king of Macedonia, who reigned only 45 days, 277 B. C.—A king of Cilicia.——A powerful prince, father to Herod. He was appointed governor of Judæa, by Cæſar, whom he had aſſiſted in the Alexandrine war. *Joſeph.*——An Athenian archon.——One of Alexander's ſoldiers, who conſpired againſt his life with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——A celebrated ſophiſt of Hierapolis, preceptor to the children of the emperor Severus.——A Stoic philoſopher of Tarſus, 144 years B. C.—A poet of Sidon, who could compoſe a number of verſes extempore, upon any ſubject. He ranked Sappho among the muſes, in one of his epigrams. He had a fever every year on the day of his birth, of which he died. He floriſhed about 80 years B. C. Some of his epigrams are preſerved in the anthologia. *Plin.* 7, c. 51.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 10.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, *de Offic.* 3; *de Quæſt. Acad.* 4.——A philoſopher of Phœnicia, preceptor to Cato of Utica. *Plut. in Cat.*——A Stoic philoſopher, diſciple to Diogenes of Babylon. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.* c. 12.——A diſciple of Ariſtotle, who wrote two books of letters.——A poet of Theſſalonica, in the age of Auguſtus.

ANTIPATRIA, a city of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

ANTIPATRĪDAS, a governor of Telmeſſus. *Polyæn.* 5.

ANTIPĀTRIS, a city of Paleſtine.

ANTIPHĀNES, an ingenious ſtatuary of Argos. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.——A comic poet of Rhodes, or rather of Smyrna, who wrote above 90 comedies, and died in the 74th year of his age, by the fall of an apple upon his head.—A phyſician of Delos, who uſed to ſay that diſeaſes originated from the variety of food that was eaten. *Clem. Alex.*—*Athen.*

ANTIPHĂTES, a king of the Læſtrygones, deſcended from Lamus, who founded Formiæ. Ulyſſes returning from Troy, came upon his coaſts, and ſent three men to examine the country. Antiphates devoured one of them, and purſued the others, and ſunk the fleet of Ulyſſes with ſtones, except the ſhip in which Ulyſſes was. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 232.——A ſon of Sarpedon. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 696.——The grandfather of Amphiaraus. *Homer Od.*——A man killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

ANTIPHĬLI PORTUS, a harbour on the African ſide of the Red ſea. *Strab.* 16.

ANTIPHĬLUS, an Athenian who ſucceeded Leoſthenes at the ſiege of Lamia againſt Antipater. *Diod.* 18.——A noble painter who repreſented a youth leaning over a fire and blowing it, from which the whole houſe ſeemed to be illuminated. He was an Egyptian by birth: he imitated Apelles, and was diſciple to Cteſidemus. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

ANTIPHON, a poet.—A native of Rhamnuſia, called Neſtor, for his eloquence and prudence. The 16 orations that are extant under his name, are ſuppoſitious.—An orator who promiſed Philip, king of Macedonia, that he would ſet on fire the citadel of Athens, for which he was put to death at the inſtigation of Demoſthenes. *Cic. de Div.* 2.—*Plut. in Alcib. & Demoſth.*——A poet who wrote on agriculture. *Athen.*——An author who wrote a treatiſe on peacocks.——A rich man introduced by Xenophon as diſputing with Socrates.——An Athenian who interpreted dreams, and wrote an hiſtory of his art. *Cic. de Div.* 1 & 2.——A fooliſh rhetorician.—A poet of Attica, who wrote tragedies, epic poems, and orations. Dionyſius put him to death becauſe he refuſed to praiſe his compoſitions. Being once aſked by the tyrant, what braſs was the beſt? he anſwered, that with which the ſtatues of Harmodius and Ariſtogiton are made. *Plut.*—*Ariſtot.*

ANTIPHŌNUS, a ſon of Priam, who went with his father to the tent of Achilles to redeem Hector. *Homer. Il.* 24.

ANTĬPHUS, a ſon of Priam, killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.—A ſon of Theſſalus, grandſon to Hercules. He went to the Trojan war in 30 ſhips. *Homer. Il.*——An intimate friend of Ulyſſes. *Homer. Od.* 17.——A brother of Ctimenus, was ſon of Ganyctor the Naupactian. Theſe two brothers murdered the poet Heſiod, on the falſe ſuſpicion that he had offered violence to their ſiſter, and threw his body into the ſea. The poet's dog diſcovered them, and they were ſeized and convicted of the murder. *Plut. de Solert. Anim.*

ANTIPŒNUS, a noble Theban, whoſe daughters ſacrificed themſelves for the public ſafety. *Vid.* Androclea.

ANTIPŎLIS, a city of Gaul, built by the people of Marſeilles. *Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 15.

ANTISSA, a city at the north of Leſbos.—An iſland near it. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 287.—*Plin.* 2, c. 89.

ANTISTHĔNES, a philoſopher, born of an Athenian father, and of a Phrygian mother. He taught rhetoric, and had among his pupils the famous Diogenes; but when he had heard Socrates, he ſhut up his ſchool, and told his pupils, "Go ſeek for yourſelves a maſter, I have now found one." He was the head of the ſect of the Cynic philoſophers. One of his pupils aſked him, what philoſophy had taught him? "To live with myſelf," ſaid he. He ſold his all, and preſerved only a very ragged coat, which drew the attention of Socrates, and tempted him to ſay to the Cynic, who carried his contempt of dreſs too far, "Antiſthenes, I ſee thy vanity through the holes of thy coat." Antiſthenes taught the unity of God, but he recommended ſuicide. Some of his letters are extant. His doctrines of auſterity were followed as long as he was himſelf an example of the Cynical character, but after his death they were all forgotten. Antiſthenes floriſhed 396 years B. C. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 35.—*Diog.* 6.—*Plut. in Lyc.*——A diſciple of Heraclitus.—An hiſtorian of Rhodes. *Diog.*

ANTISTIUS LABEO, an excellent lawyer at Rome, who defended the liberties of his country againſt Auguſtus, for which he is taxed of madneſs by Horat. 1 *Sat.* 3, v. 82.—*Sueton. in Aug.* 54.——Petro of Gabii, was the author of a celebrated treaty between Rome and his country, in the age of Tarquin the proud. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.——C. Reginus, a lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 6 & 7.——A ſoldier of Pompey's army, ſo confident of his valor that he challenged all the adherents of Cæſar. *Hirt.* 25, *Hiſp. bell.*

ANTITHEUS, an Athenian archon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.

ANTIUM, a maritime town of Italy, built by Aſcanius, or, according to others, by a ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, upon a promontory 32 miles from Oſtium. It was the capital of the Volſci, who made war againſt the Romans for above 200 years. Camillus took it, and carried all the beaks of their ſhips to Rome, and placed them in the Forum on a tribunal, which from thence was called *Roſtrum*. This town was dedicated to the goddeſs of Fortune, whoſe ſtatues, when conſulted, gave oracles by a nodding of the head, or other different ſigns. Nero was born there. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 35.

ANTOMĔNES, the laſt king of Corinth. After his death, magiſtrates with regal authority were annually choſen.

ANTŌNIA LEX was enacted by M. Antony, the conſul, A. U. C. 708. It abrogated the *lex Atia*, and renewed the *lex Cornelia*, by taking away from the people the privilege of chuſing prieſts, and reſtoring it to the college of prieſts, to which it originally belonged. *Dio.* 44.——Another by the ſame, A. U. C. 703. It ordained that a new decury of judges ſhould be added to the two former, and that they ſhould be choſen from the centurions. *Cic. in Philip.* 1 & 5.——Another by the ſame. It allowed an appeal to the people, to thoſe who were condemned *de majeſtate*, or of perfidious meaſures againſt the ſtate.—Another by the ſame, during his triumvirate. It made it a capital offence to propoſe ever after, the election of a dictator, and for any perſon to accept of the office. *Appian. de bell. civ.* 3.

ANTŌNIA, a daughter of M. Antony, by Octavia. She married Domitius Ænobarbus, and was mother of Nero, and two daughters.—A ſiſter of Germanicus.—A daughter of Claudius and Ælia Petina. She was of the family of the Tubero's, and was repudiated for her levity. *Sueton. in Claud.* 1.—*Tacit. Ann.* 11.——The wife of Druſus, the ſon of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children, Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor, and the debauched Livia. Her huſband died very early, and ſhe never would marry again, but ſpent her time in the education of her children. Some people ſuppoſe her grandſon Caligula ordered her to be poiſoned, A. D. 38. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.——A caſtle of Jeruſalem, which received this name in honor of M. Antony.

ANTŌNII, a patrician and plebeian family, which are ſaid to derive their origin from Antones, a ſon of Hercules, as *Plut. in Anton.* informs us.

ANTONĪNA, the wife of Beliſarius, &c.

ANTONĪNUS, ſirnamed *Pius*, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, to whom he ſucceeded. This prince is remarkable for all the virtues that can form a perfect ſtateſman, philoſopher, and king. He rebuilt whatever cities had been deſtroyed by wars in former reigns. In caſes of famine or inundation, he relieved the diſtreſſed, and ſupplied their wants with his own money. He ſuffered the governors of the provinces to remain long in the adminiſtration, that no opportunity of extortion might be given to new comers. In his behaviour to his ſubjects, he behaved with affability and humanity, and liſtened with patience to every complaint brought before him. When told of conquering heroes, he ſaid with Scipio, I prefer the life and preſervation of a citizen, to the death of 100 enemies. He did not perſecute the Chriſtians like his predeceſſors, but his life was a ſcene of univerſal benevolence. His laſt moments were eaſy, though preceded by a lingering illneſs. When conſul of Aſia, he lodged at Smyrna in the houſe of a ſophiſt, who in civility obliged the governor to change his houſe at night. The ſophiſt, when Antoninus became emperor, viſited Rome, and was jocoſely deſired to uſe the palace as his own houſe, without any apprehenſion of being turned out at night. He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, by raiſing a rampart between the friths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no wars during his reign, and only repulſed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field. He died in the 75th year of his age, after a reign of 23 years, A. D. 161. He was ſucceeded by his adopted ſon M. Aurelius Antoninus, ſirnamed the philoſopher, a prince as virtuous as his father. He raiſed to the imperial dignity his brother L. Verus, whoſe voluptuouſneſs and diſſipation were as conſpicuous as the moderation of the philoſopher. During their reign, the Quadi, Parthians, and Marcomanni were defeated. Antoninus wrote a book in Greek, intitled τα καθ' ἑαυτον, *concerning himſelf*. The beſt editions of which are the 4to Cantab. 1652, and the 8vo. Oxon. 1704. After the war with the Quadi had been finiſhed, Verus died of an apoplexy, and Antoninus ſurvived him eight years, and died in his 61ſt year, after a reign of 19 years and ten days. *Dio. Caſſius.*——Baſſiānus Caracalla, was ſon of the emperor Septimus Severus, celebrated for his cruelties. He killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and attempted to deſtroy the writings of Ariſtotle, obſerving that Ariſtotle was one of thoſe who ſent poiſon to Alexander. He married his mother, and publicly lived with her, which gave occaſion to the people of Alexandria to ſay that he was an Œdipus and his wife a Jocaſta. This joke was fatal to them; and the emperor, to puniſh their ill language, ſlaughtered many thouſands in Alexandria. After aſſuming the name and dreſs of Achilles, and ſtiling himſelf the conqueror of provinces he had never ſeen, he was aſſaſſinated at Edeſſa by Macrinus, April 8, in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 217. His body was ſent to his wife Julia, who ſtabbed herſelf at the ſight.——There is extant a Greek itinerary, and another book called *Iter Britannicum*, which ſome have attributed to the emperor Antoninus, though it was written by a perſon of that name whoſe age is unknown.

ANTONIOPŌLIS, a city of Meſopotamia. *Marcell.* 8.

M. AN-

M. Antonius Gnipho, a poet of Gaul who taught rhetoric at Rome; Cicero and other illuſtrious men frequented his ſchool. He never aſked any thing for his lectures, whence he received more from the liberality of his pupils. *Sueton. de Illuſt. Gr.* 7.——An orator, grandfather to the triumvir of the ſame name. He was killed in the civil wars of Marius. His head was hung in the Forum. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 121,——Marcus, the eldeſt ſon of the orator of the ſame name; who, by means of Cotta and Cethegus, obtained from the ſenate the office of managing the corn on the maritime coaſts of the Mediterranean with unlimited power. This gave him many opportunities of plundering the provinces and enriching himſelf. He died of a broken heart. *Salluſt. Frag.*——Caius, a ſon of the orator of that name. He obtained a troop of horſe from Sylla, and plundered Achaia. He was carried before the pretor M. Lucullus, and baniſhed from the ſenate by the cenſors, for pillaging the allies, and refuſing to appear when ſummoned before juſtice.——Caius, ſon of Antonius Caius, was conſul with Cicero, aſſiſted him to deſtroy the conſpiracy of Catiline in Gaul. He went to Macedonia, as his province, and fought with ill ſucceſs againſt the Dardani. He was accuſed at his return, and baniſhed.——Marcus, the triumvir, was grandſon to the orator M. Antonius, and ſon of Antonius, ſirnamed *Cretenſis*, from his wars in Crete. He was augur and tribune of the people, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ambitious views. He always entertained a ſecret reſentment againſt Cicero, which aroſe from Cicero's having put to death Corn. Lentulus, who was concerned in Catiline's conſpiracy. This Lentulus had married Antonius's mother after his father's death. When the ſenate was torn by the factions of Pompey's and Cæſar's adherents, Antony propoſed that both ſhould lay aſide the command of their armies in the provinces; but as this propoſition met not with ſucceſs, he privately retired from Rome to the camp of Cæſar, adviſed him to march his army to Rome, and, in ſupport of his attachment, commanded the left wing of his army at Pharſalia, and according to a premeditated ſcheme, offered him a diadem in the preſence of the Roman people. When Cæſar was aſſaſſinated in the ſenate houſe, his friend Antony ſpoke an oration over his body, and to ingratiate himſelf and his party with the populace, he reminded them of the liberal treatment they had received from Cæſar. He beſieged Mutina, which had been allotted to D. Brutus, for which the ſenate judged him an enemy to the republic, at the remonſtration of Cicero. He was conquered by the conſuls Hirtus and Panſa, and by young Cæſar, who ſoon after joined his intereſt with that of Antony, and formed the celebrated triumvirate, which was eſtabliſhed with ſuch cruel proſcriptions that Antony did not even ſpare his own uncle that he might ſtrike off the head of his enemy Cicero. The triumvirate divided the Roman empire among themſelves; Lepidus was ſet over all Italy, Auguſtus the weſt, and Antony returned into the eaſt, where he enlarged his dominions by different conqueſts. Antony had married Fulvia, whom he repudiated to marry Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus, and by this connection to ſtrengthen the triumvirate. He aſſiſted Auguſtus at the battle of Philippi againſt the murderers of J. Cæſar, and he buried the body of M. Brutus, his enemy, in a moſt magnificent manner. During his reſidence in the eaſt, he became enamoured of the fair Cleopatra queen of Egypt, and repudiated Octavia to marry her. This divorce incenſed Auguſtus, who now prepared to deprive Antony of all his power. Antony aſſembled all the forces of the eaſt, and with Cleopatra marched againſt Octavius Cæſar. Theſe two enemies met at Actium, where a naval engagement ſoon began, and Cleopatra, by flying with 60 ſails, drew Antony from the battle, and ruined his cauſe. After the battle of Actium, Antony followed Cleopatra into Egypt, where he was ſoon informed of the defection of all his allies and adherents, and ſaw the conqueror on his ſhores. He ſtabbed himſelf, and Cleopatra likewiſe killed herſelf with the bite of an aſp. Antony died in the 56th year of his age, B. C. 30, and the conqueror ſhed tears when he was informed that his enemy was no more. Antony left ſeven children by his three wives. He has been blamed for his great effeminacy, for his uncommon love of pleaſures, and his fondneſs of drinking. It is ſaid that he wrote a book in praiſe of drunkenneſs. He was fond of imitating Hercules, from whom, according to ſome accounts, he was deſcended; and he is often repreſented as Hercules, with Cleopatra in the form of Omphale, dreſſed in the arms of her ſubmiſſive lover, and beating him with her ſandals. In his public character, Antony was brave and courageous, but with the intrepidity of Cæſar, he poſſeſſed all his voluptuous inclinations. He was prodigal to a degree, and did not ſcruple to call, from vanity, his ſons by Cleopatra, kings of kings. His fondneſs for low company, and his debauchery, form the beſt parts of Cicero's Philippics. It is ſaid, that the night of Cæſar's murder, Caſſius ſupped with Antony; and being aſked

whether he had a dagger with him, anſwered, yes, if you, Antony, aſpire to ſovereign power. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 685.—*Horat.* ep. 9.—*Juv.* 10, v. 122.—*C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Cic. in Philip.*—*Juſtin.* 41 & 42.——Julius, ſon of Antony the triumvir, by Fulvia, was conſul with Paulus Fabius Maximus. He was ſirnamed Africanus, and put to death by order of Auguſtus. Some ſay that he killed himſelf. It is ſuppoſed that he wrote an heroic poem on Diomode, in 12 books. *Horace* dedicated his 4 *Od.* 2 to him. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 44.——Lucius, the triumvir's brother, was beſieged in Peluſium by Auguſtus, and obliged to ſurrender himſelf with 300 men by famine. The conqueror ſpared his life. Some ſay that he was killed at the ſhrine of Cæſar. ——A noble, but unfortunate youth. His father, Julius, was put to death by Auguſtus, for his criminal converſation with Julia, and he himſelf was removed by the emperor to Marſeilles, on pretence of finiſhing his education. *Tacit.* 4, *An.* c. 44.——Felix, a freedman of Claudius, appointed governor of Judæa. He married Druſilla, the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra. *Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* 9.——Flamma, a Roman, condemned for extortion, under Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 45.——Muſa, a phyſician of Auguſtus. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.——Merenda, a decemvir at Rome, A. U. C. 303. *Liv.* 3, c. 35.——Q. Merenda, a military tribune, A. U. C. 333. *Liv.* 4, c. 42.

Antorĭdes, a painter, diſciple to Ariſtippus. *Plin.*

Antylla. *Vid.* Anthylla.

Anūbis, an Egyptian deity, repreſented under the form of a man with the head of a dog, becauſe when Oſiris went in his expedition againſt India, Anubis accompanied him, and clothed himſelf in a ſheep's ſkin. His worſhip was introduced from Egypt into Greece and Italy. He is ſuppoſed by ſome to be Mercury, becauſe he is ſometimes repreſented with a *caduceus*. Some make him ſon of Oſiris, others, his brother. *Diod.* 1.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 331.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 686.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſirid.*—*Herodot.* 4.——*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 698.

Anxius, a river of Armenia, falling into the Euphrates.

Anxur, a city of the Volſci, taken by the Romans, A. U. C. 348. It was ſacred to Jupiter, who is called Jupiter Anxur. *Liv.* 4, c. 59.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 26.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 84.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 799.

Anyta, a Greek woman, ſome of whoſe elegant verſes are ſtill extant.

Anȳtus, an Athenian rhetorician, who, with Melitus and Lycon, accuſed Socrates of impiety, and was the cauſe of his condemnation. Theſe falſe accuſer's were afterwards put to death by the Athenians. *Diog.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 13.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 4, v. 3.—*Plut. in Alcib.*

Anzăbe, a river near the Tigris. *Marcel.* 18.

Aollius, a ſon of Romulus by Herſilia, afterwards called Abillius.

Aon, a ſon of Neptune, who came to Eubœa and Bœotia, from Apulia, where he collected the inhabitants into cities, and reigned over them. They were called Aones, and the country Aonia, from him.

Aŏnes, the inhabitants of *Aonia*, called afterwards Bœotia. They came there in the age of Cadmus, and obtained his leave to ſettle with the Phœnicians. The muſes have been called *Aonides*, becauſe Aonia was more particularly frequented by them. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, 7, 10, 13. *Triſt.* el. v. 10. *Faſt.* 3, v. 456. l. 4, v. 245. —*Virg. G.* 3, v. 11.

Aŏris, a famous hunter, ſon of Aras king of Corinth. He was ſo fond of his ſiſter Arathyræa, that he called part of the country by her name. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 12.—The wife of Neleus, called more commonly Chloris. *Id.* 9, c. 36.

Aornos, Aornus, Aornis, a lofty rock in India, taken by Alexander. Hercules had beſieged it, but was never able to conquer it. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.—*Arrian.* 4.—*Strab.* 15.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A place in Epirus, with an oracle. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 80.——A certain lake near Tarteſſus.——Another near Baiæ and Puteoli. It is alſo called Avernus.

Aōti, a people of Thrace near the Getæ on the Iſter. *Plin.* 4.

Apaĭtæ, a people of Aſia Minor. *Strab.*

Apāma, a daughter of Artaxerxes, who married Pharnabazus ſatrap of Ionia.—A daughter of Antiochus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 8.

Apāme, the mother of Nicomedes by Pruſias king of Bithynia.——The mother of Antiochus Soter, by Seleucus Nicanor. Soter founded a city which he called by his mother's name.

Apamĭa, Apamēa, a city of Phrygia, on the Marſyas.——A city of Bithynia.——Of Media.——Meſopotamia.——Another near the Tigris.

Aparni, a nation of ſhepherds near the Caſpian ſea. *Strab.*

Apatūria, a feſtival at Athens which received its name from απατη, *deceit*, becauſe it was inſtituted in memory of a ſtratagem by which Xanthus king of Bœotia was killed by Melanthus king of Athens, upon the following occaſion: when a war aroſe between the Bœotians and Athenians about a piece of ground which divided their territories, Xanthus made a propoſal to the Athenian king to decide the battle by ſingle combat.

ombat. Thymœtes, who was then on the hrone of Athens, refuſed, and his ſucceſſor Melanthus accepted the challenge. When hey began the engagement, Melanthus exlaimed, that his antagoniſt had ſome perſon ehind him to ſupport him; upon which Xanthus looked behind, and was killed by Melanthus. From this ſucceſs, Jupiter was alled απατηνωρ *deceiver*, and Bacchus, who as ſuppoſed to be behind Xanthus, was alled Μελανιγις, clothed in the ſkin of *black goat*. Some derive the word from πατορια, i. e. ομοτορια, becauſe on the day f the feſtival, the children accompanied heir fathers to be regiſtered among the itizens. The feſtival laſted three days, the rſt day was called δορπια, becauſe *ſuppers* ρποι were prepared for each ſeparate tribe. he ſecond day was called αναρρυσι απο ου ανω ερυειν, becauſe ſacrifices were offered Jupiter and Minerva, and the head of he victims was generally turned up towards he heavens. The third was called Κουρεωτις, om κουρος a *youth*, or κουρα *ſhaving*, beauſe the young men had their hair cut off efore they were regiſtered, when their arents ſwore that they were free-born Aenians. They generally ſacrificed two wes and a ſhe-goat to Diana. This feſtival as adopted by the Ionians, except the inabitants of Epheſus and Colophon.——A name of Minerva——of Venus.

Apeauros, a mountain in Peloponneſus. olyb. 4.

Apella, a word, *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 10, hich has given much trouble to critics and mmentators. Some ſuppoſe it to mean rcumſcribed, an epithet highly applicable a Jew. Others maintain that it is a prer name, upon the authority of Cicero *ad tic.* 12, ep. 19, who mentions a perſon of e ſame name.

Apelles, a celebrated painter of Cos, , as others ſay, of Epheſus ſon of Pithius. e lived in the age of Alexander the great, ho honored him ſo much that he forbade y man but Apelles to draw his picture. He as ſo attentive to his profeſſion, that he ver ſpent a day without employing his ncil, whence the proverb of *Nulla dies e lineâ*. His moſt perfect picture was enus Anadyomene, which was not totally iſhed when the painter died. He made ainting of Alexander holding thunder in hand, ſo much like life, that Pliny, who w it, ſays that the hand of the king with e thunder ſeemed to come out of the picre. This picture was placed in Diana's mple at Epheſus. He made another of exander, but the king expreſſed not ch ſatisfaction at the ſight of it; and at t moment a horſe paſſing by, neighed at e horſe which was repreſented in the piece, ſuppoſing it to be alive; upon which the painter ſaid, "one would imagine that the horſe is a better judge of painting that your majeſty." When Alexander ordered him to draw the picture of Campaſpe, one of his miſtreſſes, Apelles became enamoured of her, and the king permitted him to marry her. He wrote three volumes upon painting, which were ſtill extant in the age of Pliny. It is ſaid that he was accuſed in Egypt of conſpiring againſt the life of Ptolemy, and that he would have been put to death had not the real conſpirator diſcovered himſelf, and ſaved the painter. Apelles never put his name to any pictures but three; a ſleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander. The proverb of *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam*, is applied to him by ſome. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 238.—*Cic. in Famil.* 1, ep. 9.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 401.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 11.———A Macedonian general, &c.

Apellicon, a Teian Peripatetic philoſopher, whoſe fondneſs for books was ſo great that he is accuſed of ſtealing them, when he could not obtain them with money. He bought the works of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus, but greatly diſfigured them by his frequent interpolations. The extenſive library which he had collected at Athens, was carried to Rome when Sylla had conquered the capital of Attica, and among the valuable books was found an original manuſcript of Ariſtotle. He died about 86 years before Chriſt. *Strab.* 13.

Apennīnus, a ridge of high mountains which run through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum. They are joined to the Alps. Some have ſuppoſed that they ran acroſs Sicily by Rhegium before Italy was ſeparated from Sicily. *Lucan.* 2, v. 396.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 226.—*Ital.* 4, v. 743.—*Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Aper, Marcus, a Latin orator of Gaul, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a politician, as well as by his genius. The dialogue of the orators, inſerted with the works of Tacitus and Quintilian, is attributed to him. He died A. D. 85.——Another. *Vid.* Numerianus.

Aperopia, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Argolis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

Apēsus, Apeſas, or Apeſantus, a mountain of Peloponneſus, near Lerna. *Stat. in Theb.* 3, v. 461.

Aphaca, a town of Paleſtine, where Venus was worſhipped.

Aphæa, a name of Diana, who had a temple in Ægina. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.

Aphar, the capital city of Arabia, near the Red Sea. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

Apharētus, fell in love with Marpeſſa, daughter of Œnomaus, and carried her away.

Apharēus,

Aphareus, a king of Meſſenia, who married Arene daughter of Œbalus, by whom he had three ſons. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1. ——A relation of Iſocrates, who wrote 37 tragedies.

Aphas, a river of Greece, which falls into the bay of Ambracia. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Aphellas, a king of Cyrene, who, with the aid of Agathocles, endeavoured to reduce all Africa under his power. *Juſtin.* 22, c. 7.

Aphesas, a mountain in Peloponneſus, whence, as the poets have imagined, Perſeus attempted to fly to heaven. *Stat.* 3, *Theb.* v. 461.

Aphetæ, a city of Magneſia, where the ſhip Argo was launched. *Apollod.*

Aphidas, a ſon of Arcas king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8.

Aphidna, a part of Attica, which received its name from Aphidnus, one of the companions of Theſeus. *Herodot.*

Aphidnus, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 702.

Aphobetus, one of the conſpirators againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Aphrices, an Indian prince, who defended the rock Aornus with 20,000 foot and 15 elephants. He was killed by his troops, and his head ſent to Alexander.

Aphrodisia, an iſland in the Perſian gulf, where Venus is worſhipped.—Feſtivals in honor of Venus, celebrated in different parts of Greece, but chiefly in Cyprus. They were firſt inſtituted by Cinyras, from whoſe family the prieſts of the goddeſs were always choſen. All thoſe that were initiated offered a piece of money to Venus, as a harlot, and received as a mark of the favors of the goddeſs, a meaſure of ſalt and a φαλλος, the ſalt becauſe Venus aroſe from the ſea, the φαλλος, becauſe ſhe is the goddeſs of wantonneſs. They were celebrated at Corinth by harlots, and in every part of Greece they were very much frequented. *Strab.* 14. *Athen.*

Aphrodisum, a city on the eaſtern parts of Cyprus, nine miles from Salamis.——A promontory with an iſland of the ſame name on the coaſt of Spain. *Plin.* 3, c. 3.

Aphrodite, the Grecian name of Venus, from αφρος *froth*, becauſe Venus is ſaid to have been born from the froth of the ocean.

Aphytis or Aphytis, a city of Thrace, near Pallena, where Jupiter Ammon was worſhipped. Lyſander beſieged the town; but the god of the place appeared to him in a dream, and adviſed him to raiſe the ſiege, which he immediately did. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

Apia, an ancient name of Peloponneſus, which it received from king Apis. It was afterwards called Ægialea, Pelaſgia, Argia, and at laſt Peloponneſus, or the iſland of Pelops. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 270.——Alſo the name of the earth, worſhipped among the Lydians as a powerful deity. *Herodot.* 4, c. 59.

Apianus, or Apion, was born at Oaſis in Egypt, whence he went to Alexandria, of which he was deemed a citizen. He ſucceeded Theon in the profeſſion of rhetoric in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote a book againſt the Jews, which Joſephus refuted. He was at the head of an embaſſy to which the people of Alexandria ſent to Caligula, to complain of the Jews.

Apicata, married Sejanus, by whom ſhe had three children. She was repudiated. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 3.

Apicius, a famous glutton in Rome. There were three of the ſame name, all famous for their voracious appetite. The firſt lived in the time of the republic, the ſecond in the reign of Auguſtus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The ſecond was the moſt famous, as he wrote a book on the pleaſures and incitements of eating. He hanged himſelf after he had conſumed the greateſt part of his eſtate. The beſt edition of Apicius Cælius *de arte coquinariâ*, is that of Amſt. 12mo, 1709. *Juv.* 11, v. 3.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 69.

Apidanus, one of the chief rivers of Theſſaly, flowing into the Peneus, above Lariſſa. *Lucan.* 6, v. 372.

Apina, and Apinæ, a city of Apulia, deſtroyed with Trica, in its neighbourhood, by Diomedes; whence came the proverb of *Apina & Trica*, to expreſs trifling things. *Martial.* 14, ep. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Apiola & Apiolæ, a town of Italy, taken by Tarquin the proud. The Roman capitol was begun with the ſpoils taken from that city. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Apion, a ſurname of Ptolemy, one of the deſcendants of Ptolemy Lagus.——A grammarian. [*Vid.* Apianus.]

Apis, one of the ancient kings of Peloponneſus, ſon of Phoroneus and Laodice. Some ſay that Apollo was his father, and that he was king of Argos, while others called him king of Sicyon, and fix the time of his reign above 200 years earlier, which is enough to ſhew he is but obſcurely known, if known at all. He was a native of Naupactum, and deſcended from Inachus. He received divine honors after death, as he had been munificent and humane to his ſubjects. The country where he reigned was called Apia; afterwards it received the name of Pelaſgia, Argia, or Argolis, and at laſt that of Peloponneſus, from Pelops. Some, amongſt whom is Varro, and St. Auguſtine, have imagined that Apis went to Egypt with a colony of Greeks, and that he civilized the inhabitants,

inhabitants, and polished their manners, for which they made him a god after death, and paid divine honors to him under the name of Serapis. This tradition, according to some of the moderns, is without foundation. *Æschyl. in Suppl.*—*August. de Civ. Dei.* 18, c. 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—— A son of Jason, born in Arcadia; he was killed by the horses of Ætolus. *Paus.* 5, c. 1.——A town of Egypt, on the lake Marcotis.——A god of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox. Some say that Isis and Osiris are the deities worshipped under this name, because during their reign they taught the Egyptians agriculture. The Egyptians believed that the soul of Osiris was really departed into the ox, where it wished to dwell, because that animal had been of the most essential service in the cultivation of the ground, which Osiris had introduced into Egypt. The ox that was chosen, was always distinguished by particular marks: his body was black; he had a square white spot upon the forehead, the figure of an eagle upon the back, a knot under the tongue like a beetle, the hairs of his tail were double, and his right side was marked with a whitish spot, resembling the crescent of the moon. Without these, an ox could not be taken as the god Apis; and it is to be imagined that the priests gave these distinguishing characteristics to the animal, on which their credit and even prosperity depended, The festival of Apis lasted seven days; the ox was led in a solemn procession by the priests, and every one was anxious to receive him into his house, and it was believed that the children who smelt his breath received the knowledge of futurity. The ox was conducted to the banks of the Nile with much ceremony, and if he had lived to the time which their sacred books allowed, they drowned him in the river, and embalmed his body, and buried it in solemn state in the city of Memphis. After his death, which sometimes was natural, the greatest cries and lamentations were heard in Egypt, as if Osiris was just dead; the priests shaved their heads, which was a sign of the deepest mourning. This continued till another ox appeared with the proper characteristics to succeed as the deity, which was followed with the greatest acclamations as if Osiris was returned to life. This ox, which was found to represent Apis, was left 40 days in the city of the Nile before he was carried to Memphis, during which time none but women were permitted to appear before him, and this they performed according to their superstitious notions, in a wanton and indecent manner. There was also an ox worshipped at Heliopolis, under the name of Mnevis; some suppose that he was Osiris, but others maintain that the Apis of Memphis was sacred to Osiris, and Mnevis to Isis. When Cambyses came into Egypt, the people were celebrating the festivals of Apis with every mark of joy and triumph, which the conqueror interpreted as an insult upon himself. He called the priests of Apis, and ordered the deity itself to come before him. When he saw that an ox was the object of their veneration, and the cause of such rejoicings, he wounded it on the thigh, ordered the priests to be chastised, and commanded his soldiers to slaughter such as were found celebrating such riotous festivals. The god Apis had generally two stables, or rather temples. If he eat from the hand, it was a favorable omen; but if he refused the food that was offered him, it was interpreted as unlucky. From this, Germanicus, when he visited Egypt, drew the omens of his approaching death. When his oracle was consulted, incense was burnt on an altar, and a piece of money placed upon it, after which the people that wished to know futurity, applied their ear to the mouth of the God, and immediately retired, stopping their ears till they had departed from the temple. The first sounds that were heard, were taken as the answer of the oracle to their questions. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 38, *&c.*—*Strab.* 7. *Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 8, c. 39, *&c.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Ælian V. H.* 4 & 6.—*Diod.* 1.

APITIUS GALBA, a celebrated buffoon in the time of Tiberius. *Juv.* 5, v. 4.

APOLLINARES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Apollo. They originated from the following circumstance: an old prophetic poem informed the Romans that if they instituted yearly games to Apollo, and made a collection of money for his service, they would be able to repel the enemy whose approach already signified their destruction. The first time they were celebrated, Rome was alarmed by the approach of the enemy, and instantly the people rushed out of the city, and saw a cloud of arrows discharged from the sky on the troops of the enemy. With this heavenly assistance they easily obtained the victory. The people generally sat crowned with laurel at the representation of these games, which were usually celebrated at the option of the pretor, till the year U. C. 545, when a law was passed to settle the celebration yearly on the same day about the nones of July. When this alteration happened, Rome was infested with a dreadful pestilence, which however seemed,

ed to be appeaſed by this act of religion. *Liv.* 25, c. 12.

APOLLINARIS, C. Sulpitius, a grammarian of Carthage, in the ſecond century, who is ſuppoſed to be the author of the verſes prefixed to Terence's plays as argument.

APOLLINIDES, a Greek in the wars of Darius and Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

APOLLINIS ARX, a place at the entrance of the Sibyl's cave. *Virg. Æn.* 6.——Promontorium, a promontory of Africa.——*Liv.* 30, c. 24.——Templum, a place in Thrace,——in Lycia. *Ælian. V. H.* 6, c. 9.

APOLLO, ſon of Jupiter and Latona, called alſo Phœbus, is often confounded with the Sun. According to Cicero, 3 *de Nat. Deor.* there were four perſons of this name. The firſt was ſon of Vulcan, and the tutelary god of the Athenians. The ſecond was ſon of Corybas, and was born in Crete, for the dominion of which he diſputed even with Jupiter himſelf. The third was ſon of Jupiter and Latona, and came from the nations of the Hyperboreans to Delphi. The fourth was born in Arcadia, and called Nomion, becauſe he gave laws to the inhabitants. To the ſon of Jupiter and Latona all the actions of the others ſeem to have been attributed. The Apollo, ſon of Vulcan, was the ſame as the Orus of the Egyptians, and was the moſt ancient, from whom the actions of the others have been copied. The three others ſeem to be of Grecian origin. The tradition that the ſon of Latona was born in the floating iſland of Delos, is taken from the Egyptian mythology, which aſſerts that the ſon of Vulcan, which is ſuppoſed to be Orus, was ſaved by his mother Iſis from the perſecution of Typhon, and entruſted to the care of Latona, who concealed him in the iſland of Chemmis.——When Latona was pregnant by Jupiter, Juno, who was ever jealous of her huſband's amours, raiſed the ſerpent Python to torment Latona, who was refuſed a place to give birth to her children, till Neptune, moved at the ſeverity of her fate, raiſed the iſland of Delos from the bottom of the ſea, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. Apollo was the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, muſic, poetry, and eloquence, of all which he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whoſe oracles were in general repute over the world. His amours with Leucothoe, Daphne, Iſſa, Bolina, Coronis, Clymene, Cyrene, Chione, Acacallis, Calliope, &c. are well known, and the various ſhapes he aſſumed to gratify his paſſion. He was very fond of young Hyacynthus, whom he accidentally killed with a quoit; as alſo of Cypariſſus, who was changed into a cypreſs tree. When his ſon Æſculapius had been killed with the thunders of Jupiter, for raiſing the dead to life, Apollo, in his reſentment, killed the Cyclops who had fabricated the thunderbolts. Jupiter was incenſed at this act of violence, and he baniſhed Apollo from heaven, and deprived him of his dignity. The exiled deity came to Admetus king of Theſſaly, and hired himſelf to be one of his ſhepherds, in which ignoble employment he remained nine years; from which circumſtance he was called the god of ſhepherds, and at his ſacrifices a wolf was generally offered, as that animal is the declared enemy of the ſheepfold. During his reſidence in Theſſaly, he rewarded the tender treatment of Admetus. He gave him a chariot, drawn by a lion and a bull, with which he was able to obtain in marriage Alceſte the daughter of Pelias; and ſoon after, the Parcæ granted, at Apollo's requeſt, that Admetus might be redeemed from death, if another perſon laid down his life for him.—He aſſiſted Neptune in building the walls of Troy; and when he was refuſed the promiſed reward from Laomedon, the king of the country, he deſtroyed the inhabitants by a peſtilence.—As ſoon as he was born, Apollo deſtroyed, with arrows, the ſerpent Python, whom Juno had ſent to perſecute Latona; hence he was called Pythius. He was not the inventor of the lyre, as ſome have imagined, but Mercury gave it him, and received as a reward the famous caduceus with which Apollo was wont to drive the flocks of Admetus. His conteſt with Pan and Marſyas, and the puniſhment inflicted upon Midas, are well known. He received the ſirnames of Phœbus, Delius, Cynthius, Pæan, Delphicus, Nomius, Lycius, Clarius, Iſmenius, Vulturius, Smintheus, &c. for reaſons which are explained under thoſe words. Apollo is generally repreſented with long hair, and the Romans were fond of imitating his figure, and therefore in their youth they were remarkable for their fine head of hair, which they cut ſhort at the age of 17 or 18. He is always repreſented as a tall beardleſs young man with a handſome ſhape, holding in his hand a bow, and ſometimes a lyre; his head is generally ſurrounded with beams of light. He was the deity who, according to the notions of the ancients, inflicted plagues, and in that moment he appeared ſurrounded with clouds. His worſhip and power were univerſally acknowledged: he had temples and ſtatues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His ſtatue, which ſtood upon mount Actium, as a mark to mariners to avoid the dangerous coaſts, was particularly famous, and it appeared at a great

reat diſtance on the ſea. Auguſtus, before the battle of Actium, addreſſed himſelf to it for victory. The cock, the graſshopper, the wolf, the crow, the ſwan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c. were acred to him; and in his ſacrifices, wolves nd hawks were offered, as they were the atural enemies of the flocks over which he reſided. Bullocks and lambs were alſo mmolated to him. As he preſided over oetry, he was often ſeen on mount Parnaſus with the nine Muſes. His moſt famous racles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha and Patara. His moſt ſplenid temple was at Delphi, where every naion and individual made conſiderable preents when they conſulted the oracle. Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium, built him temple on mount Palatine, which he enriched with a valuable library. He had a amous Coloſſus in Rhodes, which was one f the ſeven wonders of the world. Apollo as been taken for the Sun; but it may be roved by different paſſages in the ancient riters, that Apollo, the Sun, Phœbus, and Hyperion, were all different characters and eities, though confounded together. When nce Apollo was addreſſed as the Sun, and repreſented with a crown of rays on his ead, the idea was adopted by every writer, nd from thence aroſe the miſtake. *Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 9 & 10. l. 4, fab. 3, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 7. l. 5, c. 7. l. 7, c. 20. l. , c. 30, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 9, 14, 50, 93, 40, &c.—*Stat.* 1. *Theb.* 560.—*Tibull.* 2, l. 3.—*Plut. de Amor.*—*Homer. Il.* & *Hymn. Apoll.*—*Virg. Æn.* 2, 3, &c. *G.* 4, v. 23.—*Horat.* 1, od. 10.—*Lucian. Dial. Mer.* & *Vulc.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 28.—*Callimach in Apoll.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3, 4 & 9. l. 2, c. 5. 3, c. 5, 10 & 12.——One of the ſhips in he fleet of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 71.——Alſo a temple of Apollo upon ount Leucas, which appeared at a great iſtance in the ſea; and ſerved as a guide to ariners, and reminded them to avoid the angerous rocks that were along the coaſt. *irg. Æn.* 3, v. 275.

Apollocrătes, a friend of Dion, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſon of Dionyſius.

Apollodōrus, a famous grammarian nd mythologiſt of Athens, ſon of Aſclepias, nd diſciple to Panætius the Rhodian philoopher. He floriſhed about 115 years before e Chriſtian era. He wrote an hiſtory of thens, beſides other works. But of all his mpoſitions, nothing is extant but his *Bibliotheca*, which is divided into three books. is an abridged hiſtory of the gods and of e ancient heroes, of whoſe actions and nealogy it gives a true and faithful account. he beſt edition is that of *Heyne Goett.* in o. 4 vols. 1782. *Athen.*—*Plin.* 7, c. 37. —*Diod.* 4 & 13.——A tragic poet of Cilicia, who wrote tragedies entitled Ulyſſes Thyeſtes, &c.——A comic poet of Gela in Sicily, in the age of Menander, who wrote 47 plays.——An architect of Damaſcus, who directed the building of Trajan's bridge acroſs the Danube. He was put to death by Adrian, to whom, when in a private ſtation, he had ſpoken in too bold a manner.——A writer who compoſed an hiſtory of Parthia.——A learned diſciple of Epicurus, who wrote about 40 volumes on different ſubjects. *Diog.*——A painter of Athens, of whom Zeuxis was a pupil. Two of his paintings were admired at Pergamus in the age of Pliny; a prieſt in a ſuppliant poſture, and Ajax ſtruck with Minerva's thunders. He was of ſuch an iraſcible diſpoſition, that he deſtroyed his own pieces upon the leaſt provocation. *Plin.* 34, c. 8. ——A rhetorician of Pergamus, preceptor and friend to Auguſtus, who wrote a book on rhetoric. *Strab.* 13.——A tragic poet of Tarſus.——A Lemnian who wrote on huſbandry.——A phyſician of Tarentum.—— Another of Cytium.

Apollonia, a feſtival at Ægialea in honor of Apollo and Diana. It aroſe from this circumſtance: theſe two deities came to Ægialea after the conqueſt of the ſerpent Python; but they were frightened away, and fled to Crete. Ægialea was ſoon viſited with an epidemical diſtemper, and the inhabitants, by advice of their prophets, ſent ſeven choſen boys, with the ſame number of girls, to entreat them to return to Ægialea. Apollo and Diana granted their petition, in honor of which a temple was raiſed to Πειθὼ the goddeſs of *perſuaſion*; and ever after, a number of youths of both ſexes were choſen to march in ſolemn proceſſion, as if anxious to bring back Apollo and Diana. *Pauſan. in Corinth.*——A town of Mygdonia.—Of Crete.—Of Sicily.—On the coaſt of Aſia Minor.—Another on the coaſt of Thrace, part of which was built on a ſmall iſland of Pontus, where Apollo had a temple.——A town of Macedonia, on the coaſts of the Adriatic.——A city of Thrace.——Another on mount Parnaſſus.

Apollonias, the wife of Attalus king of Phrygia, to whom ſhe bore four children.

Apolloniădes, a tyrant of Sicily, compelled to lay down his power by Timoleon.

Apollonides, a writer of Nicæa.——A phyſician of Cos at the court of Artaxerxes, who became enamoured of Amytis, the monarch's ſiſter, and was ſome time after put to death for ſlighting her after the reception of her favors.

Apollonius, a Stoic philoſopher of Chalcis,

cis, ſent for by Antoninus Pius, to inſtruct his adopted ſon Marcus Antoninus. When he came to Rome, he refuſed to go to the palace, obſerving, that the maſter ought not to wait upon his pupil, but the pupil upon him. The emperor hearing this, ſaid, laughing, "It was then eaſier for Apollonius to come from Chalcis to Rome, than from Rome to the palace."——A geometrician of Perge in Pamphylia, whoſe works are now loſt. He lived about 242 years before the Chriſtian era. He compoſed a commentary on Euclid, whoſe pupils he attended at Alexandria, beſides ſeveral books on comic ſections, 8 of which are now extant, the beſt edition of which is Dr. Halley's, Oxon. fol. 1710.——A poet of Naucratis in Egypt, generally called Apollonius of Rhodes, becauſe he lived for ſome time there. He was pupil, when young, to Callimachus and Panætius. He was the third librarian of the famous library of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Evergetes. He was ungrateful to his maſter Callimachus, who wrote a poem againſt him, in which he denominated him *Ibis*. Of all his works nothing remains but his poem on the expedition of the Argonauts, in four books. The beſt editions of Apollonius, are thoſe printed at Oxford, in 4to, by Shaw, 1777, in 2 vols. and in 1, 8vo, 1779, and that of Brunck Argentor. 12mo, 1780. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——A Greek orator ſirnamed Molo. He was a native of Alabanda in Caria. He opened a ſchool of rhetoric at Rhodes and Rome, and had J. Cæſar and Cicero among his pupils. He wrote an hiſtory, in which he did not candidly treat the people of Judæa, according to the complaint of Joſephus *contra Apion. Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 75, 126 & 130. *Ad. famil.* 3, ep. 16. *De Invent.* 1, c. 81.—*Quintil.* 3, c. 1. l. 12, c. 6.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* 4.—*Plut. in Cæſ.*——A Greek hiſtorian about the age of Auguſtus, who wrote upon the philoſophy of Zeno, and of his followers. *Strab.* 14.——A Stoic philoſopher who attended Cato of Utica in his laſt moments. *Plut. in Cat.*——An officer ſet over Egypt by Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.——A wreſtler. *Pauſ.* 5.——A phyſician of Pergamus, who wrote on agriculture. *Varro.*——A grammarian of Alexandria.——A writer in the age of Antoninus Pius.——Thyaneus, a Pythagorean philoſopher, well ſkilled in the ſecret arts of magic. Being one day haranguing the populace at Epheſus, he ſuddenly exclaimed, "Strike the tyrant, ſtrike him; the blow is given, he is wounded, and fallen!" At that very moment the emperor Domitian had been ſtabbed at Rome. The magician acquired much reputation when this circumſtance was known. He was courted by kings and princes, and commanded unuſual attention by his matchleſs artifices. His friend and companion, called Damis, wrote his life, which 200 years after engaged the attention of Philoſtratus. In his hiſtory the biographer relates ſo many curious and extraordinary anecdotes of his hero, that many have juſtly deemed it a romance; yet for all this, Hierocles had the preſumption to compare the impoſtures of Apollonius with the miracles of Jeſus Chriſt.——A ſophiſt of Alexandria, diſtinguiſhed for his *Lexicon Græcum Iliadis et Odyſſeæ*, a book that was beautifully edited by Villoiſon in 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1773. Apollonius was one of the pupils of Didymus, and floriſhed in the beginning of the firſt century.——A phyſician.——A ſon of Sotades at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus.——Syrus, a Platonic philoſopher.——Herophilius, wrote concerning ointments.

APOLLŌPHĂNES, a Stoic, who greatly flattered king Antigonus, and maintained that there exiſted but one virtue, prudence. *Diog.*——A phyſician in the court of Antiochus. *Polyb.* 5.——A comic poet. *Ælian. Anim.* 6.

APOMYĪOS, a ſirname of Jupiter.

APONIANA, an iſland near Lilybæum. *Hirt. Afric.* 2.

M. APONIUS, a governor of Mœſia, rewarded with a triumphal ſtatue by Otho, for defeating 9000 barbarians. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 79.

APONUS, a fountain with a village of the ſame name near Patavium in Italy. The waters of the fountain were wholeſome, and were ſuppoſed to have an oracular power. *Lucan.* 7, v. 194.—*Suet. in Tiber.* 14.

APOSTROPHIA, a ſirname of Venus in Bœotia, who was diſtinguiſhed under three names, Venus Urania, Vulgaria, and Apoſtrophia. The former was the patroneſs of a pure and chaſte love; the ſecond of carnal and ſenſual deſires; and the laſt incited men to illicit and unnatural gratifications, to inceſts and rapes. Venus Apoſtrophia was invoked by the Thebans, that they might be ſaved from ſuch unlawful deſires. She is the ſame as the Verticordia of the Romans. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 16.——*Val. Max.* 8, c. 15.

APOTHĔŌSIS, a ceremony obſerved by the ancient nations of the world, by which they raiſed their kings, heroes, and great men, to the rank of deities. The nations of the eaſt were the firſt who paid divine honors to their great men, and the Romans followed their example, and not only deified the moſt prudent and humane of their emperors, but alſo the moſt cruel and profligate. Herodian has left us an account of the apotheoſis of a Roman emperor. After the body of the deceaſed was burnt, an ivory

image was laid on a couch for seven days, representing the emperor under the agonies of disease. The city was in sorrow, the senate visited it in mourning, and the physicians pronounced it every day in a more decaying state. When the death was announced, a young band of senators carried the couch and image to the Campus Martius, where it was deposited on an edifice in the form of a pyramid, where spices and combustible materials were thrown. After this the knights walked round the pile in solemn procession, and the images of the most illustrius Romans were drawn in state, and immediately the new emperor, with a torch, set fire to the pile, and was assisted by the surrounding multitude. Mean while an eagle was let fly from the middle of the pile, which was supposed to carry the soul of the deceased to heaven, where he was ranked among the gods. If the deified was a female, a peacock, and not an eagle, was sent from the flames.—The Greeks observed ceremonies much of the same nature.

Appia via, a celebrated road leading from Rome to Brundusium, through Capua. Appius Claudius made it as far as Capua, and it received its name from him. It was continued and finished by Gracchus, J. Cæsar, and Augustus. *Lucan.* 3, v. 285.—*Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* 2, v. 12.—*Mart.* 9, ep. 104.

Appiădes, a name given to these five deities, Venus, Pallas, Vesta, Concord, and Peace. A temple was erected to them near the Appiæ Aquæ, by the forum of J. Cæsar. *Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 452.

Appiānus, a Greek historian of Alexandria, who flourished A. D. 123. His universal history, which consisted of 24 books, was a series of history of all the nations that had been conquered by the Romans in the order of time; and in the composition, the writer displayed, with a style simple and unadorned, a great knowledge of military affairs, and described his battles in a masterly manner. This excellent history is greatly mutilated, and there is extant now only the account of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spanish wars, with those of Illyricum and the civil dissentions, with a fragment of the Celtic wars. The best editions are those of Tollius and Variorum, 2 vols. 8vo, Amst. 1670, and that of Schweigheuserus, 3 vols. 8vo. Lipsi. 1785. He was so eloquent that the emperor highly promoted him in the state. He wrote an universal history in 24 books, which begins from the time of the Trojan war, down to his own age. Few books of this valuable work are extant.

Appii forum, a little village not far from Rome, built by the consul Appius. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 5.

Appius, the prænomen of an illustrious family at Rome.——A censor of that name, A. U. C. 442. *Orat.* 1, *sat.* 6.

Appius Claudius, a decemvir who obtained his power by force and oppression. He attempted the virtue of Virginia, whom her father killed to preserve her chastity. This act of violence was the cause of a revolution in the state, and the ravisher was banished. *Liv.* 3, c. 33.——Claudius Cæcus, a Roman orator, who built the Appian way, and many aqueducts in Rome. When Pyrrhus, who was come to assist the Tarentines against Rome, demanded peace of the senators, Appius caused himself to be carried to the senate-house, and, by his authority, dissuaded them from granting a peace which would prove dishonourable to the Roman name. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 203.—*Cic. in Brut. & Tusc.* 4.——A Roman, who, when he heard that he had been proscribed by the triumvirs, divided his riches among his servants, and embarked with them for Sicily. In their passage the vessel was shipwrecked, and Appius alone saved his life. *Appian.* 4.——Claudius Crassus, a consul, who, with Sp. Naut. Rutulus, conquered the Celtiberians, and was defeated by Perseus king of Macedonia. *Liv.*——Claudius Pulcher, a grandson of Ap. Cl. Cæcus, consul in the age of Sylla, retired from grandeur to enjoy the pleasures of a private life.——Clausus, a general of the Sabines, who, upon being ill treated by his countrymen, retired to Rome with 5000 of his friends, and was admitted into the senate in the early ages of the republic. *Plut. in Poplic.*——Herdonius seized the Capitol with 4,000 exiles, A. U. C. 292, and was soon after overthrown. *Liv.* 3, c. 15.—*Flor.* 3, c. 19——Claudius Lentulus, a consul with M. Perpenna.—A dictator who conquered the Hernici.—The name of Appius was common in Rome, and particularly to many consuls whose history is not marked by any uncommon event.

Appŭla, an immodest woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 64.

Apries & Aprius, one of the kings of Egypt in the age of Cyrus, supposed to be the Pharaoh Hophra of scripture; he took Sidon, and lived in great prosperity till his subjects revolted to Amasis, by whom he was conquered and strangled. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159, &c.—*Diod.* 1.

Apsinthii, a people of Thrace; they received their name from a river called Apsinthus, which flowed through their territory. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Apsinus, an Athenian sophist in the 3d century, author of a work called *Præceptor de arte rhetorica.*

Apsus, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian sea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia. *Lucan.* 5, v. 461.

Aptĕra,

Aptĕra, an inland town of Crete. *Ptol.*

Apulĕia lex, was enacted by L. Apuleius the tribune, A. U. C. 652, for inflicting a punishment upon such as were guilty of raising seditions, or shewing violence in the city.——Varilia, a grand-daughter of Augustus, condemned of adultery with a certain Manlius, in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* c. 50.

Apulĕius, a learned man who studied at Carthage, Athens, and Rome, where he married a rich widow called Pudatilla, for which he was accused by some of her relations of using magical arts to win her heart. His apology was a masterly composition. In his youth, Apuleius had been very expensive; but he was, in a maturer age, more devoted to study, and learnt Latin without a master. The most famous of his works extant is the *golden ass*, in eleven books, an allegorical piece replete with morality. The best editions of Apuleius are the Delphin, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1688, and Prittæi, 8vo. Goudæ, 1650.

Apŭlia, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria. It was part of the ancient Magna Græcia, and generally divided into Apulia Daunia, and Apulia Peucetia. It was famous for its wools. Some suppose that it is called after Apulus, an ancient king of the country before the Trojan war. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 43.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2.—*Martial in Apoph.* 155.

Apuscidāmus, a lake of Africa. All bodies, however heavy, were said to swim on the surface of its waters. *Plin.* 32, c. 2.

Aquarius, one of the signs of the Zodiac, rising in January, and setting in February. Some suppose that Ganymede was changed into this sign. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 304.

Aquilaria, a place of Africa. *Cæs.* 2, *bell. civ.* 23.

Aquilēia and Aquilēgia, a town founded by a Roman colony, called, from its grandeur, *Roma secunda*, and situated at the north of the Adriatic sea, on the confines of Italy. The Romans built it chiefly to oppose the frequent incursions of the barbarians. The Roman emperors enlarged and beautified it, and often made it their residence. *Ital.* 8, v. 605.—*Martial.* 4, ep. 25.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Aquilius Niger, an historian mentioned by *Sueton. in Aug.* 11.——Marcus, a Roman consul who had the government of Asia Minor. *Justin.* 36, c. 4.——Sabinus, a lawyer of Rome, surnamed the Cato of his age. He was father to Aquilia Severa, whom Heliogabalus married.——Severus, a poet and historian in the age of Valentinian.

Aquillia & Aquilia, a patrician family at Rome, from which few illustrious men rose.

Aquĭlo, a wind blowing from the north. Its name is derived, according to some, from *Aquila*, on account of its keenness and velocity.

Aquilonia, a city of the Hirpini in Italy. *Liv.* 10, c. 38.

Aquinius, a poet of a moderate capacity. *Cic.* 5. *Tusc.*

Aquīnum, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born. *Strab.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 404.—*Juv.* 3, v. 319.

Aquitania, a country of Gaul, bounded on the west by Spain, north by the province of Lugdunum, south by the province called Gallia Narbonensis. Its inhabitants are called Aquitani. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.

Ara, a constellation, consisting of seven stars, near the tail of the scorpion. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 138.

Ara lugdunensis, a place at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone. *Juv.* 1, v. 44.

Arabarches, a vulgar person among the Egyptians, or perhaps an usual expression for the leaders of the Arabians, who resided in Rome. *Juv.* 1, v. 130. Some believe that Cicero, 2 *ep.* 17 *ad Attic.* alluded to Pompey under the name of Arabarches.

Arăbia, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs. It is generally divided into three different parts, Petræa, Deserta, and Felix. It is famous for its frankincense and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were formerly under their own chiefs, an uncivilized people, who paid adoration to the sun, moon, and even serpents, and who had their wives in common, and circumcised their children. The country has often been invaded, but never totally subdued. Alexander the great expressed his wish to place the seat of his empire in their territories. The soil is rocky and sandy, the inhabitants are scarce, the mountains rugged, and the country without water. In Arabia, whatever woman was convicted of adultery, was capitally punished. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3, & *Diod.* 1, & 2.—*Plin.* 12 & 14.—*Strab.* 16.—*Xenoph.*—*Tibull.* 2, el. 2.—*Curt.* 5, c. 1.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 57.——Also, the name of the wife of Egyptus. *Apollod.*

Arabĭcus sinus, a sea between Egypt and Arabia, different, according to some authors, from the Red Sea, which they suppose to be between Æthiopia and India, and the Arabian gulph further above, between Egypt and Arabia. It is about 40 days sail in length, and not half a day's in its most extensive breadth. *Plin.* 5, c. 11.—*Strab.*

Arăbis, Arabius, Arbis, an Indian river. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Arabs & Arăbus, a ſon of Apollo and Babylone, who firſt invented medicine, and taught it in Arabia, which is called after his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.

Aracca & Arecca, a city of Suſiana. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1.

Arachne, a woman of Colophon, daughter to Idmon a dyer. She was ſo ſkilful in working with the needle, that ſhe challenged Minerva, the goddeſs of the art, to a trial of ſkill. She repreſented on her work the amours of Jupiter with Europa, Antiope, Leda, Aſteria, Danae, Alcmena, &c. but though her piece was perfect and maſterly, ſhe was defeated by Minerva, and hanged herſelf in deſpair, and was changed into a ſpider by the goddeſs. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 1, &c.——A city of Theſſaly.

Arachosia, a city of Aſia, near the Maſſagetæ. It was built by Semiramis.—One of the Perſian provinces beyond the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Strab.* 11.

Arachōtæ & Arachōti, a people of India, who receive their name from the river Arachotus, which flows down from mount Caucaſus. *Dionyſ. Perieg. Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Arachthias, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis, falling into the bay of Ambracia. *Strab.* 7.

Aracillum, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

Aracosii, an Indian nation. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 4.

Aracynthus, a mountain of Acarnania. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 24.

Arădus, an iſland near Phœnicia, joined to the continent by a bridge. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Aræ, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sardinia, where the Romans and Africans ratified a treaty. It was upon them that Æneas loſt the greateſt part of his fleet; they are ſuppoſed to be thoſe iſlands which are commonly called Ægates. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 113.

Aræ Philænorum, a maritime city of Africa, on the borders of Cyrene. *Salluſt. Jug. bell.*

Arar, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Rhone, over which Cæſar's ſoldiers made a bridge in one day. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 1, c. 12. —*Silv.* 3, v. 452.

Arărus, a Scythian river flowing through Armenia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 48.

Arathyrea, a ſmall province of Achaia, afterwards called Aſophis, with a city of the ſame name. *Homer Il.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.

Arătus, a Greek poet of Cilicia, about 277 B. C. He was greatly eſteemed by Antigonus Gonatas king of Macedonia, at whoſe court he paſſed much of his time. He wrote a poem on aſtronomy, in which he gives an account of the ſituations, riſing and ſetting, number and motion of the ſtars; the work is without variety. He wrote beſides, hymns and epigrams, &c. and had among his interpreters and commentators many of the learned men of Greece whoſe works are loſt, beſides Cicero, Claudius, and Germanicus Cæſar, who, in their youth, or moments of relaxation, tranſlated the *phænomena* into Latin verſe. The beſt editions of Aratus are, Grotius' 4to. apud Raphaleng. 1600; and Oxon. 8vo. 1672. *Cic. de Nat. D.—Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 26.—— The ſon of Clinias & Ariſtodama, was born at Sicyon in Achaia, near the river Aſopus. When he was but ſeven years of age, his father, who held the government of Sicyon, was aſſaſſinated by Abantidas, who made himſelf abſolute. After ſome revolutions, the ſovereignty came into the hands of Nicocles, whom Aratus murdered, to reſtore his country to liberty. He was ſo jealous of tyrannical power, that he even deſtroyed a picture which was the repreſentation of a a tyrant. He joined the republic of Sicyon in the Achæan league, which he ſtrengthened, by making a treaty of alliance with the Corinthians, and with Ptolemy king of Egypt. He was choſen chief commander of the forces of the Achæans, and drove away the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth. He made war againſt the Spartans, but was conquered in a battle by their king Cleomenes. To repair the loſſes he had ſuſtained, he ſolicited the aſſiſtance of king Antigonus, and drove away Cleomenes from Sparta, who fled to Egypt, where he killed himſelf. The Ætolians ſoon after attacked the Achæans; and Aratus, to ſupport his character, was obliged to call to his aid, Philip, king of Macedonia. His friendſhip with this new ally did not long continue. Philip ſhewed himſelf cruel and oppreſſive; and put to death ſome of the nobleſt of the Achæans, and even ſeduced the wife of the ſon of Aratus. Aratus, who was now advanced in years, ſhowed his diſpleaſure by withdrawing himſelf from the ſociety and friendſhip of Philip. But this rupture was fatal. Philip dreaded the power and influence of Aratus, and therefore he cauſed him and his ſon to be poiſoned. Some days before his death, Aratus was obſerved to ſpit blood; and when apprized of it by his friends, he replied, "Such are the rewards which a connection with kings will produce." He was buried with great pomp, by his countrymen; and two ſolemn ſacrifices were annually made to him, the firſt on the day that he deliver-

ed Sicyon from tyranny, and the ſecond on the day of his birth. During thoſe ſacrifices, which were called *Arateia*, the prieſts wore a ribbon beſpangled with white and purple ſpots, and the public ſchool-maſter walked in proceſſion at the head of his ſcholars, and was always accompanied by the richeſt and moſt eminent ſenators, adorned with garlands. Aratus died in the 62d year of his age, B. C. 213. He wrote a hiſtory of the Achæan league, much commended by Polybius. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 8.—*Cic. de Offic.* 2, c. 23.—*Strab.* 14. *Liv.* 27, c. 31.—*Polyb.* 2.

Araxes, a celebrated river which ſeparates Armenia from Media, and falls into the Caſpian ſea. *Lucan.* 1, v. 19, l. 7, v. 188.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 728.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 202, &c.——Another which falls into the Euphrates.—Another in Europe, now called Volga.

Arbaces, a Mede who revolted with Beleſis againſt Sardanapalus, and founded the empire of Media upon the ruins of the Aſſyrian power, 820 years before the Chriſtian era. He reigned above 50 years, and was famous for the greatneſs of his undertakings, as well as for his valor. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.

Arbĕla, a town of Perſia, on the river Lycus, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander and Darius, the 2d of October, B. C. 331. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex.*

Arbĕla, a town of Sicily, whoſe inhabitants were very credulous.

Arbis, a river on the weſtern boundaries of India. *Strab.*

Arbocăla, a city taken by Annibal as he marched againſt Rome.

Arbuscŭla, an actreſs on the Roman ſtage, who laughed at the hiſſes of the populace, while ſhe received the applauſes of the knights. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 77.

Arcădia, an inland country of Peloponneſus, ſurrounded on every ſide by land. ſituate between Achaia, Meſſenia, Elis and Argolis. It received its name from Arcas ſon of Jupiter, and was anciently called Drymodes, on account of the great number of *oaks* (δρυς) it produced, and afterwards called Pelaſgia. The country has been much celebrated by the poets, and was famous for its mountains. The inhabitants were for the moſt part all ſhepherds, who lived upon acorns, were ſkilful warriors, and able muſicians. They thought themſelves more ancient than the moon. Pan the god of ſhepherds chiefly lived among them.—Ariſtotle 4, *de met.* ſays, that the wine of Arcadia, when placed in a goat's ſkin, near a fire, will become chalky, and at laſt be turned into ſalt. *Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 4, c. 6. —*Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Athen.* 14.——A fortified village of Zacynthus.

Arcadius, elder ſon of Theodoſius the Great, ſucceeded his father A. D. 395. Under him the Roman power was divided into the eaſtern and weſtern empire. He made the eaſtern empire his choice, and fixed his reſidence at Conſtantinople; while his brother Honorius was made emperor of the weſt, and lived in Rome. After this ſeparation of the Roman empire, the two powers looked upon one another with indifference; and ſoon after, their indifference was changed into jealouſy, and contributed to haſten their mutual ruin. In the reign of Arcadius, Alaricus attacked the weſtern empire, and plundered Rome. Arcadius married Eudoxia, a bold ambitious woman; and died in the 31ſt year of his age, after a reign of 13 years, in which he bore the character of an effeminate prince, who ſuffered himſelf to be governed by favorites, and who abandoned his ſubjects to the tyranny of miniſters, while he loſt himſelf in the pleaſures of a voluptuous court.

Arcānum, a villa of Cicero's, near the Minturni. *Cic.* 7. *ep. ad Att.* 10.

Arcas, a ſon of Jupiter and Caliſto. He nearly killed his mother, whom Juno had changed into a bear. He reigned in Pelaſgia, which from him was called Arcadia, and taught his ſubjects agriculture and the art of ſpinning wool. After his death, Jupiter made him a conſtellation, with his mother. As he was one day hunting, he met a wood nymph, who begged his aſſiſtance, becauſe the tree over which ſhe preſided, and on whoſe preſervation her life depended, was going to be carried away by the impetuous torrent of a river. Arcas changed the courſe of the waters, and preſerved the tree, and married the nymph, by whom he had three ſons, Azan, Aphidas and Elatus, among whom he divided his kingdom. The deſcendants of Azan planted colonies in Phrygia. Aphidas received for his ſhare, Tegea, which on that account has been called the inheritance of Aphidas; and Elatus became maſter of mount Cylene, and ſome time after paſſed into Phocis. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 155 & 176.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Strab.* 8.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 470.

Arcena, a town of Phœnicia, where Alexander Severus was born.

Arcens, a Sicilian, who permitted his ſon to accompany Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 581, &c.

Arcesilăus, ſon of Battus, king of Cyrene, was driven from his kingdom in a ſedition, and died B. C. 575. The ſecond of that name, died B. C. 550. *Polyæn.* 8,

8. 41.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 159.——One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Meſopotamia at the general diviſion of the provinces after the king's death.—A chief of Catana, which he betrayed to Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.——A philoſopher of Pitane in Æolia, diſciple of Polemon. He viſited Sardes and Athens, and was the founder of the middle academy, as Socrates founded the ancient, and Carneades the new one. He pretended to know nothing, and accuſed others of the ſame ignorance. He acquired many pupils in the character of teacher; but ſome of them left him for Epicurus, though no Epicurean came to him; which gave him occaſion to ſay, that it is eaſy to make an eunuch of a man, but impoſſible to make a man of an eunuch. He was very fond of Homer, and generally divided his time among the pleaſures of philoſophy, love, reading, and the table. He died in his 75th year, B. C. 241, or 300 according to ſome. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Perſius* 3, v. 78.—*Cic. de Finib.*——A painter. *Pauſ.*——A comic and elegiac poet.

ARCĔSIUS, ſon of Jupiter, ſaid to be father to Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 144.

ARCHÆA, a city of Æolia.

ARCHÆĂNAX of Mitylene, was intimate with Piſiſtratus tyrant of Athens. He fortified Sigæum with a wall from the ruins of ancient Troy. *Strab.* 13.

ARCHÆATĬDAS, a country of Peloponneſus. *Polyb.*

ARCHĂGĂTHUS, ſon of Archagathus, was ſlain in Africa by his ſoldiers, B. C. 285. He killed his grandfather Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 20.—*Juſtin.* 22, c. 5, &c. ſays, that he was put to death by Archeſilaus.—A phyſician at Rome, B. C. 219.

ARCHANDER, father-in-law to Danaus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 98.

ARCHANDROS, a town of Egypt.

ARCHE, one of the Muſes, according to Cicero.

ARCHEGETES, a ſirname of Hercules.

ARCHELĂUS, a name common to ſome Kings of Cappadocia. One of them was conquered by Sylla, for aſſiſting Mithridates.——A perſon of that name married Berenice, and made himſelf king of Egypt; a dignity he enjoyed only ſix months, as he was killed by the ſoldiers of Gabinius, B. C. 56. He had been made prieſt of Comana by Pompey. His grandſon was made king of Cappadocia by Antony, when he aſſiſted at Actium, and maintained his independence under Auguſtus, till Tiberius perfidiouſly deſtroyed him.——A king of Macedonia, ſucceeded his father Perdiccas the ſecond; as he was but a natural child, he killed the legitimate heirs, to gain the kingdom. He proved himſelf to be a great monarch; but he was at laſt killed by one of his favorites, becauſe he had promiſed him his daughter in marriage, and given her to another, after a reign of 23 years. He patronized the poet Euripides. *Diod.* 14.—*Juſtin* 7, c. 4.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, 8, 12, 14.——A king of the Jews, ſirnamed Herod. He married Glaphyre, daughter of Archelaus king of Macedonia, and widow of his brother Alexander. Cæſar baniſhed him, for his cruelties, to Vienna, where he died. *Dio.*——A king of Lacedæmon, ſon of Ageſilaus. He reigned 42 years with Charilaus, of the other branch of the family. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——A general of Antigonus the younger, appointed governor of the Acrocorinth, with the philoſopher Perſæus. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 5.——A celebrated general of Mithridates, againſt Sylla. *Id.* 8, c. 9.——A philoſopher of Athens or Meſſenia, ſon of Apollodorus, and ſucceſſor to Anaxagoras. He was preceptor to Socrates, and was called Phyſicus. He ſuppoſed that heat and cold were the principles of all things. He firſt diſcovered the voice to be propagated by the vibration of the air. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5.—*Diog. in vitâ. Auguſtin de civ. Dei.* 8.——A man ſet over Suſa by Alexander, with a garriſon of 3000 men. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——A Greek philoſopher, who wrote a hiſtory of animals, and maintained that goats breathed not through the noſtrils, but through the ears. *Plin.* 8, c. 50.——A ſon of Electryon and Anaxo. *Apollod.* 2.——A Greek poet, who wrote epigrams. *Varro. de R. R.*——A ſculptor of Priene, in the age of Claudius. He made an apotheoſis of Homer, a piece of ſculpture highly admired, and ſaid to have been diſcovered under ground A. D. 1658.——A writer of Thrace.

ARCHEMĂCHUS, a Greek writer, who publiſhed an hiſtory of Eubœa. *Athen.* 6.——A ſon of Hercules——of Priam, *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

ARCHEMŌRUS, or Opheltes, ſon of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa, in Thrace, by Eurydice, was brought up by Hypſipyle, queen of Lemnos, who had fled to Thrace, and was employed as a nurſe in the king's family. Hypſipyle was met by the army of Adraſtus, who was going againſt Thrace; and ſhe was forced to ſhew them a fountain where they might quench their thirſt. To do this more expeditiouſly, ſhe put down the child on the graſs, and at her return found him killed by a ſerpent. The Greeks were ſo afflicted at this misfortune, that they inſtituted games in honor of Archemorus, which were called Nemæan, and king Adraſtus inliſted among the combatants, and was victorious. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.—*Stat. Theb.* 6.

Archepŏlis, a man in Alexander's army who conſpired againſt the king with Dymnus. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Archeptolĕmus, ſon of Iphitus, king of Elis, went to the Trojan war, and fought againſt the Greeks. As he was fighting near Hector, he was killed by Ajax ſon of Telamon. It is ſaid that he re-eſtabliſhed the Olympic games. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 128.

Archestrătus, a tragic poet, whoſe pieces were acted during the Peloponneſian war. *Plut. in Ariſt.*——A man ſo ſmall and lean, that he could be placed in a diſh without filling it, though it contained no more than an obolus.—A follower of Epicurus, who wrote a poem in commendation of gluttony.

Archetīmus, the firſt philoſophical writer in the age of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *Diog.*

Archetius, a Rutulian, killed by the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 459.

Archia, one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus. *Hygin.* fab. 143.

Archias, a Corinthian, deſcended from Hercules. He founded Syracuſe, B. C. 732. Being told by an oracle to make choice of health or riches, he choſe the latter. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.——A poet of Antioch, intimate with the Luculli. He obtained the rank and name of a Roman citizen by the means of Cicero, who defended him in an elegant oration, when his enemies had diſputed his privileges of citizen of Rome. He wrote a poem on the Cimbrian war, and began another concerning Cicero's conſulſhip, which are now loſt. Some of his epigrams are preſerved in the Anthologia. *Cic. pro Arch.*——A Polemarch of Thebes, aſſaſſinated in the conſpiracy of Pelopidas, which he could have prevented, if he had not deferred to the morrow, the reading of a letter which he had received from Archias the Athenian high-prieſt, and which gave him information of his danger. *Plut. in Pelop.*——A high prieſt of Athens, contemporary and intimate with the Polemarch of the ſame name. *Id. ibid.*——A Theban taken in the act of adultery, and puniſhed according to the law, and tied to a poſt in the public place, for which puniſhment he aboliſhed the Oligarchy. *Ariſtot.*

Archibiădes, a philoſopher of Athens, very inimical to the views and meaſures of Phocion. *Plut. in Phoc.*——An ambaſſador of Byzantium, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 44.

Archibius, the ſon of the geographer Ptolemy.

Archidamia, a prieſteſs of Ceres, who, on account of her affection for Ariſtomenes, reſtored him to liberty, when he had been taken priſoner by her female attendants at the celebration of their feſtivals. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 17.——A daughter of Cleadas, who, upon hearing that her countrymen, the Spartans, were debating whether they ſhould ſend away their women, againſt the hoſtile approach of Pyrrhus, ſeized a ſword, and ran to the ſenate houſe, exclaiming that the women were as able to fight as the men. Upon this the decree was repealed. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Polyæn.* 8, c. 8.

Archidămus, ſon of Theopompus, king of Sparta, died before his father. *Pauſ.*—Another king of Sparta, ſon of Anaxidamus, ſucceeded by Agaſicles.——Another, ſon of Ageſilaus, of the family of the Proclidæ.——Another, grandſon of Leotychidas, by his ſon Zeuxidamus. He ſucceeded his grandfather, and reigned in conjunction with Pliſtoanax. He conquered the Argives and Arcadians, and privately aſſiſted the Phocians in plundering the temple of Delphi. He was called to the aid of Tarentum againſt the Romans, and killed there in a battle, after a reign of 33 years. *Diod.* 16.—*Xenoph.*——Another, ſon of Eudamidas.——Another, who conquered the Helots, after a violent earthquake. *Diod.* 11.——A ſon of Ageſilaus, who led the Spartan auxiliaries to Cleombrotus at the battle of Leuctra, and was killed in a battle againſt the Lucanians, B. C. 338.——A ſon of Xenius Theopompus. *Pauſ.*

Archidas, a tyrant of Athens, killed by his troops.

Archidemus, a Stoic philoſopher, who willingly exiled himſelf among the Parthians. *Plut. de exil.*

Archidēus, a ſon of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 4.

Archidium, a city of Crete, named after Archidius, ſon of Tegeates. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.

Archigallus, the chief of the prieſts of Cybele.

Archigĕnes, a phyſician, born at Apamea, in Syria. He lived in the reign of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and died in the 73d year of his age. He wrote a treatiſe on adorning the hair, as alſo ten books on fevers. *Juv.* 6, v. 235.

Archilŏchus, a poet of Paros, who wrote elegies, ſatyrs, odes, and epigrams, and was the firſt who introduced iambics in his verſes. He had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, and had received promiſes of marriage; but the father gave her to another, ſuperior to the poet in rank and fortune; upon which Archilochus wrote ſuch a bitter ſatyr, that Lycambes hanged himſelf in a fit of deſpair. The Spartans condemned his verſes on account of their petulance, and baniſhed him. He floriſhed 685 B. C. and it is ſaid that he was aſſaſſinated. Some fragments of his poetry remain, which diſplay

vigor and animation, boldneſs and vehemence in the higheſt degree; from which reaſon, perhaps Cicero calls virulent edicts, *Archilochia edicta*. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 12.—*Horat. art. poet.* v. 79.—*Athen.* 1, 2, &c.——A ſon of Neſtor, killed by Memnon in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2——A Greek hiſtorian, who wrote a chronological table, and other works.

ARCHIMĒDES, a famous geometrician of Syracuſe, who invented a machine of glaſs that faithfully repreſented the motion of all the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman conſul, beſieged Syracuſe, Archimedes conſtructed machines which ſuddenly raiſed up in the air the ſhips of the enemy from the bay before the city, and then let them fall with ſuch violence into the water that they ſunk. He ſet them alſo on fire with his burning glaſſes. When the town was taken, the Roman general gave ſtrict orders to his ſoldiers not to hurt Archimedes, and even offered a reward to him who brought him alive and ſafe into his preſence. All theſe precautions were uſeleſs: he was ſo deeply engaged in ſolving a problem, that he was even ignorant that the enemy were in poſſeſſion of the town; and a ſoldier, without knowing who he was, killed him, becauſe he refuſed to follow him, B. C. 212. Marcellus raiſed a monument over him, and placed upon it a cylinder and a ſphere; but the place remained long unknown, till Cicero, during his queſtorſhip in Sicily, found it near one of the gates of Syracuſe, ſurrounded with thorns and prickles. Some ſuppoſe that Archimedes raiſed the ſite of the towns and villages of Egypt, and began thoſe mounds of earth by means of which communication is kept from town to town during the inundations of the Nile. The ſtory of his burning glaſſes had always appeared fabulous to ſome of the moderns, till the experiments of Buffon demonſtrated it beyond contradiction. The manner in which he diſcovered how much braſs a goldſmith had mixed with gold in making a golden crown for the king, is well known to every modern hydroſtatic, as well as the pumping ſcrew which ſtill bears his name. Among the wild ſchemes of Archimedes, is his ſaying, that, by means of his machines, he could move the earth with eaſe, if placed on a fixed ſpot near it. Many of his works are extant, eſpecially treatiſes *de ſphæra & cylindro, circuli dimenſio, de lineis ſpiralibus, de quadratura paraboles, de numero arenæ*, &c. The beſt edition of which is that of David Rivaltius, fol. Paris, 1615 *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 25. *De Nat. D.* 2, c. 34.—*Liv.* 24, c. 34.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10.—*Vitruv.* 9, c. 3.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.

ARCHĪNUS, a man who, when he was appointed to diſtribute new arms among the populace of Argos, raiſed a mercenary band, and made himſelf abſolute. *Polyæn.* 3, c. 8.——A rhetorician of Athens.

ARCHIPELĂGUS, a part of a ſea where a great number of iſlands are interſperſed, ſuch as that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Aſia Minor, and is generally called Mare Ægeum.

ARCHIPŎLIS, a ſoldier who conſpired againſt Alexander with Dymnus. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

ARCHIPPE, a city of the Marſi, deſtroyed by an earthquake, and loſt in the lake of Fucinus. *Plin.* 3, c. 19.

ARCHIPPUS, a king of Italy, from whom perhaps the town of Archippe received its name. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 752.——A philoſopher of Thebes, pupil to Pythagoras.—— An archon at Athens.——A comic poet of Athens, of whoſe 8 comedies only one obtained the prize.——A philoſopher in the age of Trajan.

ARCHĪTIS, a name of Venus, worſhipped on mount Libanus.

ARCHON, one of Alexander's generals, who received the provinces of Babylon, at the general diviſion after the king's death. *Diod.* 18.

ARCHONTES, the name of the chief magiſtrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were choſen but ſuch as were deſcended from anceſtors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations; they were alſo to be without deformity in all the parts and members of their body, and were obliged to produce teſtimonies of their dutiful behavior to their parents, of the ſervices they had rendered their country, and the competency of their fortune to ſupport their dignity. They took a ſolemn oath, that they would obſerve the laws, adminiſter juſtice with impartiality, and never ſuffer themſelves to be corrupted. If they ever received bribes, they were compelled by the laws to dedicate to the god of Delphi, a ſtatue of gold, of equal weight with their body. They all had the power of puniſhing malefactors with death. The chief among them was called *Archon*, the year took its denomination from him; he determined all cauſes between man and wife, and took care of legacies and wills; he provided for orphans, protected the injured, and puniſhed drunkenneſs with uncommon ſeverity. If he ſuffered himſelf to be intoxicated during the time of his office, the miſdemeanor was puniſhed with death. The ſecond of the archons was called *Baſileus*; it was his office to keep good order, and to remove all cauſes of quarrel in the families of thoſe who were dedicated to the ſervice of the gods. The profane and the impious were brought before his tribunal; and he offered

public ſacrifices for the good of the ſtate. He aſſiſted at the celebration of the Eleuſinian feſtivals, and other religious ceremonies. His wife was to be related to the whole people of Athens, and of a pure and unſullied life. He had a vote among the Areopagites, but was obliged to ſit among them without his crown. The *Polemarch* was another archon of inferior dignity. He had the care of all foreigners, and provided a ſufficient maintenance, from the public treaſury, for the families of thoſe who had loſt their lives in the defence of their country. Theſe three chief archons generally choſe each of them two perſons of reſpectable character, and of an advanced age, whoſe counſels and advice might aſſiſt and ſupport them in their public capacity. The ſix other archons were indiſtinctly called *Theſmothetæ*, and received complaints againſt perſons accuſed of impiety, bribery, and ill behavior. They ſettled all diſputes between the citizens, redreſſed the wrongs of ſtrangers, and forbade any laws to be enforced, but ſuch as were conducive to the ſafety of the ſtate. Theſe officers of ſtate were choſen after the death of king Codrus; their power was originally for life, but afterwards it was limited to 10 years, and at laſt to one year. After ſome time, the qualifications which were required to be an archon were not ſtrictly obſerved. Adrian, before he was elected emperor of Rome, was made archon at Athens, though a foreigner; and the ſame honors were conferred upon Plutarch. The perpetual archons, after the death of Codrus, were Medon, whoſe office began B. C. 1070; Acaſtus, 1050; Archippus, 1014; Theriſippus, 995; Phorbas, 954; Megacles, 923; Diognetus, 893; Pherecles, 865; Ariphron, 846; Theſpieus, 826; Agameſtor, 799; Æſchylus, 778; Alcmæon, 756; after whoſe death the archons were decennial, the firſt of whom was Charops, who began 753; Æſimedes, 744; Clidicus, 734; Hippomenes, 724; Leocrates, 714; Apſander, 704; Eryxias, 694; after whom the office became annual, and of theſe annual archons Creon was the firſt. *Ariſtoph. in Nub. & Avib.—Plut. Sympoſ.* 1. —*Demoſth.—Pollux.—Lyſias.*

ARCHĬLUS THURIUS, a general of Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

ARCHĪTAS, a muſician of Mitylene, who wrote a treatiſe on agriculture. *Diog.*——The ſon of Heſtiæus of Tarentum, was a follower of the Pythagorean philoſophy, and an able aſtronomer and geometrician. He redeemed his maſter, Plato, from the hands of the tyrant Dionyſius, and for his virtues, he was ſeven times choſen, by his fellow citizens, governor of Tarentum. He invented ſome mathematical inſtruments, and made a wooden pigeon which could fly. He periſhed in a ſhipwreck, about 394 years before the Chriſtian era. He is alſo the reputed inventor of the ſcrew and the pulley. A fragment of his writings has been preſerved by Porphyry. *Horat.* 1, od. 28.—*Cic.* 3, *de Orat* —*Diog. in vit.*

ARCĬTĔNENS, an epithet applied to Apollo, from his bearing a *bow*, with which, as ſoon as born, he deſtroyed the ſerpent Python. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 75.

ARCTĪNUS, a Mileſian poet, ſaid to be pupil to Homer. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

ARCTOPHŸLAX, a ſtar near the great bear, called alſo Bootes. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

ARCTOS, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monſters.——Two celeſtial conſtellations near the north pole, commonly called Urſa Major and Minor, ſuppoſed to be Arcas and his mother, who were made conſtellations. *Virg. G.* 1.—*Aratus.—Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 107.

ARCTŪRUS, a ſtar near the tail of the great bear, whoſe riſing and ſetting was generally ſuppoſed to portend great tempeſts. *Horat.* 3, od. 1. The name is derived from its ſituation, ἀρκτος *urſus*, οὐρὰ *cauda*. It riſes now about the beginning of October, and Pliny tells us it roſe in his age on the 12th, and, according to Columella, on the 5th of September.

ARDĂLUS, a ſon of Vulcan, ſaid to have been the firſt who invented the pipe. He gave it to the Muſes, who on that account have been called *Ardalides*, and *Ardaliotides*. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 31.

ARDANIA, a country of Egypt. *Strab.*

ARDAXĀNUS, a ſmall river of Illyricum *Polyb.*

ARDEA, formerly Ardua, a town of Latium, built by Danae, or according to ſome, by a ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe. It was the capital of the Rutuli. Some ſoldiers ſet it on fire, and the inhabitants publicly reported, that their city had been changed into a bird, called by the Latins *Ardea*. It was rebuilt, and it became a rich and magnificent city, whoſe enmity to Rome rendered it famous. Tarquin the Proud was preſſing it with a ſiege, when his ſon raviſhed Lucretia. *C. Nep. in Attic.* 14. —*Liv.* 1, c. 57. l. 3, c. 71. l. 4, c. 9, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 412.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 573.—*Strab.* 5.

ARDERICCA, a ſmall town on the Euphrates, north of Babylon.

ARDIÆI, a town of Illyricum, whoſe capital was called Ardia. *Strab.* 7.

ARDONEA, a town of Apulia. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

ARDUA, an ancient name of Ardea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 411.

ARDUENNA, a large foreſt of Gaul, in the time of J. Cæſar, which extended 50 miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii.

Nervii. *Tacit.* 8. *Ann.* c. 42.—*Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 29.

ARDUINE, the goddeſs of hunting among the Gauls.

ARDYENSES, a nation near the Rhone, *Polyb.* 3.

ARDYS, a ſon of Gyges, king of Lydia, who reigned 49 years, took Priene, and made war againſt Miletus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15.

ARCACIDÆ, a nation of Numidia. *Polyb.*

AREAS, a general choſen by the Greeks againſt Ætolia. *Juſtin.* 24, c. 1.

AREGONIS, the mother of Mopſus by Ampyx. *Orph. in Argon.*

ARELĂTUM, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

ARELLIUS, a celebrated painter of Rome, in the age of Auguſtus. He painted the goddeſſes in the form of his miſtreſſes. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.——A miſer in *Horat.*

AREMORĬCA, a part of Gaul, which afterwards received the name of Aquitania. *Plin.* 4.

ARĒNA & Arene, a city of Meſſenia, in Peloponneſus. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ARENĂCUM, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 5, c. 20.

AREOPAGĪTÆ, the judges of the Areopagus, a ſeat of juſtice on a ſmall eminence near Athens, whoſe name is derived from ἄρεως πάγος, *the hill of Mars*, becauſe Mars was the firſt who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had offered violence to his daughter Alcippe. Some ſay that the place receives the name of Areopagus, becauſe the Amazons pitched their camp there, and offered ſacrifices to their progenitor Mars, when they beſieged Athens; and others maintain, that the name was given to the place, becauſe Mars is the god of bloodſhed, war and murder, which were generally puniſhed by that court. The time in which this celebrated ſeat of juſtice was inſtituted, is unknown. Some ſuppoſe that Cecrops, the founder of Athens, firſt eſtabliſhed it, while others give the credit of it to Cranaus, and others to Solon. The number of judges that compoſed this auguſt aſſembly, is not known. They have been limited by ſome to 9, to 31, to 51, and ſometimes to a greater number. The moſt worthy and religious of the Athenians were admitted as members, and ſuch archons as had diſcharged their duty with care and faithfulneſs. In the latter ages of the republic, this obſervance was often violated, and we find ſome of their members of looſe and debauched morals. If any of them was convicted of immorality, if they were ſeen ſitting at a tavern, or had uſed any indecent language, they were immediately expelled from the aſſembly, and held in the greateſt diſgrace, though the dignity of a judge of the Areopagus always was for life. The Areopagites took cognizance of murders, impiety, and immoral behavior, and particularly of idleneſs, which they deemed the cauſe of all vice. They watched over the laws, and they had the management of the public treaſury; they had the liberty of rewarding the virtuous, and of inflicting ſevere puniſhment upon ſuch as blaſphemed againſt the gods, or ſlighted the celebration of the holy myſteries. They always ſat in the open air, becauſe they took cognizance of murder; and by their laws, it was not permited for the murderer and his accuſer to be both under the ſame roof. This cuſtom alſo might originate becauſe the perſons of the judges were ſacred, and they were afraid of contracting pollution by converſing in the ſame houſe with men who had been guilty of ſhedding innocent blood. They always heard cauſes and paſſed ſentence in the night, that they might not be prepoſſeſſed in favor of the plaintiff or of the defendant by ſeeing them. Whatever cauſes were pleaded before them, were to be diveſted of all oratory and fine ſpeaking, leſt eloquence ſhould charm their ears, and corrupt their judgement. Hence aroſe the moſt juſt and moſt impartial deciſions, and their ſentence was deemed ſacred and inviolable, and the plaintiff and defendant were equally convinced of its juſtice. The Areopagites generally ſat on the 27th, 28th, and 29th day of every month. Their authority continued in its original ſtate, till Pericles, who was refuſed admittance among them, reſolved to leſſen their conſequence, and deſtroy their power. From that time the morals of the Athenians were corrupted, and the Areopagites were no longer conſpicuous for their virtue and juſtice; and when they cenſured the debaucheries of Demetrius, one of the family of Phalereus, he plainly told them, that if they wiſhed to make a reform in Athens, they muſt begin at home.

AREOPĂGUS, a hill in the neighbourhood of Athens. *Vid.* Areopagitæ.

ARESTÆ, a people of India, conquered by Alexander. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 8.

ARESTHANAS, a countryman, whoſe goat ſuckled Æſculapius, when expoſed by his mother. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.

ARESTORĬDES, a patronymic given to the hundred-eyed Argus, a ſon of Areſtor. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 584.

ARĒTA, the mother of Ariſtippus the philoſopher. *Laert.* 2.——A daughter of Dionyſius, who married Dion. She was thrown into the ſea. *Plut. in Dion.*——A female philoſopher of Cyrene, B. C. 377.——A daughter of Rhexenor, deſcended from Neptune, who married her uncle Alcinous, by whom ſhe had Nauſicaa. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 8.—*Apollod.* 1.

ARETÆUS, a phyſician of Cappadocia, very inquiſitive after the operations of nature. His treatiſe on agues has been much admired. The beſt edition of his works which are extant, is that of Boerhaave, L. Bat. fol. 1735.

ARETAPHĪLA, the wife of Melanippus, a prieſt of Cyrene. Nicocrates murdered her huſband to marry her. She, however, was ſo attached to Melanippus, that ſhe endeavoured to poiſon Nicocrates, and at laſt cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated by his brother Lyſander, whom ſhe married. Lyſander proved as cruel as his brother, upon which Aretaphila ordered him to be thrown into the ſea. After this ſhe retired to a private ſtation. *Plut. de Virtut. Mulier.*—*Polyæn.* 8, c. 38.

ARETĂLES, a Cnidian, who wrote an hiſtory of Macedonia, beſides a treatiſe on iſlands. *Plut.*

ARĒTE. *Vid.* Areta.

ARĒTES, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 4, c. 15.

ARETHŪSA, a nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants. As ſhe returned one day from hunting, ſhe ſat near the Alpheus, and bathed in the ſtream. The god of the river was enamoured of her, and he purſued her over the mountains and all the country, when Arethuſa, ready to ſink under fatigue, implored Diana, who changed her into a fountain. The Alpheus immediately mingled his ſtreams with hers, and Diana opened a ſecret paſſage under the earth and under the ſea, where the waters of Arethuſa diſappeared, and roſe in the iſland of Ortygia, near Syracuſe, in Sicily. The river Alpheus followed her alſo under the ſea, and roſe alſo in Ortygia; ſo that, as mythologiſts relate, whatever is thrown into the Alpheus, in Elis, riſes again, after ſome time, in the fountain Arethuſa near Syracuſe. *Vid. Alpheus.*—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10. —*Athen.* 7.——*Pauſ.*—One of the Heſperides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A daughter of Herileus, mother of Abas, by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Hygin.* fab. 181.——A lake of Upper Armenia, near the fountains of the Tigris. Nothing can ſink under its waters, *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

ARETĪNUM, a Roman colony in Etruria. *Ital.* 5, v. 123.

ARETUS, a ſon of Neſtor and Anaxibia. *Homer. Od.* 3.——A Trojan againſt the Greeks. He was killed by Automedon. *Homer. Il.* 17.——A famous warrior, whoſe only weapon was an iron club. He was treacherouſly killed by Lycurgus, king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 11.

AREUS, a king of Sparta, preferred in the ſucceſſion to Cleonymus, brother of Acrotatus, who had made an alliance with Pyrrhus. He aſſiſted Athens when Antigonus beſieged it, and died at Corinth. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 6.—*Plut.*——A king of Sparta, who ſucceeded his father Acrotatus 2d, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Leonidas, ſon of Cleonymus.——A philoſopher of Alexandria, intimate with Auguſtus. *Sueton.* ——A poet of Laconia.——An orator mentioned by *Quintil.*

ARGÆUS & ARGĒUS, a ſon of Apollo and Cyrene. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 7.——A ſon of Perdiccas, who ſucceeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 1.—— A mountain of Cappadocia, covered with perpetual ſnows, at the bottom of which is the capital of the country called Mazara. *Claudian.*——A ſon of Ptolemy, killed by his brother. *Pauſ.* 1.——A ſon of Lycymnius. *Apollod.* 2.

ARGĂLUS, a king of Sparta, ſon of Amyclas *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.

ARGATHŎNA, a huntreſs of Cios in Bithynia, whom Rheſus married before he went to the Trojan war. When ſhe heard of his death, ſhe died in deſpair. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 36.

ARGATHŌNIUS, a king of Tarteſſus, who, according to *Plin.* 7, c. 48, lived 120 years, and 300 according to *Ital.* 3, v. 396.

ARGE, a beautiful huntreſs, changed into a ſtag by Apollo. *Hygin.* fab. 205.——One of the Cyclops. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Theſpius, by whom Hercules had two ſons. *Apollod.* 2.——A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. *Apollod.* 1.

ARGEA, a place at Rome, where certain Argives were buried.

ARGÆĀTHÆ, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

ARGENNUM, a promontory of Ionia.

ARGES, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who had only one eye in his forehead. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

ARGESTRĂTUS, a king of Lacedæmon, who reigned 35 years.

ARGĒUS, a ſon of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who obtained the kingdom when Amyntas was depoſed by the Illyrians. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 2.

ARGI *(plur. maſc.) Vid.* Argos.

ARGIA, daughter of Adraſtus, married Polynices, whom ſhe loved with uncommon tenderneſs. When he was killed in the war, ſhe buried his body in the night, againſt the poſitive orders of Creon, for which pious action ſhe was puniſhed with death. Theſeus revenged her death by killing Creon. *Hygin.* fab. 69 & 72.—*Stat. Theb.* 12. [*Vid. Antigone & Creon.*]——A country of Peloponneſus, called alſo Argolis, of which Argos was the capital.—One of the Oceanides, *Hygin. præf.*—The wife of Inachus, and mother of Io. *Id.* fab. 145.——The mother of Argus, by Polybus. *Id.* fab. 145.——A daughter of Auteſion,

Auteſion, who married Ariſtodemus, by whom ſhe had two ſons, Euryſthenes, and Procles. *Apollod.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.

ARGIAS, a man who founded Chalcedon, A. U. C. 148.

ARGILĔTUM, a place at Rome, near the Palatium, where the tradeſmen generally kept their ſhops. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 355.—*Martial.* 1, ep. 4.

ARGILIUS, a favorite youth of Pauſanias, who revealed his maſter's correſpondence with the Perſian king to the Ephori. *C. Nep. in Pauſ.*

ARGILLUS, a mountain of Egypt, near the Nile.

ARGĪLUS, a town of Thrace, near the Strymon, built by a colony of Andrians. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 103.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 115.

ARGINŪSÆ, three ſmall iſlands near the continent between Mitylene and Methymna, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was conquered by Conon the Athenian. *Strab.* 13.

ARGIŎPE, a nymph of mount Parnaſſus.

ARGIPHONTES, a ſirname given to Mercury, becauſe he *killed* the hundred-eyed *Argus*, by order of Jupiter.

ARGIPPEI, a nation among the Sauromatians, born bald, and with flat noſes. They live upon trees. *Herodot.* 4, c. 23.

ARGIVA, a ſirname of Juno, worſhipped at Argos. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 547.

ARGĪVI, the inhabitants of the city of Argos and the neighbouring country. The word is indiſcriminately applied by the poets to all the inhabitants of Greece.

ARGIUS, a ſteward of Galba, who privately interred the body of his maſter in his gardens. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 49.

ARGO, the name of the famous ſhip which carried Jaſon and his 54 companions to Colchis, when they reſolved to recover the golden fleece. The derivation of the word Argo has been often diſputed. Some derive it from Argus, the perſon who firſt propoſed the expedition, and who built the ſhip. Others maintain that it was built at Argos, whence its name. Cicero *Tuſc.* 1, c. 20, calls it Argo, becauſe it carried Grecians, commonly called Argives. Diod. 4, derives the word from ἀργὸς, which ſignifies *ſwift*. Ptolemy ſays, but falſely, that Hercules built the ſhip, and called it Argo, after a ſon of Jaſon, who bore the ſame name. The ſhip Argo had 50 oars. According to many authors, ſhe had a beam on her prow, cut in the foreſt of Dodona by Minerva, which had the power of giving oracles to the Argonauts. This ſhip was the firſt that ever ſailed on the ſea, as ſome report. After the expedition was finiſhed, Jaſon ordered her to be drawn a ground at the Iſthmus of Corinth, and conſecrated to the god of the ſea. The poets have made her a conſtellation in heaven. Jaſon was killed by a beam which fell from the top, as he ſlept on the ground near it. *Hygin.* fab. 14. *A. P.* 2, c. 37.—*Catull. De Nupt. Pel. & Thet.*—*Val. Flacc.* 1, v. 93, &c.—*Phædr.* 4, fab. 6.—*Seneca in Medea.*—*Apollon. Argon.*—*Apollod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.*—*Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Manil.* 1.

ARGOLĪCUS SINUS, a bay on the coaſt of Argolis.

ARGŎLIS and ARGIA, a country of Peloponneſus between Arcadia and the Ægean ſea. Its chief city was called Argos.

ARGON, one of the deſcendants of Hercules, who reigned in Lydia 505 years before Gyges. *Herodot.* 1. c. 7.

ARGONAUTÆ, a name given to thoſe ancient heroes who went with Jaſon on board the ſhip Argo to Colchis, about 79 years before the taking of Troy, or 1263 B. C. The cauſes of this expedition aroſe from the following circumſtance:—Athamas, king of Thebes, had married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, whom he divorced to marry Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. As Nephele was ſubject to certain fits of madneſs, Athamas repudiated her, and took a ſecond time Ino, by whom he had ſoon after two ſons, Learchus and Melicerta. As the children of Nephele were to ſucceed to their father by right of birth, Ino conceived an immortal hatred againſt them, and ſhe cauſed the city of Thebes to be viſited by a peſtilence, by poiſoning all the grain which had been ſown in the earth. Upon this the oracle was conſulted; and as it had been corrupted by means of Ino, the anſwer was, that Nephele's children ſhould be immolated to the gods. Phryxus was apprized of this, and he immediately embarked with his ſiſter Helle, and fled to the court of Æetes, king of Colchis, one of his near relations. In the voyage Helle died, and Phryxus arrived ſafe at Colchis, and was received with kindneſs by the king. The poets have embelliſhed the flight of Phryxus, by ſuppoſing that he and Helle fled through the air on a ram who had a golden fleece and wings, and was endowed with the faculties of ſpeech. This ram, as they ſay, was the offſpring of Neptune's amours, under the form of a ram, with the nymph Theophane. As they were going to be ſacrificed, the ram took them on his back, and inſtantly diſappeared in the air. On their way Helle was giddy, and fell in that part of the ſea which from her was called the Helleſpont. When Phryxus came to Colchis, he ſacrificed the ram to Jupiter, or, according to others, to Mars, to whom he alſo dedicated the golden fleece. He ſoon after married Chalciope the daughter of Æetes; but his father-in-law envied him the poſſeſſion of the golden fleece, and therefore,

obtain it, he murdered him. Some time after this event, when Jaſon, the ſon of Æſon, demanded of his uncle Pelias the crown which he uſurped, [*vid. Pelias, Jaſon, Æſon.*] Pelias ſaid that he would reſtore it to him, provided he avenged the death of their common relation Phryxus, whom Æetes had baſely murdered in Colchis. Jaſon, who was in the vigor of youth, and of an ambitious ſoul, chearfully undertook the expedition, and embarked with all the young princes of Greece in the ſhip Argo. They ſtopped at the iſland of Lemnos, where they remained two years, and raiſed a new race of men from the Lemnian women who had murdered their huſbands. [*Vid. Hypſipyle.*] After they had left Lemnos, they viſited Samothrace, where they offered ſacrifices to the gods, and thence paſſed to Troas and to Cyzicum. Here they met with a favorable reception from Cyzicus the king of the country. The night after their departure, they were driven back by a ſtorm again on the coaſt of Cyzicum, and the inhabitants, ſuppoſing them to be their enemies the Pelaſgi, furiouſly attacked them. In this nocturnal engagement the ſlaughter was great, and Cyzicus was killed by the hand of Jaſon, who, to expiate the murder he had ignorantly committed, buried him in a magnificent manner, and offered a ſacrifice to the mother of the gods, to whom he built a temple on mount Dyndymus. From Cyzicum they viſited Bebrycia, otherwiſe called Bithynia, where Pollux accepted the challenge of Amycus king of the country, in the combat of the ceſtus, and ſlew him. They were driven from Bebrycia, by a ſtorm, to Salmydeſſa, on the coaſt of Thrace, where they delivered Phineus, king of the place, from the perſecution of the harpies. Phineus directed their courſe through the Cyanean rock or the Symplegades, [*vid. Cyaneæ.*] and they ſafely entered the Euxine ſea. They viſited the country of the Mariandinians, where Lycus reigned, and loſt two of their companions, Idmon, and Tiphis their pilot. After they had left this coaſt, they were driven upon the iſland of Arecia, where they found the children of Phryxus, whom Æetes their grandfather had ſent to Greece to take poſſeſſion of their father's kingdom. From this iſland they at laſt arrived ſafe in Æa, the capital of Colchis. Jaſon explained the cauſes of his voyage to Æetes; but the conditions on which he was to recover the golden fleece, were ſo hard, that the Argonauts muſt have periſhed in the attempt, had not Medea, the king's daughter, fallen in love with their leader. She had a conference with Jaſon, and after mutual oaths of fidelity in the temple of Hecate, Medea pledged herſelf to deliver the Argonauts from her father's hard conditions, if Jaſon married her, and carried her with him to Greece. He was to tame two bulls, which had brazen feet and horns, and which vomited clouds of fire and ſmoke, and to tie them to a plough made of adamant ſtone, and to plough a field of two acres of ground never before cultivated. After this he was to ſow in the plain, the teeth of a dragon, from which an armed multitude were to riſe up, and to be all deſtroyed by his hands. This done, he was to kill an ever watchful dragon, who was at the bottom of the tree, on which the golden fleece was ſuſpended. All theſe labors were to be performed in one day; and Medea's aſſiſtance, whoſe knowledge of herbs, magic and potions was unparalleled, eaſily extricated Jaſon from all danger, to the aſtoniſhment and terror of his companions, and of Æetes, and the people of Colchis, who had aſſembled to be ſpectators of this wonderful action. He tamed the bulls with eaſe, ploughed the field, ſowed the dragon's teeth, and when the armed men ſprang from the earth, he threw a ſtone in the midſt of them, and they immediately turned their weapons one againſt the other, till they all periſhed. After this he went to the dragon, and by means of enchanted herbs, and a draught which Medea had given him, he lulled the monſter to ſleep, and obtained the golden fleece, and immediately ſet ſail with Medea. He was ſoon purſued by Abſyrtus, the king's ſon, who came up to them, and was ſeized and murdered by Jaſon and Medea. The mangled limbs of Abſyrtus were ſtrewed in the way through which Æetes was to paſs, that his farther purſuit might be ſtopped. After the murder of Abſyrtus, they entered the Palus Mæotis, and by purſuing their courſe towards the left, according to the fooliſh account of poets who were ignorant of geography, they came to the iſland Peuceſtes, and to that of Circe. Here Circe informed Jaſon, that the cauſe of all his calamities aroſe from the murder of Abſyrtus, of which ſhe refuſed to expiate him. Soon after, they entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, and paſſed the ſtraits of Carybdis and Sylla, where they muſt have periſhed, had not Tethys, the miſtreſs of Peleus, one of the Argonauts, delivered them. They were preſerved from the Sirens by the eloquence of Orpheus, and arrived in the iſland of the Phæacians, where they met the enemy's fleet, which had continued their purſuit by a different courſe. It was therefore reſolved, that Medea ſhould be reſtored, if ſhe had not been actually married to Jaſon; but the wife of Alcinous, the king of the country, being appointed umpire between the Colchians and Argonauts, had the marriage privately conſummated by night, and declared that the claims of Æetes to Medea were now

void.

void. From Phæacia the Argonauts came to the bay of Ambracia, whence they were driven by a ſtorm upon the coaſt of Africa, and after many diſaſters at laſt came in ſight of the promontory of Melea in the Peloponneſus, where Jaſon was purified of the murder of Abſyrtus, and ſoon after arrived ſafe in Theſſaly. The impracticability of ſuch a voyage is well known. Apollonius Rhodius gives another account, equally improbable. He ſays, that they ſailed from the Euxine up one of the mouths of the Danube, and that Abſyrtus purſued them by entering another mouth of the river. After they had continued their voyage for ſome leagues, the waters decreaſed, and they were obliged to carry the ſhip Argo acroſs the country to the Adriatic, upwards of 150 miles. Here they met with Abſyrtus, who had purſued the ſame meaſures, and conveyed his ſhips in like manner over the land. Abſyrtus was immediately put to death; and ſoon after, the beam of Dodona [*Vid. Argo.*] gave an oracle, that Jaſon ſhould never return home if he was not previouſly purified of the murder. Upon this they ſailed to the iſland of Æa, where Circe, who was the ſiſter of Æetes, expiated him without knowing who he was. There is a third tradition, which maintains, that they returned to Colchis a ſecond time, and viſited many places of Aſia. This famous expedition has been celebrated in the ancient ages of the world; it has employed the pen of many writers, and among the hiſtorians, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Apollodorus and Juſtin; and among the poets, Onamacritus, more generally called Orpheus, Apollonius Rhodius, Pindar, and Valerius Flaccus, have extenſively given an account of its moſt remarkable particulars. The number of the Argonauts is not exactly known; the following liſt is drawn from the various authors who have made mention of the Argonautic expedition. Jaſon, ſon of Æſon, as is well known, was the chief of the reſt. His companions were Acaſtus ſon of Pelias, Actor ſon of Hippaſus, Admetus ſon of Pheres, Æſculapius ſon of Apollo, Ætalides ſon of Mercury and Eupoleme, Almenus ſon of Mars, Amphiaraus ſon of Œcleus, Amphidamus ſon of Aleus, Amphion ſon of Hyperaſius, Anceus a ſon of Lycurgus, and another of the ſame name, Areus, Argus the builder of the ſhip Argo, Argus ſon of Phryxus, Armenus, Aſcalaphus ſon of Mars, Aſterion ſon of Cometes, Aſterius ſon of Neleus, Augeas ſon of Sol, Atalanta daughter of Schœneus, diſguiſed in a man's dreſs, Autolycus ſon of Mercury, Azorus, Buphagus, Butes ſon of Teleon, Calais ſon of Boreas, Canthus ſon of Abas, Caſtor ſon of Jupiter, Ceneus ſon of Elatus, Cepheus ſon of Aleus, Cius, Clytius and Iphitus ſons of Eurythus, Coronus, Deucalion ſon of Minos, Echion ſon of Mercury and Antianira, Ergynus ſon of Neptune, Euphemus ſon of Neptune and Macionaſſa, Eribotes, Euryalus ſon of Ciſteus, Eurydamas and Eurythion ſons of Iras, Eurytus ſon of Mercury, Glaucus, Hercules ſon of Jupiter, Idas ſon of Aphareus, Ialmenus ſon of Mars, Idmon ſon of Abas, Iolaus ſon of Iphiclus, Iphiclus ſon of Theſtius, Iphiclus ſon of Philacus, Iphis ſon of Alector, Lynceus ſon of Aphareus, Iritus ſon of Naubolus, Laertes ſon of Arceſius, Laocoon, Leodatus ſon of Bias, Leitus ſon of Alector, Meleager ſon of Œneus, Menœtius ſon of Actor, Mopſus ſon of Amphycus, Nauplius ſon of Neptune, Neleus the brother of Pelias. Neſtor ſon of Neleus, Oileus the father of Ajax, Orpheus ſon of Œager, Palemon ſon of Æolus, Peleus and Telamon ſons of Æacus, Periclymenes ſon of Neleus, Peneleus ſon of Hipalmus, Philoctetes ſon of Pœan, Phlias, Pollux ſon of Jupiter, Polyphemus ſon of Elates, Pœas ſon of Thaumacus, Phanus ſon of Bacchus, Phalerus ſon of Alcon, Phocas and Priaſus ſons of Ceneus one of the Lapithæ, Talaus, Tiphys ſon of Aginus, Staphilus ſon of Bacchus, two of the name of Iphitus, Theſeus ſon of Ægeus, with his friend Pirithous. Among theſe Æſculapius was phyſician, and Tiphys was pilot.

ARGOS, *(ſing. neut. & Argi. maſc. plur.)* an ancient city, capital of Argolis in Peloponneſus, about two miles from the ſea, on the bay called *Argolicus ſinus*. Juno was the chief deity of the place. Its kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1856 years before the Chriſtian era, and afterwards it was united to the crown of Mycenæ. Argos was built, according to Euripides, *Iphig. in Aulid.* v. 152, 534, by ſeven Cyclops, who came from Syria. Theſe Cyclops were not Vulcan's workmen. The nine firſt kings of Argos were called Inachides, in honor of the founder. Their names were Inachus, Phoroneus, Apis, Argus, Chryſaſus, Phorbas, Triopas, Stelenus and Gelanor. Gelanor gave a kind reception to Danaus, who drove him from his kingdom in return for his hoſpitality. The deſcendants of Danaus were called Belides. Agamemnon was king of Argos during the Trojan war; and 80 years after, the Heraclidæ ſeized the Peloponneſus, and depoſed the monarchs. The inhabitants of Argos were called Argivi and Argolici; and this name has been often applied to all the Greeks, without diſtinction. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 15.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 13, &c. l. 2, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 40, &c.——A town of Theſſaly, called Pelaſgicon by the Pelaſgians. *Lucan.* 6, v. 355.——Another in Epirus, called Amphilochium.

ARGUS,

Argus, a king of Argos, who reigned 70 years.——A ſon of Areſtor, whence he is often called *Areſtorides*. He married Iſmene, the daughter of the Aſopus. As he had an hundred eyes, of which only two were aſleep at one time, Juno ſet him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer; but Mercury, by order of Jupiter, ſlew him, by lulling all his eyes aſleep with the ſound of his lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argus to the tail of the peacock, a bird ſacred to her. *Moſchus Idyl.* —*Ovid. Met.* 1.—*Propert.* 1, v. 585, &c. el. 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 1.——A ſon of Agenor. *Hygin.* fab. 145 ——A ſon of Danaus, who built the ſhip Argo. *Id.* 14.——A ſon of Jupiter and Niobe. *Id.* 145. —A ſon of Pyras and Callirhoe. *Id.* 145.— A ſon of Phryxus. *Id.* 3.——A ſon of Polybus. *Id.* 14.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Apollod.*——A dog of Ulyſſes, who knew his maſter after an abſence of 20 years. *Homer. Od.* 17.

Argynnis, a name of Venus, which ſhe received from Argynnus, a favorite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephiſus. *Propert.*

Argyra, a nymph greatly beloved by a ſhepherd called Solemnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the ſhepherd into a river of the ſame name, whoſe waters make lovers forget the object of their affections. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.——A city of Troas. Alſo the native place of Diodorus Siculus, in Sicily.

Argyraspides, a Macedonian legion which received this name from their ſilver helmets. *Curt.* 4, v. 13.

Argyre, an iſland beyond the mouth of the river Indus, abounding in metal. *Mela.* 3, c. 7.

Argyripa, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes after the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 246.

Aria, a country of Aſia, ſituate at the eaſt of Parthia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 2, c. 7. ——The wife of Pætus Cecinna, of Padua, a Roman ſenator who was accuſed of conſpiracy againſt Claudius, and carried to Rome by ſea. She accompanied him, and in the boat ſhe ſtabbed herſelf, and preſented the ſword to her huſband, who followed her example. *Plin.* 7.

Ariadne, daughter of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Paſiphae, fell in love with Theſeus, who was ſhut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. She gave him a clue of thread, by which he extricated himſelf from the different windings of his confinement. After he had conquered the Minotaur, he carried her away according to the promiſe he had made, and married her; but when he arrived at the iſland of Naxos he forſook her, though ſhe was already pregnant, and repaid his love with the moſt endearing tenderneſs. Ariadne was ſo diſconſolate upon being abandoned by Theſeus, that ſhe hung herſelf, according to ſome; but Plutarch ſays, that ſhe lived many years after, and had ſome children by Onarus, the prieſt of Bacchus. According to ſome writers, Bacchus loved her after Theſeus had forſaken her, and he gave her a crown of ſeven ſtars, which, after her death, were made a conſtellation. The Argives ſhewed Ariadne's tomb, and when one of their temples was repaired, her aſhes were found in an earthen urn. Homer, *Od.* 11, ſays, that Diana detained Ariadne at Naxos. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 2. *Heroid.* 10. *De Art. Am.* 2, *Faſt.* 3, v. 462.—*Catull. de Nupt. Pel. & Thet.* ep. 61.——*Hygin.* fab. 14, 43, 270. —*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Arias, an officer who ſucceeded to the command of the ſurviving army after the death of Cyrus the younger, after the battle of Cynaxa. He made peace with Artaxerxes. *Xenoph.*

Ariani & Arieni, a people of Aſia. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* 714.

Ariantas, a king of Scythia, who yearly ordered every one of his ſubjects to preſent him with an arrow. *Herodot.* 4, v. 81.

Ariamnes, a king of Cappadocia, ſon of Ariarathes 3d.

Ariarathes, a king of Cappadocia, who joined Darius Ochus in his expedition againſt Egypt, where he acquired much glory.——His nephew, the 2d of that name, defended his kingdom againſt Perdiccas, the general of Alexander, but he was defeated and hung on a croſs in the 81ſt year of his age, 321 B. C. ——His ſon, Ariarathes the 3d, eſcaped the maſſacre which attended his father and his followers; and after the death of Perdiccas, he recovered Cappadocia, by conquering Amyntas the Macedonian general. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Ariamnes.——Ariarathes the 4th, ſucceeded his father Ariamnes, and married Stratonice, daughter of Antiochus Theos. He died after a reign of 28 years, B. C. 220, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Ariarathes the 5th, a prince who married Antiochia, the daughter of king Antiochus, whom he aſſiſted againſt the Romans. Antiochus being defeated, Ariarathes ſaved his kingdom from [illegible]ation by paying the Romans a large ſum of money remitted at the inſtance of the king of Pergamus.——His ſon, the 6th of that name, called *Philopater*, from his piety, ſucceeded him 166 B. C.; an alliance with the Romans ſhielded him againſt the falſe claims that were laid to his crown by one of the favorites of Demetrius king of Syria. He was maintained on his throne by Attalus, and aſſiſted his friends of Rome againſt

againſt Ariſtonicus, the uſurper of Pergamus; but he was killed in the war B. C. 130, leaving ſix children, five of whom were murdered by his ſurviving wife Laodice.——The only one who eſcaped Ariarathes 7th was proclaimed king, and ſoon after married Laodice, the ſiſter of Mithridates Eupator, by whom he had two ſons. He was murdered by an illegitimate brother, upon which his widow Laodice gave herſelf and kingdom to Nicomedes king of Bithynia. Mithridates made war againſt the new king, and raiſed his nephew to the throne. The young king, who was the 8th one of the name of Ariarathes, made war againſt the tyrannical Mithridates, by whom he was aſſaſſinated in the preſence of both armies, and the murderer's ſon, a child 8 years old, was placed on the vacant throne. The Cappadocians revolted, and made the late monarch's brother, Ariarathes 9th, king; but Mithridates expelled him, and reſtored his own ſon. The exiled prince died of a broken heart; and Nicomedes of Bithynia, dreading the power of the tyrant, intereſted the Romans in the affairs of Cappadocia. The arbiters wiſhed to make the country free; but the Cappadocians demanded a king, and received Ariobarzanes, B. C. 91. On the death of Ariobarzanes, his brother aſcended the throne, under the name of Ariarathes 10th; but his title was diſputed by Siſenna, the eldeſt ſon of Glaphyra, by Achelaus prieſt of Comăna. M. Antony, who was umpire between the contending parties, decided in favor of Siſenna; but Ariarathes recovered it for a while, tho' he was ſoon after obliged to yield in favor of Archelaus, the ſecond ſon of Glaphyra, B. C. 36.

ARIBBÆUS, a general mentioned by Polyæn, 7, c. 29.

ARĬCIA, an Athenian girl, whom Hippolytus married after he had been raiſed from the dead by Æſculăpius. He built a city in Italy, which he called by her name. He had a ſon by her called Vibius. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 544.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 762, &c.——A very ancient town of Italy, built by Hippolytus, ſon of Theſeus, after he had been raiſed from the dead by Æſculapius, and tranſported into Italy by Diana. In a grove in the neighbourhood of Aricia, Theſeus built a temple to Diana, where he eſtabliſhed the ſame rites as were in the temple of that goddeſs in Tauris. The prieſt of this temple was always a fugitive, and the murderer of his predeceſſor, and went always armed with a dagger, to prevent whatever attempts might be made upon his life by one who wiſhed to be his ſucceſſor. The Arician foreſt was very celebrated, and no horſes would ever enter it, becauſe Hippolytus had been killed by them. Egeria whom Numa viſited, generally reſided in this famous grove, which was ſituate in the Appian way, beyond mount Albanus. *Ovid. Met.* 15. *Faſt.* 3, v. 263. —*Lucan.* 6, v. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.

ARICĪNA, a ſirname of Diana, from her temple near Aricia. [*Vid. Aricia.*]——The mother of Octavius. *Cic.* 3. *Phil.* c. 6.

ARIDÆUS, a companion of Cyrus the younger. After the death of his friend, he reconciled himſelf with Artaxerxes, by betraying to him the ſurviving Greeks in their return. *Diod.*——An illegitimate ſon of Philip, who, after the death of Alexander, was made king, till Roxane, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male ſucceſſor. Aridæus had not the free enjoyment of his ſenſes; and therefore Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals, declared himſelf his protector, and even married his ſiſter, to ſtrengthen their connection. He was ſeven years in poſſeſſion of the ſovereign power, and was put to death, with his wife Eurydice, by Olympias. *Juſtin.* 9, c. 8.—*Diod.*

ARIĒNIS, daughter of Alyattes, married Aſtyages king of Media. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

ARIGÆUM, a town of India, which Alexander found burnt, and without inhabitants. *Arrian.* 4.

ARII, a ſavage people of India.—Of Arabia. *Plin.* 6.——Of Scythia. *Herodot.* ——Of Germany. *Tacit.*

ARĪMA, a place of Cilicia or Syria, where Typhœus was overwhelmed under the ground. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ARIMASPI, a people conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

ARIMASPIAS, a river of Scythia with golden ſands. The neighbouring inhabitants have but one eye in the middle of their forehead, and wage continual war againſt the Griffins, monſtrous animals that collect the gold of the rivers. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 1 & 13.

ARIMASTHÆ, a people near the Euxine ſea. *Orpheus. Argon.*

ARIMAZES, a powerful prince of Sogdiana, who treated Alexander with much inſolence, and even aſked, whether he could fly, to aſpire to ſo extenſive a dominion? He ſurrendered, and was expoſed on a croſs with his friends and relations. *Curt.* 7, c. 11.

ARĪMI, a nation of Syria. *Strab.*

ARĪMINUM, an antient city of Italy, near the Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul, founded by a colony of Umbrians. It was the cauſe of Cæſar's civil wars. *Lucan.* 1, v. 231.—*Plin.* 3, c. 15.

ARIMINUS, a river of Italy, riſing in the Apennine mountains. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.

ARIMPHÆI, a people of Scythia, near the

the Riphæan mountains, who lived chiefly upon berries in the woods, and were remarkable for their innocence and mildneſs. *Plin.* 6, c. 7.

ARIMUS, a king of Myſia. *Varro.*

ARIOBARZANES, a man made king of Cappadocia by the Romans, after the troubles which the falſe Ariarathes had raiſed, had ſubſided. Mithridates drove him from his kingdom, but the Romans reſtored him. He followed the intereſt of Pompey, and fought at Pharſalia againſt J. Cæſar. He and his kingdom were preſerved by means of Cicero. *Cic.* 5, *ad. Attic.* ep. 29.—*Horat.* ep. 6, v. 38.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.——A ſatrap of Phrygia, who, after the death of Mithridates, invaded the kingdom of Pontus, and kept it for 26 years. He was ſucceeded by the ſon of Mithridates. *Diod.* 17.——A general of Darius, who defended the paſſes of Suſa with 15,000 foot againſt Alexander. After a bloody encounter with the Macedonians, he was killed as he attempted to ſeize the city of Perſepolis. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 4 & 5.——A Mede of elegant ſtature, and great prudence, whom Tiberius appointed to ſettle the troubles of Armenia. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 4.——A mountain between Parthia and the country of the Maſſagetæ.——A ſatrap, who revolted from the Perſian king.

ARIOMANDES, ſon of Gobryas, was general of Athens againſt the Perſians. *Plut. in Cim.*

ARIOMARDUS, a ſon of Darius, in the army of Xerxes when he went againſt Greece. *Herodot.* 7, c. 78.

ARIQMEDES, a pilot of Xerxes.

ARION, a famous Lyric poet and muſician, ſon of Cyclos, of Methymna, in the iſland of Leſbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he obtained immenſe riches by his profeſſion. Some time after, he wiſhed to reviſit his country; and the ſailors of the ſhip in which he embarked, reſolved to murder him, to obtain the riches which he was carrying to Leſbos. Arion ſeeing them immoveable in their reſolutions, begged that he might be permitted to play ſome melodious tune; and as ſoon as he had finiſhed it, he threw himſelf into the ſea. A number of dolphins had been attracted round the ſhip by the ſweetneſs of his muſic; and it is ſaid, that one of them carried him ſafe on his back to Tænarus, whence he haſtened to the court of Periander, who ordered all the ſailors to be crucified at their return. *Hygin.* fab. 194.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 23 & 24.—*Ælian. de Nat. An.* 13, c. 45.—*Ital.* 11.—*Propert.* 2, el. 26, v. 17.—*Plut. in Symp.*——A horſe, ſprung from Ceres and Neptune. Ceres, when ſhe travelled over the world in queſt of her daughter Proſerpine, had taken the figure of a mare, to avoid the importuning addreſſes of Neptune. The god changed himſelf alſo into a horſe, and from their union aroſe the horſe Arion, who had the power of ſpeech, the feet on the right ſide like thoſe of a man, and the reſt of the body like a horſe. Arion was brought up by the Nereides, who often harnaſſed him to his father's chariot, which he drew over the ſea with uncommon ſwiftneſs. Neptune gave him to Copreus, who preſented him to Hercules. Adraſtus, king of Argos, received him as a preſent from Hercules, and with this wonderful animal he won the prize at the Nemæan games. Arion, therefore, is often called the horſe of Adraſtus. *Paſ.* 8, c. 25.—*Propert.* 2, el. 34, v. 37.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

ARIOVISTUS, a king of Germany, who profeſſed himſelf a friend of Rome. When Cæſar was in Gaul, Arioviſtus marched againſt him, and was conquered with the loſs of 80,000 men. *Cæſ.* 1. *bell. Gall.*—*Tacit.* 4 *Hiſt.*

ARIS, a river of Meſſenia. *Paſ.* 4, c. 31.

ARISBA, a town of Leſbos, deſtroyed by an earthquake.——A colony of the Mitylenæans in Troas, deſtroyed by the Trojans before the coming of the Greeks. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 264.—*Homer. Il.* 7.——The name of Priam's firſt wife.

ARISTÆNETUS, a writer whoſe epiſtles have been beautifully edited by Abreſch. Zwoliæ, 1749.

ARISTÆUM, a city of Thrace, at the foot of mount Hæmus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

ARISTÆUS, ſon of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, was born in the deſerts of Libya, and brought up by the Seaſons, and fed upon nectar and ambroſia. His fondneſs for hunting has procured him the ſirname of Nomus and Agreus. After he had travelled over the greateſt part of the world, he came to ſettle in Greece, where he married Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had a ſon called Actæon. He fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, and purſued her in the fields. She was ſtung by a ſerpent that lay in the graſs, and died, for which the gods deſtroyed all the bees of Ariſtæus. In this calamity he applied to his mother, who directed him to ſeize the ſea-god Proteus, and conſult him how he might repair the loſſes he had ſuſtained. Proteus adviſed him to appeaſe the manes of Eurydice by the ſacrifice of four bulls and four heifers; and as ſoon as he had done it, and left them in the air, ſwarms of bees immediately ſprang from the rotten carcaſes, and reſtored Ariſtæus to his former proſperity. Some authors ſay, that Ariſtæus had the care of Bacchus when young, and that he was initiated

initiated in the myſteries of this god. Ariſtæus went to live on mount Hæmus, where he died. He was, after death, worſhipped as a demi-god. Ariſtæus is ſaid to have learned from the nymphs, the cultivation of olives, and the management of bees, &c. which he afterwards communicated to the reſt of mankind. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 317.—*Diod.* 4.—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 7.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 363.—*Cic. de. Nat. D.* 3, c. 18.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 161, 180, 247.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 4, &c.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24.——A general who commanded the Corinthian forces at the ſiege of Potidæa. He was taken by the Athenians, and put to death.

ARISTAGŌRAS, a writer who compoſed an hiſtory of Egypt. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.——A ſon-in-law of Hiſtiæus, tyrant of Miletus, who revolted from Darius, and incited the Athenians againſt Perſia, and burnt Sardis. This ſo exaſperated the king, that every evening before ſupper he ordered his ſervants to remind him of puniſhing Ariſtagoras. He was killed in a battle he fought againſt the Perſians, B. C. 499. *Herodot.* 5, c. 30, &c. l. 7, c. 8.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24.——A man of Cyzicus.——Another of Cumæ. *Herodot.* 4.

ARISTANDER, a celebrated ſoothſayer, greatly eſteemed by Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Plin.* 17, c. 25.——An Athenian, who wrote on agriculture.

ARISTANDROS, a ſtatuary of Sparta. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

ARISTARCHE, a matron of Epheſus, who by order of Diana ſailed to the coaſts of Gaul with the Phocæans, and was made prieſteſs. *Strab.* 4.

ARISTARCHUS, a celebrated grammarian of Samos, diſciple of Ariſtophanes. He lived the greateſt part of his life at Alexandria, and Ptolemy Philometor entruſted him with the education of his ſons. He was famous for his critical powers, and he reviſed the poems of Homer with ſuch ſeverity, that ever after all ſevere critics were called Ariſtarchi. He wrote above 800 commentaries on different authors, much eſteemed in his age. In his old age he became dropſical, upon which he ſtarved himſelf, and died in his 72d year, B. C. 157. He left two ſons, called Ariſtarchus and Ariſtagoras, both famous for their ſtupidity. *Horat. de Art. Poet.* v. 449.—*Ovid.* 3 *ex Pont. ep.* 9, v. 24.—*Cic. ad. Fam.* 3 *ep.* 11. *ad Attic.* 1, *ep.* 14.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——A tragic poet of Tegea in Arcadia, about 454 years B. C. He compoſed 70 tragedies, of which two only were rewarded with the prize. One of them, called Achilles, was tranſlated into Latin verſe by Ennius.—A phyſician to queen Berenice, the widow of Antiochus. *Polyæn.* 8.——An orator of Ambracia.—An aſtronomer of Samos, who firſt ſuppoſed that the earth turned round its axis, and revolved round the ſun. This doctrine nearly proved fatal to him, as he was accuſed of diſturbing the peace of the gods Lares. The age in which he floriſhed, is not preciſely known. His treatiſe on the largeneſs of the ſun, and its diſtance, is extant, of which the beſt edition is that of Oxford, 8vo. 1688.

ARISTAZĀNES, a noble Perſian in favor with Artaxerxes Ochus. *Diod.* 16.

ARISTEAS, a poet of Proconneſus, who appeared ſeven years after his death to his countrymen, and 540 years after to the people of Metapontum in Italy, and commanded them to raiſe him a ſtatue near the temple of Apollo. He wrote an epic poem on the Arimaſpi in three books, and ſome of his verſes are quoted by Longinus.——A phyſician of Rhodes.——A geometrician, intimate with Euclid. *Herodot.* 4, c. 13, &c.——A poet, ſon of Demochares, in the age of Crœſus.

ARISTĒRÆ, an iſland on the coaſt of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

ARISTEUS, a man of Argos, who excited king Pyrrhus to take up arms againſt his countrymen, the Argives. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 68.

ARISTHENES, a ſhepherd who found Æſculapius when he had been expoſed in the woods by his mother Coronis.

ARISTHUS, an hiſtorian of Arcadia. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

ARISTĪBUS, a river of Pæonia. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 12.

ARISTĪDES, a celebrated Athenian, ſon of Lyſimachus, in the age of Themiſtocles, whoſe great temperance and virtue procured him the ſirname of *Juſt*. He was rival to Themiſtocles, by whoſe influence he was baniſhed for ten years, B. C. 484; but before ſix years of his exile had elapſed, he was recalled by the Athenians. He was at the battle of Salamis, and was appointed chief commander with Pauſanias againſt Mardonius, whom they defeated at Platæa. He died ſo poor, that the expences of his funeral were defrayed at the public charge: his two daughters, on account of their father's virtues, received a dowry from the public treaſury when they were come to marriageable years; but poverty became hereditary and the grandſon of Ariſtides was ſeen in the public ſtreets getting his livelihood by explaining dreams. The Athenians became more virtuous in the imitation of their leader; and from the ſenſe of his great qualities, at the repreſentation of one of the tragedies of Æſchylus, on the mention of a ſentence concerning moral goodneſs, the eyes of the audience were all at once

once turned from the actor to Ariſtides. When he ſat as judge, it is ſaid that the plaintiff, in his accuſation, mentioned the injuries his opponent had done to Ariſtides. "Mention the wrongs you have received," replied the equitable Athenian.—"I ſit here as judge, and the lawſuit is yours, and not mine." *C. Nep. & Plut. in Vitâ.*——An hiſtorian of Miletus, fonder of ſtories and anecdotes than of truth. He wrote an hiſtory of Italy, of which the 40th volume has been quoted by *Plut. in Parall.*——An Athlete, who obtained a prize at the Olympian, Nemean, and Pythian games. *Paſ.* 6, c. 16.——A painter of Thebes in Bœotia, for one of whoſe pieces Attalus offered 6000 ſeſterces. *Plin.* 7 & 35.——A Greek orator who wrote 50 orations, beſides other tracts. When Smyrna was deſtroyed by an earthquake, he wrote ſo pathetic a letter to M. Aurelius, that the emperor ordered the city immediately to be rebuilt, and a ſtatue was in conſequence raiſed to the orator. His works conſiſt of hymns in proſe in honor of the gods, funeral orations, apologies, panegyrics, and harangues, the beſt edition of which is that of Jebb, 2 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1722, and that in a ſmaller ſize in 12mo, 3 vols. of Canterus apud P. Steph. 1604.——A man of Locris, who died by the bite of a weaſel. *Ælian. V. H.* 14.——A philoſopher of Myſia, intimate with M. Antoninus.——An Athenian, who wrote treatiſes on animals, trees, and agriculture.

ARISTIPPUS the elder, a philoſopher of Cyrene, diſciple to Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic ſect. He was one of the flatterers of Dionyſius of Sicily, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his epicurean voluptuouſneſs, in ſupport of which he wrote a book, as likewiſe an hiſtory of Libya. When travelling in the deſarts of Africa, he ordered his ſervants to throw away the money they carried, as too burdenſome. Many of his ſayings and maxims are recorded by *Diogenes*, in his life. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 100.——His grandſon of the ſame name, called *the younger*, was a warm defender of his opinions, and ſupported that the principles of all things were pain and pleaſure. He flouriſhed about 363 years B. C.—A tyrant of Argos, whoſe life was one continued ſeries of apprehenſion. He was killed by a Cretan, in a battle againſt Aratus, B. C. 242. *Diog.*——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Arcadia. *Diog.* 2.

M. ARISTIUS, a tribune of the ſoldiers in Cæſar's army. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 7, c. 42.——Another. *Vid.* Fuſcus.——A ſatyriſt, who wrote a poem called Cyclops.

ARISTO. *Vid.* Ariſton.

ARISTOBŪLA, a name given to Diana by Themiſtocles.

ARISTOBŪLUS, a name common to ſome of the high prieſts and kings of Judæa, &c. *Joſeph.*——A brother of Epicurus.——One of Alexander's attendants, who wrote the king's life, replete with adulation and untruth.——A philoſopher of Judæa, B. C. 150.

ARISTOCLĒA, a beautiful woman, ſeen naked by Strato, as ſhe was offering a ſacrifice. She was paſſionately loved by Calliſthenes, and was equally admired by Strato. The two rivals ſo furiouſly contended for her hand, that ſhe died during their quarrel, upon which Strato killed himſelf, and Calliſthenes was never ſeen after. *Plut. in Amat.*

ARISTŎCLES, a peripatetic philoſopher of Meſſenia, who reviewed, in a treatiſe on philoſophy, the opinions of his predeceſſors. The 14th book of this treatiſe is quoted, &c.—He alſo wrote on rhetoric, and likewiſe nine books on morals.——A grammarian of Rhodes.——A ſtoick of Lampſacus.——An hiſtorian. *Strab.* 4.——A muſician. *Athen. &c.*——A prince of Tegea, &c. *Polyæn.*——This name is common to many Greeks, of whom few or no particulars are recorded.

ARISTOCLĪDES, a tyrant of Orchomenus, who, becauſe he could not win the affection of Stymphalis, killed her and her father, upon which all Arcadia took up arms and deſtroyed the murderer.

ARISTOCRĂTES, a king of Arcadia, put to death by his ſubjects, for offering violence to the prieſteſs of Diana. *Paſ.* 8, c. 5. His grandſon of the ſame name, was ſtoned to death for taking bribes, during the ſecond Meſſenian war, and being the cauſe of the defeat of his Meſſenian allies, B. C. 682. *Id. ibid.*——A Rhodian.——A man who endeavoured to deſtroy the democratical power at Athens.——An Athenian general ſent to the aſſiſtance of Corcyra with 25 gallies. *Diod.* 15.——An Athenian who was puniſhed with death for flying from the field of battle.——A Greek hiſtorian, ſon of Hyparchus. *Plut. in Lyc.*

ARISTOCREON, the writer of a book on geography.

ARISTOCRĬTUS, wrote a treatiſe concerning Miletus.

ARISTODĒMUS, ſon of Ariſtomachus, was one of the Heraclidæ. He, with his brothers Temenus and Chreſphontes, invaded Peloponneſus, conquered it, and divided the country among themſelves, 1104 years before the Chriſtian era. *Paſ.* 2, c. 18, &c. He was killed by the ſons of Pylades and Electra, or, as others ſay, by Apollo. *Id.* 3, c. 1.——A king of Meſſenia, who maintained a famous war againſt Sparta. After ſome loſſes, he recovered his ſtrength, and ſo effectually defeated the enemy's forces, that they were obliged to proſtitute their women to re-people their country.

country. The offspring of this proſtitution were called Partheniæ, and 30 years after their birth they left Sparta and ſeized upon Tarentum. Ariſtodemus put his daughter to death for the good of his country; but being afterwards perſecuted in a dream by her manes, he killed himſelf, after a reign of ſix years and ſome months, in which he had obtained much military glory, B. C. 724. His death was lamented by his countrymen, who did not appoint him a ſucceſſor, but only inveſted Damis, one of his friends, with abſolute power to continue the war, which was at laſt terminated after much bloodſhed and many loſſes on both ſides. *Pauſ. in Meſſen.* ——The father of Euryſthenes and Procles, was the firſt king of Lacedæmon, of the Heraclidæ. *Apollod.* 2.——A tyrant of Cumæ.——A philoſopher of Ægina.——An Alexandrian who wrote ſome treatiſes, &c.——A Spartan, who taught the children of Pauſanias.——A man who was preceptor to the children of Pompey.——A tyrant of Arcadia.——A Carian, who wrote an hiſtory of painting.——A philoſopher of Nyſa. B. C. 68.

Aristogĕnes, a phyſician of Cnidos, who attained great reputation by the cure of Demetrius Gonatas, king of Macedonia. ——A Thaſian who wrote 24 books on medicine.

Aristogĭton & Harmodius, two celebrated friends of Athens, who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ, B. C. 510. They received immortal honors from the Athenians, and had ſtatues raiſed to their memory. Theſe ſtatues were carried away by Xerxes when he took Athens. The conſpiracy of Ariſtogiton was ſo ſecret, that it is ſaid a courtezan bit her tongue off, not to betray the truſt repoſed in her. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 29.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 55.—*Plut. de* 10 *Orat.* ——An Athenian orator, ſirnamed *Canis*, for his impudence. He wrote orations againſt Timarchus, Timotheus, Hyperides, and Thraſyllus.——A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.*

Aristolāus, a painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Aristomăche, the wife of Dionyſius of Syracuſe. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 20.——The wife of Dion.——A poeteſs. *Plut. Symp.*——A daughter of Priam, who married Critolaus. *Pauſ.* 10.

Aristomăchus, an Athenian, who wrote concerning the preparation of wine. *Plin.* 14, c. 9.——A man exceſſively fond of bees. *Plin.* 11, c. 9.——The ſon of Cleodæus and grandſon of Hyllus, whoſe three ſons, Creſphontes. Temenus and Ariſtodemus, called Heraclidæ, conquered Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 7, l. 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 6, 7, & 8. ——A man who laid aſide his ſovereign power at Argos, at the perſuaſion of Aratus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 8.

Aristomĕdes, a Theſſalian general in the intereſt of Darius 3d. *Curt.* 3, c. 9.

Aristomĕnes, a commander of the fleet of Darius on the Helleſpont, conquered by the Macedonians. *Curt.* 4, c. 1.——A famous general of Meſſenia, who encouraged his countrymen to ſhake off the Lacedæmonian yoke, under which they labored for above 30 years. He once defended the virtue of ſome Spartan women, whom his ſoldiers had attempted; and when he was taken priſoner and carried to Sparta, the women whom he had protected intereſted themſelves ſo warmly in his cauſe that they procured his liberty. He refuſed to aſſume the title of king, but was ſatisfied with that of commander. He acquired the ſirname of *Juſt*, from his equity, to which he joined the true valor, ſagacity, and perſeverance of a general. He often entered Sparta without being known, and was ſo dexterous in eluding the vigilance of the Lacedæmonians, who had taken him captive, that he twice eſcaped from them. As he attempted to do it a third time, he was unfortunately killed, and his body being opened, his heart was found all covered with hair. He died 671 years B. C. and it is ſaid that he left dramatical pieces behind him. *Diod.* 15.—*Pauſ. in Meſſen.*——A Spartan ſent to the aſſiſtance of Dionyſius. *Polyæn.* 2.

Ariston, the ſon of Agaſicles, king of Sparta. Being unable to raiſe children by two wives, he married another, famous for her beauty, by whom he had, after ſeven months, a ſon, whom he had the imprudence to call not his own. *Herodot.* 6, c. 61, &c.——A general of Ætolia.——A ſculptor.——A Corinthian who aſſiſted the Syracuſans againſt the Athenians.——An officer in Alexander's army.——A tyrant of Methymna, who, being ignorant that Chios had ſurrendered to the Macedonians, entered into the harbor, and was taken and put to death. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.——A philoſopher of Chios, pupil to Zeno the ſtoic, and founder of a ſect which continued but a little while. He ſupported that the nature of the divinity is unintelligible. It is ſaid that he died by the heat of the ſun, which fell too powerfully upon his bald head. In his old age he was much given to ſenſuality. *Diog.*——A lawyer in Trajan's reign, whoſe eulogium has been written by *Pliny*, 22 *epiſt. lib.* 1.——A peripatetic philoſopher of Alexandria, who wrote concerning the courſe of the Nile. *Strab.*——A wreſtler of Argos, under whom Plato performed ſome exerciſes. ——A muſician of Athens.——A tragic poet.——A peripatetic of Cos.——A native of Pella, in the age of Adrian,

who wrote on the rebellion of the Jews.

ARISTONAUTÆ, the naval dock of Pellene. *Paus.* 2.

ARISTONĪCUS, ſon of Eumenes, by a concubine of Epheſus, 126 B. C. invaded Aſia and the kingdom of Pergamus, which Attalus had left by his will to the Roman people. He was conquered by the conſul Perpenna, and ſtrangled in priſon. *Juſtin.* 36, c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 20.——A muſician of Olynthus.——A grammarian of Alexandria, who wrote a commentary on Heſiod and Homer, beſides a treatiſe on the Muſæum eſtabliſhed at Alexandria by the Ptolemies.

ARISTŎNUS, a captain of Alexander's cavalry. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.

ARISTONIDES, a noble ſtatuary. *Plin.* 34.

ARISTONŸMUS, a comic poet under Philadelphus, keeper of the library of Alexandria. He died of a retention of urine, in his 77th year. *Athen.*——One of Alexander's muſicians *Plut. in Alex.*

ARISTOPHĂNES, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, ſon of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote 54 comedies, of which only 11 are come down to us. He lived in the age of Socrates, Demoſthenes, and Euripides, B. C. 434, and laſhed the vices of his age with a maſterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known; but they abound ſometimes too much with obſcenity, and his attack upon the venerable character of Socrates has been always cenſured, and with juſtice. As a reward of his mental greatneſs, the poet received a crown of olive, in a public aſſembly; but if he deſerved praiſe, he merited blame for his licentiouſneſs, which ſpared not even the gods, and was ſo offenſive to his countrymen that Alcibiades made a law at Athens, which forbade the comic writers from mimicking or repreſenting on the ſtage any living character by name. Ariſtophanes has been called the prince of ancient comedy, as Mnander of the new. The play called *Nubes* is pointedly againſt Socrates, and the philoſopher is expoſed to ridicule, and his precepts placed in a moſt ludicrous point of view, by the introduction of one of his pupils in the characters of the piece. It is ſaid that St. Chryſoſtom uſed to keep the comedies of Ariſtophanes under his pillow, on account of the brilliancy of the compoſition. Plutarch has made a compariſon between the princes of the new and old comedy, which abound with many anecdotes concerning theſe original characters. The beſt editions of the works of Ariſtophanes, are, Kuſter's, fol. Amſt. 1710, and the 12mo. L. Bat. 1670, and that of Brunck, 4 vols. 8vo. Argent. 1783, which would ſtill be more perfect did it contain the valuable Scholia. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4 v. 1.——A grammarian of Byzantium, keeper of the library of Alexandria under Ptolemy Evergetes. He wrote a treatiſe on the harlots of Attica. *Diog. in Plat. & Epic. Athen.* 9.——A Greek hiſtorian of Bœotia, quoted by *Plut. de Herod. Malig.*——A writer on agriculture.

ARISTOPHĪLIDES, a king of Tarentum in the reign of Darius ſon of Hyſtaſpes. *Herodot.* 3.

ARISTŎPHON, a painter in the age of Socrates. He drew the picture of Alcibiades ſoftly reclining on the boſom of the courtezan Nemea, and all the people of Athens ran in crouds to be ſpecta ors of the maſterly piece. He alſo made a painting of Mars leaning on the arm of Venus. *Athen.* 13.—*Plin.* 35, c. 11.——A comic poet in the age of Alexander, many of whoſe fragments are collected in Athenæus.

ARISTOR, the father of Argus the hundred eyed keeper of Io.

ARISTORĬDES, the patronymic of Argus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 624.

ARISTOTELĔIA, feſtivals in honor of Ariſtotle, becauſe he obtained the reſtitution of his country from Alexander.

ARISTOTĔLES, a famous philoſopher, ſon of Nicomachus, a phyſician at Peſtrada, born at Stagira. After his father's death he went to Athens, to hear Plato's lectures, where he ſoon ſignalized himſelf by the brightneſs of his genius. He had been of an inactive and diſſolute diſpoſition in his youth, but now he applied himſelf with uncommon diligence, and after he had ſpent 20 years in hearing the inſtructions of Plato, he opened a ſchool for himſelf, for which he was accuſed of ingratitude and illiberality by his ancient maſter. He was moderate in his meals; he ſlept little, and always had one arm out of his couch with a bullet in it, which, by falling into a brazen baſon underneath, early awakened him. He was, according to ſome, 10 years preceptor to Alexander, who received his inſtructions with much pleaſure and deference, and always reſpected him. According to Plutarch, the improvement that Alexander made under Ariſtotle, was of more ſervice to him than all the ſplendor and power which he received from Philip. Almoſt all his writings, which are compoſed on a variety of ſubjects, are extant: he gave them to Theophraſtus at his death, and they were bought by one of the Ptolemies, and placed in the famous library of Alexandria. Diogenes Laertes has given us a very extenſive catalogue of them. Ariſtotle had a deformed countenance, but his genius was a ſufficient compenſation for all his perſonal defects. He has been called by

by Plato the philoſopher of truth; and Cicero compliments him with the title of a man of eloquence, univerſal knowledge, readineſs and acuteneſs of invention, and fecundity of thought. The writings of Ariſtotle have been compared with thoſe of Plato; but the one are the effuſions of a lively and fruitful imagination, whilſt the philoſopher of Stagira ſtudied nature more than art, and had recourſe to ſimplicity of expreſſion more than ornament. He neither worſhipped nor cared for the divinity, concerning which his opinions were ever various and diſſonant; and the more he diſregarded the mythology of the ancients, the greater was the credit he acquired over his leſs philoſophical predeceſſors. He was ſo authoritative in his opinions, that, as Bacon obſerves, he wiſhed to eſtabliſh the ſame dominion over men's minds, as his pupil over nations. Alexander, it is ſaid, wiſhed and encouraged his learned tutor to write the hiſtory of animals; and the more effectually to aſſiſt him, he ſupplied him with 800 talents, and, in his Aſiatic expedition, employed above a thouſand men to collect animals, either in fiſhing, hunting, or hawking, which were carefully tranſmitted to the philoſopher. Ariſtotle's logic has long reigned in the ſchools, and been regarded as the perfect model of all imitation. As he expired, the philoſopher is ſaid to have uttered the following ſentiment; *Fæde hunc mundum intravi, anxius vixi, perturbatus egredior, cauſa cauſarum miſerere mei.* The letter which Philip wrote to Ariſtotle, has been preſerved, and is in theſe words: "I inform you I have a ſon; I thank the gods, not ſo much for making me a father, as for giving me a ſon in an age when he can have Ariſtotle for his inſtructor. I hope you will make him a ſucceſſor worthy of me, and a king worthy of Macedonia." Ariſtotle wiſhed to make his wife Pythias a deity, and to pay her the ſame worſhip as was paid to Ceres. He died in the 63d year of his age, B. C. 322. His treatiſes have been publiſhed ſeparately; but the beſt edition of the works collectively, is that of Duval, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1629. He had a ſon whom he called Nicomachus, by the courtezan Herpyllis. Some have accuſed him of being acceſſary to the death of Alexander, and ſaid that he drowned himſelf in the Euripus, becauſe he could not find out the cauſe of its flux and reflux. There are different reports about the manner of his death, and ſome believe that he died at Athens of a cholic, two years after Alexander's death. The people of Stagira inſtituted feſtivals in his honor, becauſe he had been very ſerviceable to their city. *Diog. in vitâ—Plut. in Alex. & de Alex. fort. &c.—Cic. Acad. Queſt. 4, de Orat. 3, de finib. 5.—Quintil. 1, 2, 5, 10.—Ælian. V. H. 4.—Juſtin. 12.—Juſtin Martyr.—Auguſt. de Civ. Dei. 8.—Plin. 2, 4, 5, &c.—Athen.—Val. Max. 5. c. 6, &c.*——There were beſides ſeven of the ſame name: A magiſtrate of Athens.——A commentator on Homer's Iliad.——An orator of Sicily, who anſwered the panegyric of Iſocrates.——A friend of Æſchines.——A man of Cyrene who wrote on poetry.——A ſchoolmaſter mentioned in Plato's life, written by Ariſtoxenus.——An obſcure grammarian. *Diog. de Ariſtot.*

Aristotīmus, a tyrant of Elis, 271 years B. C. *Pauſ. 5, c. 5.*

Aristoxĕnus, a celebrated muſician, diſciple of Ariſtotle. He wrote 453 different treatiſes on philoſophy, hiſtory, &c. and was diſappointed in his expectations of ſucceeding in the ſchool of Ariſtotle, for which he always ſpoke with ingratitude of his learned maſter. Of all his works nothing remains but three books upon muſic, the moſt ancient on that ſubject extant.——A philoſopher of Cyrene. *Athen.*——A phyſician whoſe writings are quoted by Galen.——A poet of Selinus.——A Pythagorean philoſopher.

Aristus, a Greek hiſtorian of Salamis, who wrote an account of Alexander's expedition. *Strab. 14.—Arrian. 7.*

Aristyllus, an obſcure poet. *Ariſtoph.*——An aſtronomer of Alexandria, 292 B. C.

Arius, a river of Gaul, and of Aſia. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are called Arii.——A celebrated writer, the origin of the Arian controverſy, that denied the eternal divinity and conſubſtantiality of the word. Though he was greatly perſecuted for his opinions, he gained the favor of the emperor Conſtantine, and triumphed over his powerful antagoniſt Athanaſius. He died the very night he was going to enter the church of Conſtantinople in triumph; preſſed by nature, he ſtepped aſide to eaſe himſelf; but his bowels guſhed out, and he expired on the ſpot. *Athanaſ.*

Armĕnes, a ſon of Nabis, led in triumph at Rome. *Liv. 34, c. 1.*

Armenia, a large country of Aſia, divided into Upper and Lower Armenia. Upper Armenia, called alſo Major, has Media on the eaſt, Iberia on the north, and Meſopotamia on the ſouth. Lower Armenia, or Minor, is bounded by Cappadocia, Armenia Major, Syria, Cilicia, and the Euphrates. The Armenians were a long time under the dominion of the Medes and Perſians, till they were conquered, with the reſt of Aſia, by Alexander and his ſucceſſors. The Romans made it one of their provinces, and, under ſome of the emperors, the Ar-

menians had the privilege of chooſing their own kings, but they were afterwards reduced. The country received its name from Armenus, who was one of the Argonauts, and of Theſſalian origin. They borrowed the names and attributes of their deities from the Perſians. They paid uncommon adoration to Venus Anaitis, and the chiefeſt of the people always proſtituted their daughters in honor of this goddeſs. Armenia Major is now called Turconia, and Minor, Aladulia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 194. l. 5, c. 49.—*Curt.* 4, c. 12. l. 5, c. 1.—*Strab.* 1 & 11.—*Mela.* 3, &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 4, &c.—*Lucan.* 2.

Armentarius, a Cæſar in Dioclefian's reign.

Armillatus, one of Domitian's favorites. *Juv.* 4, v. 53.

Armilustrium, a feſtival at Rome on the 19th of October. When the ſacrifices were offered, all the people appeared under arms. The feſtival has often been confounded with that of the Salii, though eaſily diſtinguiſhed; becauſe the latter was obſerved the 2d of March, and on the celebration of the Armiluſtrium they always played on a flute, and the Salii played upon the trumpet. It was inſtituted A. U. C. 543. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Liv.* 27, c. 37.

Arminius, a warlike general of the Germans, who ſupported a bloody war againſt Rome for ſome time, and was at laſt conquered by Germanicus in two great battles. He was poiſoned by one of his friends, A. D. 19, in the 37th year of his age. *Dio.* 56.—*Tacit. An.* 1, &c.

Armoricæ, cities of Celtic Gaul, famous for the warlike, rebellious, and inconſtant diſpoſition of the inhabitants called Armorici. *Cæſ. bell. G.*

Arne, a city of Lycia, called afterwards Xanthus.——A town of Umbria in Italy.——A daughter of Æolus, who gave her name to two towns, one in Theſſaly, the other in Bœotia. Neptune changed himſelf into a bull to enjoy her company. *Strab.* 1 & 2.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 4.

Arni, a people of Italy, deſtroyed by Hercules.

Arniensis, a tribe in Rome. *Liv.* 6.

Arnobius, a philoſopher in Dioclefian's reign, who became a convert to Chriſtianity. He applied for ordination, but was refuſed by the biſhops till he gave them a proof of his ſincerity. Upon this he wrote his celebrated treatiſe, in which he expoſes the abſurdity of irreligion, and ridicules their gods. Opinions are various concerning the purity of his ſtile, though all agree in praiſe of his extenſive erudition. The book that he wrote *de rhetorica inſtitutione* is not extant. The beſt edition of his treatiſe *adverſus gentes* is the 4to, printed L. Bat. 1651.

Arnus, a river of Etruria, riſing on the Appennine mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean. *Liv.* 22, c. 2.

Aroa, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7.

Aroma, a town of Caria——of Cappadocia.

Arpani, a people of Italy.

Arpi, a city of Apulia, built by Diomedes after the Trojan war. *Juſtin.* 20, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 28.

Arpinum, a town of the Volſci, famous for giving birth to Cicero and Marius. *Juv.* 8, v. 237.——A town of Magna Græcia.

Arræi, a people of Thrace. *Plin.*

Arrhabæus, the king of a nation in the neighbourhood of Macedonia, who greatly diſtreſſed Archelaus. *Ariſtot.* 5. *Polit.* c. 10.

Arria. *Vid.* Aria.

Arria Galla, a beautiful, but immodeſt woman in the reign of the emperors. *Tacit.* 15, c. 59.

Arrianus, a philoſopher of Nicomedia, prieſt of Ceres and Proſerpine, and diſciple of Epictetus, called another Xenophon from the elegance and ſweetneſs of his diction, and diſtinguiſhed for his acquaintance with military and political life. He wrote 7 books of Alexander's expedition, the periplus of the Euxine and Red Sea, 4 books on the diſſertations of Epictetus, beſides an account of the Alani Bithynians and Parthians. He floriſhed about the 140th year of Chriſt, and was rewarded with the conſulſhip and government of Cappadocia, by M. Antoninus. The beſt edition of Arrian's *Expeditio Alexandri*, is the fol. Gronovii, L. Bat 1704, and the 8vo. a Raphelio, 2 vols. 1757, and the Tactica, 8vo. Amſt. 1683.——A Greek hiſtorian.——An Athenian who wrote a treatiſe on hunting, and the manner of keeping dogs.——A poet who wrote an epic poem in 24 books on Alexander; alſo another poem on Attalus, king of Pergamus. He likewiſe tranſlated Virgil's Georgics into greek verſe.

Arrius, a friend of Cicero, whoſe ſumptuous feaſt *Horat.* deſcribes, 2 *ſat.* 3, v. 86.——Aper, a Roman general who murdered the emperor, &c.

Arrius & Arius, a philoſopher of Alexandria, who ſo ingratiated himſelf with Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium, that the conqueror declared the people of Alexandria owed the preſervation of their city to theſe three cauſes; becauſe Alexander was their founder, becauſe of the beauty of the ſituation, and becauſe Arrius was a native of the place. *Plut. in Anton.*

Arruntius, a Roman conſul.——A famous geographer, who, upon being accuſed of adultery and treaſon, under Tiberius, opened his veins. *Tacit. Ann.* 6.

Arsabis,

Arsabes, a ſatrap of Armenia.—Of Perſia. *Polyæn.*

Arsăces, a man of obſcure origin, who upon ſeeing Seleucus defeated by the Gauls, invaded Parthia, and conquered the governor of the province called Andragoras, and laid the foundations of an empire, 250 B. C. He added the kingdom of the Hyrcani to his newly acquired poſſeſſions, and ſpent his time in eſtabliſhing his power, and regulating the laws. After death he was made a god of his nation, and all his ſucceſſors were called, in honor of his name, Arſacidæ. *Juſtin.* 41, c. 5 & 6.——His ſon and ſucceſſor bore the ſame name. He carried war againſt Antiochus the ſon of Seleucus, who entered the field with 100,000 foot and 20,000 horſe. He afterwards made peace with Antiochus, and died B. C. 217. *Id.* 41, c. 5.——The 3d king of Parthia, of the family of the Arſacidæ, bore the ſame name, and was alſo called Priapatius. He reigned 12 years, and left two ſons, Mithridates and Phraates. Phraates ſucceeded as being the elder, and at his death he left his kingdom to his brother, though he had many children; obſerving, that a monarch ought to have in view, not the dignity of his family, but the proſperity of his ſubjects. *Juſtin.* 31, c. 5.——A king of Pontus and Armenia, in alliance with the Romans. He fought long with ſucceſs againſt the Perſians, till he was deceived by the ſnares of king Sapor, his enemy, who put out his eyes, and ſoon deprived him of life. *Marcellin.*——The eldeſt ſon of Artabanus, appointed over Armenia by his father, after the death of king Artaxias. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 6. ——A ſervant of Themiſtocles.

Arsacĭdæ, a name given to ſome of the monarchs of Parthia, in honor of Arſaces, the founder of the empire. Their power ſubſiſted till the 229th year of the Chriſtian æra, when they were conquered by Artaxerxes king of Perſia.. *Juſtin.* 41.

Arsamĕnes, a ſatrap of Perſia, at the battle of the Granicus.

Arsametes, a river of Aſia, near Parthia. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

Arsamosāta, a town of Armenia Major, 70 miles from the Euphrates. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

Arsănes, the ſon of Ochus, and father of Codomanus.

Arsanias, a river of Armenia, which, according to ſome, flows into the Tigris, and afterwards into the Euphrates. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

Arsēna, a marſh of Armenia Major, whoſe fiſhes are all of the ſame ſort. *Strab.*

Arses, the youngeſt ſon of Ochus, whom the eunuch Bagoas raiſed to the throne of Perſia, and deſtroyed with his children, after a reign of three years. *Diod.* 17.

Arsia, a wood of Etruria, famous for a battle between the Romans and the Veientes. *Plut. in Popl.*——A river of Italy, flowing through Campania.

Arsidæus, a ſon of Datames, &c.

Arsinoe, daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, and mother of Æſculapius by Apollo, according to ſome authors. She received divine honors after death at Sparta. *Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 26. l. 3, c. 12.——A daughter of Phlegeus, promiſed in marriage to Alcmæon. *Apolled.* 3, c. 7.——A fountain of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ. Meſſen.* ——The ſiſter and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, worſhipped after death under the name of Venus Zephyritis. Dinochares began to build her a temple with loadſtones, in which there ſtood a ſtatue of Arſinoe ſuſpended in the air by the power of the magnet; but the death of the architect prevented its being perfected. *Plin.* 34, c. 14. ——A daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Lyſimachus king of Macedonia. After her huſband's death, Ceraunus her own brother married her, and aſcended the throne of Macedonia. He previouſly murdered Lyſimachus and Philip, the ſons of Arſinoe by Lyſimachus, in their mother's arms. Arſinoe was ſome time after baniſhed into Samothrace. *Juſtin.* 17, c. 1, &c. ——A younger daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, ſiſter to Cleopatra. Antony diſpatched her to gain the good graces of her ſiſter. *Hirt. Alex.* 4.—*Appian.*——The wife of Magas king of Cyrene, who committed adultery with her ſon-in-law. *Juſtin.* 26, c. 3. ——A daughter of Lyſimachus. *Pauſ.*—— A town of Egypt, ſituated near the lake of Mœris, where the inhabitants paid uncommon veneration to the crocodiles. They nouriſhed them in a ſplendid manner, and embalmed them after death, and buried them in the ſubterraneous cells of the Labyrinth. *Strab.*——A town of Cilicia,—of Æolia,—of Syria,—of Cyprus,—of Lycia, &c.

Arsites, a ſatrap of Paphlagonia.

Artabānus, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, was brother to Darius the firſt. He diſſuaded his nephew Xerxes from making war againſt the Greeks, and at his return he aſſaſſinated him with the hopes of aſcending the throne. Darius, the ſon of Xerxes, was murdered in a ſimilar manner; and Artaxerxes, his brother, would have ſhared the ſame fate, had not he diſcovered the ſnares of the aſſaſſin, and puniſhed him with death. *Diod.* 11.—*Juſtin.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 38. l. 7, c. 10, &c.——A king of Parthia, after the death of his nephew Phraates 2d. He undertook a war againſt a nation of Scythia,

in which he periſhed. His ſon Mithridates ſucceeded him, and merited the appellation of Great. *Juſtin.* 42, c. 2.——A king of Media, and afterwards of Parthia, after the expulſion of Vonones, whom Tiberius had made king there. He invaded Armenia, from whence he was driven away by one of the generals of Tiberius. He was expelled from his throne, which Tiridates uſurped; and ſome time after, he was reſtored again to his antient power, and died A. D. 48. *Tacit. ann.* 5, &c.——A king of Parthia, very inimical to the intereſt of Veſpaſian.——Another king of Parthia, who made war againſt the emperor Caracalla, who had attempted his life on pretence of courting his daughter. He was murdered, and the power of Parthia aboliſhed, and the crown tranſlated to the Perſian monarchs. *Dio.—Herodian.*

ARTABĂZUS, a ſon of Pharnaces, general in the army of Xerxes. He fled from Greece upon the ill ſucceſs of Mardonius, *Herodot.* 7, 8 & 9.——A general who made war againſt Artaxerxes, and was defeated. He was afterwards reconciled to his prince, and became the familiar friend of Darius 3d. After the murder of this prince, he ſurrendered himſelf up with his ſons to Alexander, who treated him with much humanity and confidence. *Curt.* 5, c. 9 & 12. l. 6, c. 5. l. 7, c. 3 & 5. l. 8, c. 1.——An officer of Artaxerxes againſt Datames. *Diod.* 15.

ARTABRI & ARTABRĪTÆ, a people of Luſitania, who receive their name from Artabrum, a promontory on the coaſt of Spain. *Sil.* 3, v. 362.

ARTACÆAS, an officer in the army of Xerxes, the talleſt of all the troops, the king excepted.

ARTACÆNA, a city of Aſia, near Aria.

ARTĂCE, a town and ſeaport near Cyzicus. It did not exiſt in the age of Pliny. There was in its neighbourhood a fountain called Artacia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 14.——*Procop. de bell. Perſ.* 1, c. 25.—*Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.——A city of Phrygia,—A fortified place of Bithynia.

ARTACĒNE, a country of Aſſyria near Arbela, where Alexander conquered Darius. *Strab.* 16.

ARTĂCIA, a fountain in the country of the Leſtrygones. *Tibull.* 4, ep. 1, v. 60.

ARTÆI, a name by which the Perſians were called among their neighbours. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.

ARTAGERAS, a town of Upper Armenia. *Strab.*

ARTAGERSES, a general in the army of Artaxerxes, killed by Cyrus the younger. *Plut. in Artax.*

ARTANES, a king of the ſouthern parts of Armenia. *Strab.* 11.——A river of Thrace flowing into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.——A river of Colchis.

ARTAPHERNES, a general whom Darius ſent into Greece with Datis. He was conquered at the battle of Marathon, by Miltiades. *Vid. Datis. C. Nep. in Milt.—Herodot.*

ARTATUS, a river of Illyria. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

ARTAVASDES, a ſon of Tigranes king of Upper Armenia, who wrote tragedies, and ſhone as an elegant orator and faithful hiſtorian. He lived in alliance with the Romans, but Craſſus was defeated partly on account of his delay. He betrayed M. Antony in his expedition againſt Parthia, for which Antony reduced his kingdom, and carried him to Egypt, where he adorned the triumph of the conqueror led in golden chains. He was ſome time after murdered. *Strab.* 11.——The crown of Armenia was given by Tiberius to a perſon of the ſame name, who was expelled.—Auguſtus had alſo raiſed to the throne of Armenia, a perſon of the ſame name. *Tacit. An.* 2.

ARTAXA & ARTAXIAS, a general of Antiochus the Great, who erected the province of Armenia into a kingdom, by his reliance on the friendſhip of the Romans. King Tigranes was one of his ſucceſſors. *Strab.* 11.

ARTAXĂTA, a ſtrongly fortified town of Upper Armenia. The capital of the empire where the kings generally reſided. It is ſaid that Annibal built it for Artaxias, the king of the country. It was burnt by Corbulo, and rebuilt by Tiridates, who called it Neronea, in honor of Nero. *Strab.* 11.

ARTAXERXES 1ſt, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Perſia, after his father Xerxes. He deſtroyed Artabanus who had murdered Xerxes, and attempted to deſtroy the royal family to raiſe himſelf to the throne. He made war againſt the Bactrians, and re-conquered Egypt, that had revolted, with the aſſiſtance of the Athenians, and was remarkable for his equity and moderation. One of his hands was longer than the other, whence he has been called *Macrochir* or *Longimanus*. He reigned 39 years, and died B. C. 425. *C. Nep. in Reg.—Plut. in Artax.*——The 2d of that name, king of Perſia, was ſirnamed Mnemon, on account of his extenſive memory. He was ſon of Darius the ſecond, by Paryſatis, the daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and had three brothers, Cyrus, Oſtanes, and Oxathres. His name was Arſaces, which he changed into Artaxerxes when he aſcended the throne. His brother Cyrus was of ſuch an ambitious diſpoſition, that he reſolved to make himſelf king, in oppoſition to Artaxerxes. Paryſatis always favored Cyrus; and when he had attempted

tempted the life of Artaxerxes, ſhe obtained his pardon by her entreaties and influence. Cyrus, who had been appointed over Lydia and the ſea coaſts, aſſembled a large army under various pretences, and at laſt marched againſt his brother at the head of 100,000 Barbarians and 13,000 Greeks. He was oppoſed by Artaxerxes with 900,000 men, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, and his forces routed. It has been reported, that Cyrus was killed by Artaxerxes, who was ſo deſirous of the honor, that he put to death two men for ſaying that they had killed him. The Greeks, who had aſſiſted Cyrus againſt his brother, though at the diſtance of above 600 leagues from their country, made their way through the territories of the enemy; and nothing is more famous in the Grecian hiſtory, than the retreat of the ten thouſand. After he was delivered from the factions of his brother, Artaxerxes ſtirred up a war among the Greeks againſt Sparta, and exerted all his influence to weaken the power of the Greeks. He married two of his own daughters, called Atoſſa and Ameſtris, and named his eldeſt ſon Darius to be ſucceſſor. Darius however conſpired againſt his father, and was put to death; and Ochus, one of the younger ſons, called alſo Artaxerxes, made his way to the throne, by cauſing his elder brothers Ariaſpes and Arſames to be aſſaſſinated. It is ſaid that Artaxerxes died of a broken heart, in conſequence of his ſon's unnatural behaviour, in the 94th year of his age, after a reign of 46 years, B. C. 358. Artaxerxes had 150 children by his 350 concubines, and only four legitimate ſons. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*C. Nepos in Reg.*—*Juſtin.* 10, c. 1, &c.—*Diod.* 13, &c.——The 3d, ſirnamed Ochus, ſucceeded his father Artaxerxes 2d, and eſtabliſhed himſelf on his throne by murdering above 80 of his neareſt relations. He puniſhed with death one of his officers who conſpired againſt him, and recovered Egypt, which had revolted, deſtroyed Sidon, and ravaged all Syria. He made war againſt the Caduſii, and greatly rewarded a private man called Codomanus for his uncommon valor. But his behavior in Egypt, his cruelty towards the inhabitants, offended his ſubjects, and Bagoas at laſt obliged his phyſician to poiſon him, B. C. 337, and afterwards gave his fleſh to be devoured by cats, and made handles for ſwords with his bones. Codomanus, on account of his virtues, was ſoon after made king by the people; and that he might ſeem to poſſeſs as much dignity as the houſe of Artaxerxes, he reigned under the name of Darius the 3d. *Juſtin.* 10, c. 3.—*Diod.* 17.—*Ælian. V. H.* 6, c. 8.

ARTAXERXES or ARTAXARES 1ſt, a common ſoldier of Perſia, who killed Artabanus, A. D. 228, and erected Perſia again into a kingdom, which had been extinct ſince the death of Darius. Severus the Roman emperor conquered him, and obliged him to remain within his kingdom. *Herodian.* 5.—— One of his ſucceſſors, ſon of Sapor, bore his name, and reigned 11 years, during which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his cruelties.

ARTAXIAS, ſon of Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, proclaimed king by his father's troops. He oppoſed Antony, by whom he was defeated, and became ſo odious that the Romans, at the requeſt of the Armenians, raiſed Tigranes to the throne.——Another, ſon of Polemon, whoſe original name was Zeno. After the expulſion of Venones from Armenia, he was made king by Germanicus. *Tacit.* 6. *Ann.* c. 31.——A general of Antiochus. *Vid.* Artaxa.

ARTAYCTES, a Perſian appointed governor of Seſtos by Xerxes. He was hung on a croſs by the Athenians for his cruelties. *Herodot.* 7 & 9.

ARTAYNTA, a Perſian lady, whom Xerxes gave in marriage to his ſon Darius. She was one of the miſtreſſes of her father-in-law. *Herodot.* 9, c. 103, &c.

ARTAYNTES, a Perſian appointed over a fleet in Greece, by Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 13. l. 9, c. 107.

ARTEMBARES, a celebrated Mede in the reign of Cyrus the Great. *Herodot.* 1 & 9.

ARTEMIDŌRUS, a native of Epheſus, who wrote an hiſtory and deſcription of the earth, in eleven books. He floriſhed about 104 years B. C.——A phyſician in the age of Adrian.——A man in the reign of Antoninus, who wrote a learned work on the interpretation of dreams, ſtill extant; the beſt edition of which is that of Rigaltius Paris, 4to. 1604, to which is annexed *Achmetis oneirocritica.*——A man of Cnidus, ſon to the hiſtorian Theopompus. He had a ſchool at Rome, and he wrote a book on illuſtrious men, not extant. As he was a friend of J. Cæſar, he wrote down an account of the conſpiracy which was formed againſt him. He gave it to the dictator from among the crowd as he was going to the ſenate, but J. Cæſar put it with other papers he held in his hand, thinking it to be of no material conſequence. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

ARTĔMIS, the Greek name of Diana. Her feſtivals, called Artemiſia, were celebrated in ſeveral parts of Greece, particularly at Delphi, where they offered to the goddeſs a mullet, which, as was ſuppoſed, bore ſome affinity to the goddeſs of hunting, becauſe it is ſaid to hunt and kill the ſea hare. There was a ſolemnity of the ſame name at Syracuſe; it laſted three days, which were ſpent in banqueting and diverſions. *Athen.* 7.

ARTEMISIA, daughter of Lygdamis of Halicarnaſſus, reigned over Halicarnaſſus and the neighbouring country. She aſſiſted Xerxes in his expedition againſt Greece with a fleet, and her valor was ſo great that the monarch obſerved, that all his men fought like women, and all his women like men. The Athenians were ſo aſhamed of fighting againſt a woman, that they offered a reward of 10,000 drachms for her head. It is ſaid that ſhe was fond of a youth of Abydos, called Dardanus, and that, to puniſh his diſdain, ſhe put out his eyes while he was aſleep, and afterwards leaped down the promontory of Leucas. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99. l. 8, c. 68, &c.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 12.——There was alſo another queen of Caria of that name, often confounded with the daughter of Lygdamis. She was daughter of Hecatomnus king of Caria or Halicarnaſſus, and was married to her own brother Mauſolus, famous for his perſonal beauty. She was ſo fond of her huſband, that at his death ſhe drank in her liquor his aſhes, after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which, for its grandeur and magnificence, was called one of the ſeven wonders of the world. This monument ſhe called *Mauſoleum*, a name which has been given from that time to all monuments of uncommon ſplendor. She invited all the literary men of her age, and propoſed rewards to him who compoſed the beſt elegiac panegyric upon her huſband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus. She was ſo inconſolable for the death of her huſband, that ſhe died through grief two years after. *Vitruv.*—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ARTEMISIA. *Vid.* Artemis.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory of Eubœa, where Diana had a temple. The neighbouring part of the ſea bore the ſame name. The fleet of Xerxes had a ſkirmiſh there with the Grecian ſhips. *Herodot.* 7, c. 175, &c.——A lake near the grove Aricia, with a temple ſacred to Artemis, whence the name.

ARTEMITA, a city at the eaſt of Seleucia.—An iſland oppoſite the mouth of the Achelous. *Strab.*

ARTĔMON, an hiſtorian of Pergamus.—A native of Clazomenæ, who was with Pericles at the ſiege of Samos, where it is ſaid he invented the battering ram, the *teſtudo*, and other equally valuable military engines.——A man who wrote a treatiſe on collecting books.——A native of Magneſia, who wrote the hiſtory of illuſtrious women.——A phyſician of Clazomenæ.——A painter.—A Syrian whoſe features reſembled in the ſtrongeſt manner thoſe of Antiochus. The queen, after the king's murder, made uſe of Artemon to repreſent her huſband in a lingering ſtate, that, by his ſeeming to die a natural death, ſhe might conceal her guilt, and effect her wicked purpoſe. *Vid.* Antiochus.

ARTIMPASA, a name of Venus among the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 59.

ARTOBARZĀNES, a ſon of Darius, who endeavoured to aſcend the throne in preference to his brother Xerxes, but to no purpoſe. *Herodot.* 7, c. 2 & 3.

ARTOCHMES, a general of Xerxes, who married one of the daughters of Darius. *Herodot.* 7, c. 73.

ARTŌNA, a town of the Latins, taken by the Æqui. *Liv.* 2, c. 43.

ARTONTES, a ſon of Mardonius. *Paſ. in Bœotic.*

ARTONIUS, a phyſician of Auguſtus, who on the night previous to the battle of Philippi, ſaw Minerva in a dream, who told him to aſſure Auguſtus of victory. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.

ARTOXARES, an eunuch of Paphlagonia, in the reign of Artaxerxes 1ſt, cruelly put to death by Paryſatis.

ARTURIUS, an obſcure fellow, raiſed to honors and wealth by his flatteries, &c. *Juv.* 3, v. 29.

ARTYNES, a king of Media.

ARTYNIA, a lake of Aſia Minor.

ARTYSTŎNA, a daughter of Darius. *Herodot.* 3, c. 88.

ARUÆ, a people of Hyrcania, where Alexander kindly received the chief officers of Darius. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

ARVĀLES, a name given to twelve prieſts who celebrated the feſtivals called Ambarvalia. According to ſome, they were deſcended from the 12 ſons of Acca Laurentia, who ſuckled Romulus. They wore a crown of ears of corn, and a white fillet. *Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Vid. Ambarvalia.*

ARUERIS, a god of the Egyptians, ſon of Iſis and Oſiris. According to ſome accounts, Oſiris and Iſis were married together in their mother's womb, and Iſis was pregnant of Arueris before ſhe was born.

ARVERNI, a powerful people of Gaul, near the Ligeris, who took up arms againſt J. Cæſar. They were conquered with great ſlaughter. They pretended to be deſcended from the Trojans, as well as the Romans. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 7.—*Strab.* 14.

ARVĬRĂGUS, a king of Britain. *Juv.* 4, v. 127.

ARVISIUM & ARVISUS, a promontory of Chios, famous for its wine. *Virg. Ecl.* 5.

L. AURUNCULEIUS COSTA, an officer ſent by J. Cæſar againſt the Gauls, by whom he was killed. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.*

ARUNS, an Etrurian ſoothſayer in the age of Marius. *Lucan.* 1, v. 586.——A ſoldier who ſlew Camilla, and was killed by a dart of Diana. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 759.——A bro-

——A brother of Tarquin the Proud. He married Tullia, who murdered him to eſpouſe Tarquin, who had aſſaſſinated his wife.—A ſon of Tarquin the Proud, who, in the battle that was fought between the partizans of his father and the Romans, attacked Brutus the Roman conſul, who wounded him, and threw him down from his horſe. *Liv.* 2, c. 6.——A ſon of Porſena king of Etruria, ſent by his father to take Aricia. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

ARUNTIUS, a Roman who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus, for which the god inebriated him to ſuch a degree that he offered violence to his daughter Medullina, who murdered him when ſhe found that he acted ſo diſhonorably to her virtue. *Plut. in Parall.*——A man who wrote an account of the Punic wars in the ſtile of Salluſt, in the reign of Auguſtus. *Tacit. An.* 1.—*Senec.* ep. 14.——Another Latin writer. *Senec. de benef.* 6.——Paterculus, a man who gave Æmylius Cenſorinus, tyrant of Ægeſta, a brazen horſe to torment criminals. The tyrant made the firſt experiment upon the body of the donor. *Plut. in Parall.*—— Stella, a poet deſcended of a conſular family, in the age of Domitian.

ARUPINUS, a maritime town of Iſtria. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 110.

ARUSPEX. *Vid.* Haruſpex.

ARXĂTA, a town of Armenia, near the Araxes. *Strab.* 11.

ARYANDES, a Perſian appointed governor of Egypt by Cambyſes. He was put to death becauſe he imitated Darius in whatever he did, and wiſhed to make himſelf immortal. *Herodot.* 4, c. 166.

ARYBAS, a native of Sidon, whoſe daughter was carried away by pirates. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 425.——A king of the Moloſſi, who reigned 10 years.

ARYPTÆUS, a prince of the Moloſſi, who privately encouraged the Greeks againſt Macedonia, and afterwards embraced the party of the Macedonians.

ASANDER, a man who ſeparated, by a wall, Cherſoneſus Taurica from the continent. *Strab.* 7.

ASBESTÆ & ASBYSTÆ, a people of Libya above Cyrene, where the temple of Ammon is built. Jupiter is ſometimes called on that account Aſbyſtius. *Herodot.* 4, c. 170.—*Ptol.* 4, c. 3.

ASBŎLUS *(black hair)*, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

ASCALĂPHUS, a ſon of Mars and Aſtyoche, who was among the Argonauts, and went to the Trojan war at the head of the Orchomenians, with his brother Ialmenus. He was killed by Deiphobus. *Homer. Il.* 2, , 13.——A ſon of Acheron by Gorgyra or Orphne, ſtationed by Pluto to watch over Proſerpine in the Elyſian fields. When Ceres had obtained from Jupiter her daughter's freedom and return upon earth, provided ſhe had eaten nothing in the kingdom of Pluto, Aſcalaphus diſcovered that ſhe had eaten ſome pomegranates from a tree; upon which Proſerpine was ordered by Jupiter to remain ſix months with Pluto, and the reſt of the year with her mother. Proſerpine was ſo diſpleaſed with Aſcalaphus, that ſhe ſprinkled water on his head, and immediately turned him into an owl. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5. l. 2, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5. fab. 8.

ASCĂLON, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean, about 520 ſtadia from Jeruſalem, ſtill in being. It was antiently famous for its onions. *Joſeph. de bell. Jud.* 3, c. 2.—*Theophraſt. H. Pl.* 7, c. 4.

ASCANIA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea. ——A city of Troas, built by Aſcanius.

ASCĂNIUS, ſon of Æneas by Creuſa, was ſaved from the flames of Troy by his father, whom he accompanied in his voyage to Italy. He was afterwards called Iulus. He behaved with great valor in the war which his father carried on againſt the Latins, and ſucceeded Æneas in the kingdom of Latinum, and built Alba, to which he transferred the ſeat of his empire from Lavinium. The deſcendants of Aſcanius reigned in Alba for above 420 years, under 14 kings, till the age of Numitor. Aſcanius reigned 38 years; 30 at Lavinium, and 8 at Alba; and was ſucceeded by Sylvius Poſthumus, ſon of Æneas by Lavinia. Iulus, the ſon of Aſcanius, diſputed the crown with him; but the Latins gave it in favor of Sylvius, as he was deſcended from the family of Latinus, and Iulus was inveſted with the office of high-prieſt, which remained a long while in his family. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, *&c.*—According to *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 15, *&c.* the ſon of Æneas by Lavinia was alſo called Aſcanius. ——A river of Bithynia. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 270.

ASCII, a nation of India, in whoſe country objects at noon have no ſhadow. *Plin.* 2.

ASCLĒPIA, feſtivals in honor of Aſclepius, or Æſculapius, celebrated all over Greece. At Epidaurus they were called by a different name.

ASCLĒPIĂDES, a rhetorician in the age of Eumenes, who wrote an hiſtorical account of Alexander. *Arrian.*——A diſciple of Plato.——A philoſopher, diſciple to Stilpo, and very intimate with Menedemus. The two friends lived together, and that they might not be ſeparated when they married, Aſclepiades married the daughter, and Menedemus, though much the younger, the mother.

mother. When the wife of Aſclepiades was dead, Menedemus gave his wife to his friend, and married another. He was blind in his old age, and died at Eretria. *Plut.*——A phyſician of Bithynia, B. C. 90, who acquired great reputation at Rome, and was the founder of a ſect in phyſic. He relied ſo much upon his ſkill, that he laid a wager he ſhould never be ſick; and won it, as he died of a fall, in a very advanced age. Nothing of his medical treatiſes is now extant. ——An Egyptian, who wrote hymns to the gods of his country, and alſo a treatiſe on the coincidence of all religions.——A native of Alexandria, who gave an hiſtory of the Athenian archons.——The writer of a treatiſe on Demetrius Phalereus.——A diſciple of Iſocrates, who wrote 6 books on thoſe events which had been the ſubject of tragedies.——A phyſician in the age of Pompey. ——A tragic poet.——Another phyſician of Bithynia, under Trajan. He lived 70 years, and was a great favorite of the emperor's court.

Asclepiodōrus, a painter in the age of Apelles, 12 of whoſe pictures of the gods were ſold for 300 minæ each, to an African prince. *Plin.* 35.——A ſoldier who conſpired againſt Alexander with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Asclipiodōtus, a general of Mithridates.

Asclēpius. *Vid.* Æſculapius.

Ascletarion, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who ſaid that he ſhould be torn by dogs. The emperor ordered him to be put to death, and his body carefully ſecured; but as ſoon as he was ſet on the burning pile, a ſudden ſtorm aroſe which put out the flames, and the dogs came and tore to pieces the mathematician's body. *Sueton. in Domit.* 15.

Asclus, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 8.

Ascōlia, a feſtival in honor of Bacchus, celebrated by the Athenian huſbandmen, who generally ſacrificed a goat to the god, becauſe that animal is a great enemy to the vine. They made a bottle with the ſkin of the victim, which they filled with oil and wine, and afterwards leapt upon it. He who could ſtand upon it firſt was victorious, and received the bottle as a reward. This was called ασκωλιάζειν παρα το επι τον ασκον αλλεσθαι, *leaping upon the bottle*, whence the name of the feſtival is derived. It was alſo introduced in Italy, where the people beſmeared their faces with the dregs of wine, and ſang hymns to the god. They always hanged ſome ſmall images of the god on the talleſt trees in their vineyards, and theſe images they called Oſcilla. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 384.—*Pollux.* 9, c. 7.

Asconius Labeo, a preceptor of Nero. ——Pedia, a man intimate with Virgil and Livy.——Another of the ſame family in the age of Veſpaſian, who became blind in his old age, and lived 12 years after. He wrote, beſides ſome hiſtorical treatiſes, annotations on Cicero's orations.

Ascra, a town of Bœotia, built, according to ſome, by the giants Otus and Ephialtes, at the foot of mount Helicon. Heſiod was born there, whence he is often called the Aſcrean poet. The town received its name from Aſcra, a nymph, mother of Œoclus by Neptune. *Strab.* 9.——*Pauſ.* 9, c. 29. —*Poterc.* 1.

Ascŭlum, a town of Picenum, famous for the defeat of Pyrrhus by Curius and Fabricius. *Flor.* 3, c. 18.

Asdrŭbal, a Carthaginian, ſon-in law of Hamilcar. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Numidian war, and was appointed chief general on the death of his father-in law, and for eight years preſided with much prudence and valor over Spain, which ſubmitted to him with chearfulneſs. Here he laid the foundation of new Carthage, and ſaw it complete. To ſtop his progreſs towards the eaſt, the Romans, in a treaty with Carthage, forbade them to paſs the Iberus, which was faithfully obſerved by their general. He was killed in the midſt of his ſoldiers, B. C. 220, by a ſlave whoſe maſter he had murdered. The ſlave was caught, and put to death in the greateſt torments, which he bore with patience, and even ridiculed. Some ſay that he was killed in hunting. *Ital.* 1, v. 165.—*Appian. Iberic.*—*Polyb.* 2.—*Liv.* 21, c. 2, &c.——A ſon of Hamilcar, who came from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. He croſſed the Alps, and entered Italy; but ſome of his letters to Annibal having fallen into the hands of the Romans, the conſuls M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero, attacked him ſuddenly near the Metaurus, and defeated him, B. C. 207. He was killed in the battle, and 56,000 of his men ſhared his fate, and 5400 taken priſoners; about 8000 Romans were killed. The head of Aſdrubal was cut off, and ſome days after thrown into the camp of Annibal, who, in the moment that he was in the greateſt expectations for a promiſed ſupply, exclaimed at the ſight, "In loſing Aſdrubal, I loſe all my happineſs, and Carthage all her hopes." Aſdrubal had before made an attempt to penetrate into Italy by ſea, but had been defeated by the governor of Sardinia. *Liv.* 21, 23, 27, &c.—*Polyb.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 4.—— A Carthaginian general, ſirnamed Calvus, appointed governor of Sardinia, and taken priſoner by the Romans. *Liv.*——Another, ſon of Giſgon, appointed general of the Carthaginian forces in Spain, in the time of the great Annibal. He made head againſt the Roman

Romans in Africa, with the assistance of Scyphax, but he was soon after defeated by Scipio. He died B. C. 206. *Liv.*——Another who advised his countrymen to make peace with Rome, and upbraided Annibal for laughing in the Carthaginian senate. *Liv.*——A grandson of Masiniſſa, murdered in the senate-house by the Carthaginians.——Another, whose camp was destroyed in Africa by Scipio, though at the head of 20,000 men, in the last Punic war. When all was lost, he fled to the enemy, and begged his life. Scipio shewed him to the Carthaginians, upon which his wife, with a thousand imprecations, threw herself and her two children into the flames of the temple of Æsculapius, which she, and others, had set on fire. He was not of the same family as Hannibal. *Liv.* 51.——A Carthaginian general, conquered by L. Cæcilius Metellus in Sicily, in a battle in which he lost many elephants. These animals were led in triumph all over Italy by the conquerors.

Asellio (Sempronius), an historian and military tribune, who wrote an account of the actions in which he was present. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

Asia, one of the three parts of the ancient world, separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean seas. The Nile and Egypt divide it from Africa. It receives its name from Asia, the daughter of Oceanus. This part of the globe has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies of the universe, and to the ancient inhabitants of Asia we are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. The soil is fruitful, and abounds with all the necessaries as well as luxuries of life. It was divided into many different empires, provinces, and states, of which the most conspicuous were the Assyrian and Persian monarchies. The Assyrian monarchy, according to Eusebius, lasted 1240 years, and according to Justin, 1300 years, down to the year of the world 4380. The empire of Persia existed 228 years, till the death of Darius the 3d, whom Alexander the Great conquered. The empire of the Medes lasted 259 years, according to Eusebius, or less, according to others, till the reign of Astyages, who was conquered by Cyrus the Great, who transferred the power of the Medes, and founded the Persian monarchy. It was in Asia that the military valor of the Macedonians, and the bold retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, were so conspicuously displayed. It is in that part of the world that we are to look for the more visible progress of luxury, despotism, sedition, effeminacy, and dissipation. Asia was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts; and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, whose boundaries may be known by drawing a line from the bay of Issus, in a northern direction, to the eastern part of the Euxine sea. Asia Minor has been subject to many revolutions. It was tributary to the Scythians for upwards of 1500 years, and was a long time in the power of the Lydians, Medes, &c. The western parts of Asia Minor were the receptacle of all the ancient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia. *Strab.*—*Mela*—*Justin.*—*Plin.*—*Tacit. &c.*——One of the Oceanides, who married Japetus, and gave her name to one of the three quarters of the ancient globe. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——One of the Nereides. *Hygin.*——A mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

Asiāticus, a Gaul, in the age of Vitellus. *Tacit. Hist.* 2.——The firname of one of the Scipios, and others, for their conquests or campaigns in Asia.

Asilas, an augur, who assisted Æneas against Turnus.——A Trojan officer. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 10, *&c.*

AsinārIa, a festival in Sicily, in commemoration of the victory obtained over Demosthenes and Nicias, at the river Asinarius.

Asinārius, a river of Sicily, where the Athenian generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, were taken prisoners.

Asine, one of the Sporades.——An island of the Adriatic.——Three towns of Peloponnesus bore that name, viz. in Laconia, Argolis, and Messenia.

Asines, a river of Sicily.

Asinius Gallus, son of Asinius Pollio the orator, married Vipsania after she had been divorced by Tiberius. This marriage gave rise to a secret enmity between the emperor and Asinius, who starved himself to death, either voluntarily, or by order of his Imperial enemy. He had six sons by his wife. He wrote a comparison between his father and Cicero, in which he gave a decided superiority to the former. *Tacit.* 1 & 5. *Ann.*—*Dio.* 58.—*Plin.* 7, ep. 4.——Marcellus, grandson of Asinius Pollio, was accused of some misdemeanors, but acquitted, &c. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.*——Pollio, an excellent orator, poet, and historian, intimate with Augustus. He triumphed over the Dalmatians, and wrote an account of the wars of Cæsar and Pompey, in 17 books, besides poems. He refused to answer some verses written against him by Augustus, "because," said he, "you have the power to proscribe me, should my answer prove offensive." He died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4. He was consul with Cn. Domitius Calvinus,

A.

A. U. C. 712. It is to him that the fourth of Virgil's Bucolics is inſcribed. *Quintil.*—*Sueton. in Cæſ.* 30 & 55.—*Dio.* 37, 49, 55,—*Senec. de tranq. Ani. & ep.* 100.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30.—*Tacit.* 6.—*Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Cæſ.*——A commander of Mauritania, under the firſt emperors, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2.——An hiſtorian in the age of Pompey.——Another in the third century.——Quadratus, a man who publiſhed the hiſtory of Parthia, Greece, and Rome.

ASIUS, a ſon of Dymas, brother of Hecuba. He aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war. *Homer.*——A poet of Samos, who wrote about the genealogy of the ancient heroes and heroines *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.——A ſon of Imbracus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. *Virg Æn.* 10, v. 123.

ASIUS CAMPUS, a place near the Cayſter.

ASNÆUS, a mountain of Macedonia, near which the river Aous flows. *Liv.* 32, c. 5.

ASŌPHIS, a ſmall country of Peloponneſus, near the Aſopus.

ASŌPIA, the ancient name of Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.

ASŌPIĂDÆS, a patronymic of Æacus, ſon of Ægina, the daughter of Aſopus. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 484.

ASŌPIS, the daughter of the Aſopus.——A daughter of Theſpius, mother of Mentor. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

ASŌPUS, a river of Theſſaly, falling into the bay of Malia, at the north of Thermopylæ. *Strab.* 8.——A river of Bœotia, riſing near Platæa and flowing into the Euripus, after it has ſeparated the country of the Thebans and Platæans. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 4.——A river of Aſia, flowing into the Lycus near Laodicea.——A river of Peloponneſus, paſſing by Sicyon.——Another of Macedonia, flowing near Heraclea. *Strab. &c.*——A river of Phœnicia——A ſon of Neptune, who gave his name to a river of Peloponneſus. Three of his daughters are particularly celebrated, Ægina, Salamis, and Iſmene. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 12.

ASPAMITHRES, a favorite eunuch of Xerxes, who conſpired with Artabanus to deſtroy the king and the royal family, &c. *Cteſias.*

ASPARAGIUM, a town near Dyrrhachium, *Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 30.

ASPĂSIA, a daughter of Hermotimus of Phocæa, famous for her perſonal charms and elegance. She was prieſteſs of the ſun, miſtreſs to Cyrus, and afterwards to his brother Artaxerxes, from whom ſhe paſſed to Darius. She was called *Milto, Vermillion*, on account of the beauty of her complexion. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 1.—*Plut. in Artax.*——Another woman, daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus. She came to Athens, where ſhe taught eloquence. Socrates was proud to be among her ſcholars. She ſo captivated Pericles, by her mental and perſonal accompliſhments, that he became her pupil, and at laſt took her for his miſtreſs and wife. He was ſo fond of her, that he made war againſt Samos at her inſtigation. The behavior of Pericles towards Aſpaſia, greatly corrupted the morals of the Athenians, and introduced diſſipation and laſciviouſneſs into the ſtate. Some have confounded the miſtreſs of Pericles with Aſpaſia the daughter of Hermotimus. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Quintil.* 11.—The wife of Xenophon was alſo called Aſpaſia. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, c. 31.

ASPASIUS, a peripatetic philoſopher in the 2d century, whoſe commentaries on different ſubjects were highly valued.——A ſophiſt, who wrote a panegyric on Adrian.

ASPASTES, a ſatrap of Carmania, ſuſpected of infidelity to his truſt while Alexander was in the eaſt. *Curt.* 9, c. 20.

ASPATHĪNES, one of the ſeven noblemen of Perſia, who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c.——A ſon of Prexaſpes. *Id.* 7.

ASPINDUS, a town of Pamphylia. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 20. The inhabitants ſacrificed ſwine to Venus.

ASPIS, a ſatrap of Chaonia, who revolted from Artaxerxes. He was reduced by Datames. *Cor. Nep. in Dat.*——A city and mountain of Africa.——One of the Cyclades.——A city of Macedonia.

ASPLĒDON, a ſon of Neptune by the nymph Midea. He gave his name to a city of Bœotia, whoſe inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ASPORĒNUS, a mountain of Aſia Minor near Pergamus, where the mother of the gods was worſhipped, and called Aſporena. *Strab.* 13.

ASSA, a town near mount Athos.

ASSABĪNUS, the Jupiter of the Arabians.

ASSĂRĂCUS, a Trojan prince, ſon of Tros by Callirhoe. He was father to Capys, the father to Anchiſes. *Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 1.——Two friends of Æneas in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 124.

ASSERĪNI, a people of Sicily.

ASSŌRUS, a town of Sicily, between Enna and Agyrium.

ASSOS, a town of Lycia on the ſea coaſt.

ASSŸRIA, a large country of Aſia, whoſe boundaries have been different in its flouriſhing times. At firſt it was bounded by the Lycus and Caprus; but the name of Aſſyria, more generally ſpeaking, is applied to all that territory which lies between Media, Meſopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. The Aſſyrian empire is the moſt ancient in the world. It was founded by Ninus or Belus, B. C. 2059, according

according to ſome authors, and laſted till the reign of Sardanapalus, the 31ſt ſovereign ſince Ninus, B. C. 820. According to Euſebius, it floriſhed for 1240 years; according to Juſtin, 1300 years; and Herodotus ſays, that its duration was not above 5 or 600 years. Among the different monarchs of the Aſſyrian empire, Semiramis greatly diſtinguiſhed herſelf, and extended the boundaries of her dominions as far as Æthiopia and Libya. In ancient authors, the Aſſyrians are often called Syrians, and the Syrians Aſſyrians. The Aſſyrians aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, and ſent him Memnon with an army. The king of Aſſyria generally ſtiled himſelf king of kings, as a demonſtration of his power and greatneſs. The country is now called Curdiſtan. *Strab.* 16. *Herodot.* 1 & 2.—*Juſtin.* 1.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13 & 26.—*Ptol.* 1, c. 2.—*Died.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.

ASTA, a city of Spain.

ASTACŒNI, a people of India, near the Indus. *Strab.* 15.

ASTĂCUS, a town of Bithynia, built by Aſtacus, ſon of Neptune and Olbia, or rather by a colony of Megara and Athens. Lyſimachus deſtroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to the town of Nicomedia, which was then lately built. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 12.—*Arrian.*—*Strab.* 17.——A city of Acarnania. *Plin.* 5.

ASTĂPA, a town of Hiſpania Bætica. *Liv.* 38, c. 20.

ASTĂPUS, a river of Æthiopia, falling into the Nile.

ASTARTE, a powerful divinity of Syria, the ſame as the Venus of the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Hierapolis in Syria, which was ſerved by 300 prieſts, who were always employed in offering ſacrifices. She was repreſented in medals with a long habit, and a mantle over it, tucked up on the left arm. She had one hand ſtretched forward, and held in the other a crooked ſtaff in the form of a croſs. *Lucian. de Deâ Syriâ.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

ASTER, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his ſervices to Philip king of Macedonia. Upon being ſlighted, he retired into the city, and aimed an arrow at Philip, who preſſed it with a ſiege. The arrow, on which was written, "aimed at Philip's right eye," ſtruck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleaſantry, threw back the ſame arrow, with theſe words, "If Philip takes the town, After ſhall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word. *Lucian. de Hiſt. Scrib.*

ASTĔRIA, a daughter of Ceus, one of the Titans, by Phœbe, daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She married Perſes, ſon of Crius, by whom ſhe had the celebrated Hecate. She enjoyed for a long time the favors of Jupiter, under the form of an eagle; but falling under his diſpleaſure, ſhe was changed into a quail, called ortyx by the Greeks; whence the name of Ortygia, given to that iſland in the Archipelago, where ſhe retired. *Ovid. Met.* 6, *fab.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 58.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2, &c.——A town of Greece, whoſe inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 735.——One of the daughters of Danaus, who married Chætus, ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2.——One of the daughters of Atlas, mother of Oenomaus, king of Piſa. *Hygin.* fab. 250.——A miſtreſs of Gyges, to whom Horace wrote three odes, to comfort her during her lover's abſence.

ASTĔRION & ASTĔRIUS, a river of Peloponneſus, which flowed through the country of Argolis. This river had three daughters, Eubœa, Proſymna, and Acræa, *Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.——A ſon of Cometes, who was one of the Argonauts. *Apollon.* 1.——A ſtatuary, ſon of Æſchylus. *Pauſ.*——A ſon of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Paſiphae. He was killed by Theſeus, though he was thought the ſtrongeſt of his age. Apollodorus ſuppoſes him to be the ſame as the famous Minotaur. According to ſome, Aſterion was ſon of Teutamus, one of the deſcendants of Æolus, and they ſay that he was ſirnamed Jupiter, becauſe he had carried away Europa, by whom he had Minos the 1ſt. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 31.——A ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 12.

ASTERODIA, the wife of Endymion. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.

ASTERŎPE & ASTEROPEA, one of the Pleiades, who were beloved by the gods and moſt illuſtrious heroes, and made conſtellations after death.——A daughter of Pelias, king of Iolchos, who aſſiſted her ſiſters to kill her father, whom Medea promiſed to reſtore to life. Her grave was ſeen in Arcadia, in the time of *Pauſanias*, 8, c. 11.——A daughter of Deion by Diomede. *Apollod.* 1.——The wife of Æſacus. *Id.* 3.

ASTEROPÆUS, a king of Pæonia, ſon of Pelegon. He aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 17, &c.

ASTERŪSIUS, a mountain at the ſouth of Crete.——A town of Arabia Felix.

ASTINŎME, the wife of Hipponous.

ASTIŎCHUS, a general of Lacedæmon, who conquered the Athenians near Cnidus, and took Phocæa and Cumæ, B. C. 411.

ASTRÆA, a daughter of Aſtræus, king of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Titan, Saturn's brother by Aurora. Some make her daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was called Juſtice, of which virtue ſhe was the goddeſs. She lived upon the earth, as the

poets mention, during the golden age; but the wickedneſs and impiety of mankind drove her to heaven in the brazen and iron ages, and ſhe was placed among the conſtellations of the zodiac, under the name of Virgo. She is repreſented as a virgin, with a ſtern, but majeſtic countenance, holding a pair of ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other. *Senec. in Octav.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1. v. 149.—*Arat.* 1. *Phænom.* v. 98.—*Heſiod. Theog.*

ASTRÆUS, one of the Titans who made war againſt Jupiter.——A river of Macedonia, near Thermæ. *Ælian. H. V.* 15, c. 2.

ASTU, a Greek word which ſignifies *city*, generally applied, by way of diſtinction, to Athens, which was the moſt capital city of Greece. The word *urbs* is applied with the ſame meaning of ſuperiority to Rome, and πτολις to Alexandria, the capital of Egypt.

ASTUR, an Etrurian, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 180.

ASTŬRA, a ſmall village of Latium, where Antony's ſoldiers cut off Cicero's head.

ASTŬRES, a people of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, who ſpend all their lives in digging for mines of ore. *Lucan.* 4, v. 298.—*Ital.* 1, v. 231.

ASTYĂGE, a daughter of Ipheus, who married Periphas, by whom ſhe had ſome children, among whom was Antion, the father of Ixion.

ASTYĂGES, ſon of Cyaxares, was the laſt king of Media. He was father to Mandane, whom he gave in marriage to Cambyſes, an ignoble perſon of Perſia, becauſe he was told by a dream, that his daughter's ſon would diſpoſſeſs him of his crown. From ſuch a marriage he hoped that none but mean and ignorant children could be raiſed; but he was diſappointed, and though he had expoſed his daughter's ſon by the effects of a ſecond dream, he was deprived of his crown by his grandſon, after a reign of 35 years. Aſtyages was very cruel and oppreſſive; and Harpagus, one of his officers, whoſe ſon he had wantonly murdered, encouraged Mandane's ſon, who was called Cyrus, to take up arms againſt his grandfather, and he conquered him and took him priſoner, 559 B. C. Xenophon, in his Cyropædia, relates a different ſtory, and aſſerts that Cyrus and he lived in the moſt undiſturbed friendſhip together. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 74, 75, &c.——A grammarian who wrote a commentary on Callimachus.——A man changed into a ſtone by Meduſa's head. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 6.

ASTYĂLUS, a Trojan killed by Neoptolemus. *Homer. Il.* 6.

ASTYĂNAX, a ſon of Hector and Andromache. He was very young when the Greeks beſieged Troy; and when the city was taken, his mother ſaved him in her arms from the flames. Ulyſſes, who was afraid leſt the young prince ſhould inherit the virtues of his father, and one day avenge the ruin of his country upon the Greeks, ſeized him, and threw him down from the walls of Troy. According to Euripides, he was killed by Menelaus; and Seneca ſays, that Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles put him to death. Hector had given him the name of Scamandrius; but the Trojans, who hoped he might prove as great as his father, called him Aſtyanax, or the bulwark of the city. *Homer. Il.* 6 & 22 ——*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 457. l. 3, v. 489. —*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 415.——An Arcadian, who had a ſtatue in the temple of Jupiter, on mount Lyceus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.——A ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A writer in the age of Gallienus.

ASTYCRATIA, a daughter of Æolus. *Homer. Il.*——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

ASTYDĂMAS, an Athenian, pupil to Iſocrates. He wrote 240 tragedies, of which only 15 obtained the poetical prize.——A Mileſian, three times victorious at Olympia. He was famous for his ſtrength, as well as for his voracious appetite. He was once invited to a feaſt by king Ariobarzanes, and he eat what had been prepared for nine perſons. *Athen.* 10.——Two tragic writers bore the ſame name, one of whom was diſciple to Socrates.——A comic poet of Athens.

ASTYDĂMIA, daughter of Amyntor, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia, married Acaſtus, ſon of Pelias, who was king of Iolchos. She became enamoured of Peleus, ſon of Æacus, who had viſited her huſband's court; and becauſe he refuſed to gratify her paſſion, ſhe accuſed him of attempting her virtue. Acaſtus readily believed his wife's accuſation; and as he would not violate the laws of hoſpitality, by puniſhing his gueſt with inſtant death, he waited for a favorable opportunity, and diſſembled his reſentment. At laſt they went in a hunting party to mount Pelion, where Peleus was tied to a tree, by order of Acaſtus, that he might be devoured by wild beaſts. Jupiter was moved at the innocence of Peleus, and ſent Vulcan to deliver him. When Peleus was ſet at liberty, he marched with an army againſt Acaſtus, whom he dethroned, and puniſhed with death the cruel and falſe Aſtydamia. She is called by ſome Hippolyte. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Pindar. Nem.* 4.——A daughter of Ormenus, carried away by Hercules, by whom ſhe had Tlepolemus. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9, v. 50.

ASTYLUS, one of the centaurs, who had the

the knowledge of futurity. He adviſed his brothers not to make war againſt the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 338.——A man of Crotona, who was victorious three ſucceſſive times at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.*

Astymĕdūsa, a woman whom Œdipus married after he had divorced Jocaſta.

Astynŏme, the daughter of Chryſes the prieſt of Apollo, ſometimes called Cryſeis. She fell to the ſhare of Achilles, at the diviſion of the ſpoils of Lyrneſſus.—A daughter of Amphion.—of Talaus. *Hygin.*

Astynous, a Trojan prince. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 144.

Astyŏche & Astyochīa, a daughter of Actor, who had by Mars, Aſcalaphus, and Ialmenus, who were at the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 20.——A daughter of Phylas king of Ephyre, who had a ſon called Tlepolemus, by Hercules. *Hygin.* fab. 97, 162.——A daughter of Laomedon, by Strymo. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 4.——A daughter of the Simois, who married Erichthonius. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——The wife of Strophius, ſiſter to Agamemnon. *Hygin.*

Astypalæa, one of the Cyclades called after Aſtypalæa, the daughter of Phœnix, and mother of Ancæus, by Neptune. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.—*Strab.* 14.

Astyphilus, a ſoothſayer very ſkilled in the knowledge of futurity. *Plut. in Cim.*

Astўron, a town built by the Argonauts on the coaſt of Illyricum. *Strab.*

Asychis, a king of Egypt, who ſucceeded Mycerinus, and made a law, that whoever borrowed money, muſt depoſit his father's body in the hand of his creditors, as a pledge of his promiſe of payment. He built a magnificent pyramid. *Herodot.* 2, c. 136.

Asўlas, a friend of Æneas, ſkilled in auguries. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 571. l. 10, v. 175.

Asyllus, a gladiator. *Juv.* 6, v. 266.

Atăbŭlus, a wind which was frequent in Apulia. *Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 5, v. 78.

Atabўris, a mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was ſirnamed Atabyris. *Strab.* 14.

Atăce, a town of Gaul, whence the adjective Atacinus.

Atalanta, a daughter of Schœneus, king of Scyros. According to ſome, ſhe was the daughter of Jaſus or Jaſius, by Clymene; but others ſay that Menalion was her father. This uncertainty of not rightly knowing the name of her father, has led the mythologiſts into error, and ſome have maintained that there were two perſons of that name, though their ſuppoſition is groundleſs. Atalanta was born in Arcadia, and, according to Ovid, ſhe determined to live in perpetual celibacy; but her beauty gained her many admirers, and to free herſelf from their importunities, ſhe propoſed to run a race with them. They were to run without arms, and ſhe was to carry a dart in her hand. Her lovers were to ſtart firſt, and whoever arrived at the goal before her, would be made her huſband; but all thoſe whom ſhe overtook, were to be killed by the dart with which ſhe had armed herſelf. As ſhe was almoſt invincible in running, many of her ſuitors periſhed in the attempt, till Hippomenes the ſon of Macareus propoſed himſelf as her admirer. Venus had preſented him with three golden apples from the garden of the Heſperides, or according to others, from an orchard in Cyprus; and as ſoon as he had ſtarted in the courſe, he artfully threw down the apples at ſome diſtance one from the other. While Atalanta, charmed at the ſight, ſtopped to gather the apples; Hippomenes haſtened on his courſe, arrived firſt at the goal, and obtained Atalanta in marriage. Theſe two fond lovers, in the impatience of conſummating their nuptials, entered the temple of Cybele; and the goddeſs was ſo offended at their impiety, and at the profanation of her houſe, that ſhe changed them into two lions. Apollodorus ſays, that Atalanta's father was deſirous of raiſing a male iſſue, and that therefore ſhe was expoſed to wild beaſts as ſoon as born. She was however ſuckled by a ſhe-bear, and preſerved by ſhepherds. She dedicated her time to hunting, and reſolved to live in celibacy. She killed two centaurs who attempted her virtue. She was preſent at the hunting of the Calydonian boar, which ſhe firſt wounded, and ſhe received the head as a preſent from Meleager, who was enamoured of her. She was alſo at the games inſtituted in honor of Pelias, where ſhe conquered Peleus; and when her father, to whom ſhe had been reſtored, wiſhed her to marry, ſhe conſented to give herſelf to him who could overcome her in running, as has been ſaid above. She had a ſon called Parthenopæus, by Hippomenes. Hyginus ſays, that that ſon was the fruit of her love with Meleager; and Apollodorus ſays ſhe had him by Milanion, or, according to others, by the god Mars. [*Vid.* Meleager.] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 9, *&c.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 36, 45, *&c.*—*Hygin.* fab. 99, 174, 185, 270.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4. l. 10, fab. 11.—*Euripid. in Phœniſſ.*——An iſland near Eubœa and Locris. *Pauſ.*

Atarantes, a people of Africa, ten days' journey from the Garamantes. There is in their country a hill of ſalt with a fountain of ſweet water upon it. *Herodot.* 4, c. 184.

Ata-

ATARBĒCHIS, a town in one of the iſlands of the Delta, where Venus had a temple.

ATARNEA, a part of Myſia, oppoſite Leſbos, with a ſmall town in the neighbourhood, of the ſame name. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 35.

ATARGĂTIS, a divinity among the Syrians, repreſented as a Siren. *Strab.* 16.

ATAS & ATHAS, a youth of wonderful velocity, who is ſaid to have run 75 miles between noon and the evening. *Martial.* 4, ep. 19.—*Plin.* 7.

ATAX, a river of Gaul Narbonenſis, riſing in the Pyrenean mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean ſea. *Mela* 2.

ATE, the goddeſs of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter. She raiſed ſuch jealouſy and ſedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and baniſhed her for ever from heaven, and ſent her to dwell on earth, where ſhe incited mankind to wickedneſs, and ſowed commotions among them. *Homer. Il.* 19. She is the ſame as the Diſcord of the Latins.

ATELLA, a town of Campania, famous for a ſplendid amphitheatre. *Juv.* 6.

ATENOMĂRUS, a chieftain, who made war againſt the Romans. *Plut. in Parall.*

ATHAMĂNES, an ancient people of Epirus, who exiſted long before the Trojan war, and ſtill preſerved their name and cuſtoms in the age of Alexander. There was a fountain in their territories, whoſe waters, about the laſt quarter of the moon, were ſo ſulphureous that they ſet on fire any piece of wood. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 311. —*Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

ATHĂMAS, king of Thebes, in Bœotia, was ſon of Æolus. He married Themiſto, whom ſome call Nephele, and Pindar, Demotice, and by her he had Phryxus and Helle. Some time after, on pretence that Nephele was ſubject to fits of madneſs, he married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had two ſons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino became jealous of the children of Nephele; becauſe they were to aſcend their father's throne in preference to her own, therefore ſhe reſolved to deſtroy them; but they eſcaped from her fury to Colchis, on a golden ram. [*Vid. Phryxus & Argonautæ.*] According to the Greek ſcholiaſt of Lycophron, v. 22. Ino attempted to deſtroy the corn of the country; and as if it were the conſequence of divine vengeance, the ſoothſayer, at her inſtigation, told Athamas, that before the earth would yield her uſual increaſe, he muſt ſacrifice one of the children of Nephele to the gods. The credulous father led Phryxus to the altar, where he was ſaved by Nephele. The proſperity of Ino was diſpleaſing to Juno, and more particularly becauſe ſhe was deſcended from Venus. The goddeſs therefore ſent Tiſiphone, one of the furies, to the houſe of Athamas, who became inflamed with ſuch ſudden fury, that he took Ino to be a lioneſs, and her two children to be whelps. In this fit of madneſs he ſnatched Learchus from her, and killed him againſt a wall; upon which, Ino fled with Melicerta, and, with him in her arms, ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea from a high rock, and was changed into a ſea deity. After this, Athamas recovered the uſe of his ſenſes; and as he was without children, he adopted Coronus and Aliartus, the ſons of Therſander his nephew. *Hygin.* fab. 1, 2. 5, 239.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 467, &c. *Faſt.* 6, v. 489. —*Pauſ.* 9, c. 34.——A ſervant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 12, ep. 10.——A ſtage dancer. *Id. Piſ.* 36.——A tragic poet. *Id. Piſ.* 20.——One of the Greeks, concealed in the wooden horſe at the ſiege of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 263.

ATHAMANTIĂDES, a patronymic of Melicerta, Phryxus, or Helle, children of Athamas. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 919.

ATHANASIUS, a biſhop of Alexandria, celebrated for his ſufferings, and the determined oppoſition he maintained againſt Arius and his doctrine. His writings, which were numerous, and ſome of which have periſhed, contain a defence of the myſtery of the Trinity, the divinity of the word and of the Holy Ghoſt, and an apology to Conſtantine. The creed which bears his name, is ſuppoſed by ſome not to be his compoſition. Athanaſius died 2d May, 373 A. D. after filling the archiepiſcopal chair 47 years, and leading alternately a life of exile and of triumph. The lateſt edition of his works, is that of Benedictin. 3 vols. fol. Paris, 1698.

ATHANIS, a man who wrote an account of Sicily. *Athen.* 3.

ATHEAS, a king of Scythia, who implored the aſſiſtance of Philip of Macedonia againſt the Iſtrians, and laughed at him when he had furniſhed him with an army. *Juſtin.* 9, c. 2.

ATHĒNA, the name of Minerva among the Greeks.

ATHĒNÆ, a celebrated city of Attica, founded about 1556 years before the Chriſtian era, by Cecrops and an Egyptian colony. It was called *Cecropia* from its founder, and afterwards *Athenæ* in honor of Minerva, who had obtained the right of giving it a name in preference to Neptune. [*Vid. Minerva.*] It was governed by 17 kings, in the following order:—After a reign of 50 years, Cecrops was ſucceeded by Cranaus, who began to reign 1506 B. C. Amphictyon, 1497; Erichthonius, 1487; Pandion, 1437; Erichtheus, 1397; Cecrops 2d, 1347; Pandion,

Pandion 2d, 1307; Ægeus, 1283; Theſeus, 1235; Meneſtheus, 1205; Demophoon, 1282; Oxyntes, 1149; Aphidas, 1137; Thymœtes, 1336; Melanthus, 1128; and Codrus, 1091, who was killed after a reign of 21 years. The hiſtory of the twelve firſt of theſe monarchs, is moſtly fabulous. After the death of Codrus, the monarchical power was aboliſhed, and the ſtate was governed by 13 perpetual, and, 317 years after, by 7 decennial, and laſtly, B. C. 684, after an anarchy of 3 years, by annual magiſtrates, called Archons. *(Vid. Archontes.)* Under this democracy, the Athenians ſignalized themſelves by their valor in the field, and their munificence, and the cultivation of the fine arts. They were deemed ſo powerful by the Perſians, that Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, chiefly directed his arms againſt Athens, which he took and burnt. Their military character was chiefly diſplayed in the battles of Marathon, of Salamis, of Platæa, and of Mycale, After theſe immortal victories, they roſe in conſequence and dignity, and they demanded the ſuperiority in the affairs of Greece. The town was re-built and embelliſhed by Themiſtocles, and a new and magnificent harbour built. Their ſucceſs made them arrogant, and they raiſed contentions among the neighbouring ſtates, that they might aggrandize themſelves by their fall. The luxury and intemperance, which had been long excluded from the city by the ſalutary laws of their countrymen, Draco and Solon, creeped by degrees among all ranks of people, and ſoon all Greece united to deſtroy that city, which claimed a ſovereign power over all the reſt. The Peloponneſian war, though at firſt a private quarrel, was ſoon fomented into an univerſal war; and the arms of all the ſtates of Peloponneſus *(Vid. Peloponneſiacum bellum.)* were directed againſt Athens, which, after 28 years of miſfortunes and bloodſhed, was totally ruined, the 24th April, 404 years before the Chriſtian era, by Lyſander. After this, the Athenians were oppreſſed by 30 tyrants, and for a while labored under the weight of their own calamities. They recovered ſomething of their uſual ſpirit in the age of Philip, and boldly oppoſed his ambitious views; but their efforts were not of great ſervice to the intereſt of Greece. They fell into the hands of the Romans, B. C. 86. The Athenians have been admired in all ages, for their love of liberty, and for the great men that were born among them; but favor there, was attended with danger; and there are very few inſtances in the hiſtory of Athens, that can prove that the jealouſy and frenzy of the people did not perſecute and diſturb the peace of the man who has fought their battles, and expoſed his life in the defence of his country. Perhaps, not one ſingle city in the world can boaſt in ſuch a ſhort ſpace of time, of ſuch a number of truly illuſtrious citizens, equally celebrated for their humanity, their learning, and their military abilities. The Romans, in the more poliſhed ages of their republic, ſent their youths to finiſh their education at Athens, and reſpected the learning, while they deſpiſed the military character of the inhabitants. The reputation the Athenian ſchools had acquired under Socrates and Plato, was maintained by their degenerate and leſs learned ſucceſſors; and they floriſhed with diminiſhed luſtre, till an edict of the emperor Juſtinian ſuppreſſed, with the Roman conſulſhip, the philoſophical meetings of the academy. It has been ſaid by Plutarch, that the good men which Athens produced, were the moſt juſt and equitable in the world; but that its bad citizens could not be ſurpaſſed in any age or country, for their impiety, perfidiouſneſs, or cruelties. Their criminals were always put to death by drinking the juice of hemlock. The ancients, to diſtinguiſh Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it Aſtu, one of the eyes of Greece, the learned city, the ſchool of the world, the common patroneſs of Greece. The Athenians thought themſelves the moſt ancient nation of Greece, and ſuppoſed themſelves the original inhabitants of Attica, for which reaſon they were called αυτοχθονες, produced from the *ſame earth* which they inhabited, γηγενεις *ſons of the earth*, and τεττιγες *graſshoppers*. They ſometimes wore golden graſhoppers in their hair as badges of honor, to diſtinguiſh them from other people of later origin and leſs noble extraction, becauſe thoſe inſects are ſuppoſed to be ſprung from the ground. *Cic. ad Attic. in Verr. &c.—Thucyd.* 1, *&c.—Juſtin.* 2, *&c.—Diod.* 13, *&c.—Ælian. V. H.—Plin.* 7, c. 56.—*Xenoph. Memorab.—Plut. in vitis, &c.—Strab.* 9, *&c.—Pauſ.* 1, *&c.—Val. Max.—Liv.* 31, *&c.—C. Nep. in Milt. &c.—Polyb.—Patercul.*

ATHENÆA, feſtivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. One of them was called *Panathenæa*, and the other *Chalcea*; for an account of which ſee thoſe words.

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, ſacred to Minerva, where the poets, philoſophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compoſitions. It was public to all the profeſſors of the liberal arts. The ſame thing was adopted at Rome by Adrian, who made a public building for the ſame laudable purpoſes.——A promontory of Italy.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek coſmographer.——A peripatetic philoſopher of Cilicia in the

time of Auguſtus. *Strab.*——A Spartan ſent by his countrymen to Athens, to ſettle the peace during the Peloponneſian war. ——A grammarian of Naucratis, who compoſed an elegant and miſcellaneous work, called *Deipnoſophiſtæ*, replete with very curious and intereſting remarks and anecdotes of the manners of the ancients, and likewiſe valuable for the ſcattered pieces of ancient poetry it preſerves. The work conſiſts of 15 books, of which the two firſt, part of the third, and almoſt the whole of the laſt, are loſt. Athenæus wrote, beſides this, an hiſtory of Syria, and other works now loſt. He died A. D. 194. The beſt edition of his works is that of Cauſaubon, fol. 2 vols. Lugd. 1612, by far ſuperior to the editions of 1595 and 1657.——A hiſtorian, who wrote an account of Semiramis. *Diod.*——A brother of king Eumenes 2d, famous for his paternal affection.——A Roman general, in the age of Gallienus, who is ſuppoſed to have written a book on military engines.——A phyſician of Cilicia in the age of Pliny, who made heat, cold, wet, dry, and air, the elements, inſtead of the four commonly received.

ATHENAGŌRAS, a Greek in the time of Darius, to whom Pharnabazus gave the government of Chios, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5. ——A writer on agriculture. *Varro.*—— A Chriſtian philoſopher, in the age of Aurelius, who wrote a treatiſe on the reſurrection, and an apology for the chriſtians, ſtill extant. He died A. D. 177. The beſt edition of his works is that of Dechair, 8vo. Oxon, 1706.——The romance of Theagenes and Charis is falſely aſcribed to him.

ATHENAIS, a Sibyl of Erythræa, in the age of Alexander. *Strab.*——A daughter of the philoſopher Leontius.

ATHENION, a peripatetic philoſopher, 108 B. C.——A general of the Sicilian ſlaves.——A tyrant of Athens, ſirnamed Ariſtion.

ATHENŌCLES, a general, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A turner of Mitylene. *Plin.* 34.

ATHENODŌRUS, a philoſopher of Tarſus, intimate with Auguſtus. The emperor often profited by his leſſons, and was adviſed by him always to repeat the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet, before he gave way to the impulſe of anger. Athenodorus died in his 82d year, much lamented by his countrymen. *Suet.*——A poet who wrote comedy, tragedy, and elegy, in the age of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*——A ſtoic philoſopher of Cana, near Tarſus, in the age of Auguſtus. He was intimate with Strabo. *Strab.* 14.——A philoſopher, diſciple to Zeno, and keeper of the royal library at Pergamus.——A marble ſculptor.——A man aſſaſſinated at Bactra for making himſelf abſolute.

ATHEOS, a ſirname of Diagoras and Theodorus, becauſe they denied the exiſtence of a deity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 1.

ATHESIS, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, near the Po, falling into the Adriatic ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 680.

ATHOS, a mountain of Macedonia, projecting into the Ægean ſea like a promontory. It is ſo high that it overſhadows the iſland of Lemnos, though at the diſtance of 87 miles; or, according to modern calculation, only eight leagues. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of the mountain, into which he brought the ſea-water, and conveyed his fleet over it.—A ſculptor, called Denocrates, offered Alexander to cut mount Athos, and make with it a ſtatue of the king holding a town in his left hand, and in the right a ſpacious baſon, to receive all the waters which flowed from it. Alexander greatly admired the plan, but objected to the place; and he obſerved, that the neighbouring country was not ſufficiently fruitful to produce corn and proviſions for the inhabitants which were to dwell in the city, in the hand of the ſtatue. Athos is now called Monte Santo. *Herodot.* 6, c. 44. l. 7, c. 21, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 672.—*Ælian. de Anim.* 13, c. 20, &c. —*Plin.* 4, c. 10.—*Æſchin. contra Cteſiph.*

ATHRULLA, a town of Arabia. *Strab.*

ATHYMBRA, a city of Caria, afterwards called Nyſſa. *Strab.* 14.

ATIA, a city of Campania.——A law enacted A. U. C. 690, by T. Atius Labienus, the tribune of the people. It aboliſhed the Cornelian law, and put in full force the Lex Domitia, by transferring the right of electing prieſts from the college of prieſts to the people.——The mother of Auguſtus. *Vid.* Accia.

ATILIA LEX gave the pretor and a majority of the tribunes, power of appointing guardians to thoſe minors who were not previouſly provided for by their parents. It was enacted about A. U. C. 560.—— Another A. U. C. 443, which gave the people power of electing 20 tribunes of the ſoldiers in four legions. *Liv.* 9, c. 30.

ATILIUS, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. The amphitheatre, which contained the ſpectators, fell during the exhibition, and about 50,000 perſons were killed or mutilated. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 62.

ATILLA, the mother of the poet Lucan. She was accuſed of conſpiracy by her ſon, who expected to clear himſelf of the charge. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 56.

ATINA, an antient town of the Volſci,

one

one of the firſt that began hoſtilities againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.

ATINAS, a friend of Turnus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 869.

ATINIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Atinius. It gave a tribune of the people the privileges of a ſenator, and the right of ſitting in the ſenate.

ATLANTES, a people of Africa in the neighbourhood of mount Atlas. They daily curſed the ſun at his riſing and at his ſetting, becauſe his exceſſive heat ſcorched and tormented them. *Herodot.*

ATLANTIADES, a patronymic of Mercury, as grandſon of Atlas. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 639.

ATLANTĬDES, a people of Africa, near mount Atlas. They boaſted of being in poſſeſſion of the country in which all the gods of antiquity received their birth. Uranus was their firſt king, whom, on account of his knowledge of aſtronomy, they enrolled in the number of their gods. *Diod.* 3.——The daughters of Atlas, ſeven in number, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Aſterope, Merope, Alcyone and Celæno. They married ſome of the gods, and moſt illuſtrious heroes, and their children were founders of many nations and cities. The Atlantides were called nymphs, and even goddeſſes on account of their great intelligence and knowledge. The name of Heſperides was alſo given them, on account of their mother Heſperis. They were made conſtellations after death. *Vid.* Pleiades.

ATLAS, one of the Titans, ſon of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Epimetheus, Prometheus and Menœtius. His mother's name, according to Apollodorus, was Aſia. He married Pleione, daughter of Oceanus or Heſperis, according to others, by whom he had ſeven daughters, called Atlantides. *(Vid. Atlantides.)* He was king of Mauritania, and maſter of a thouſand flocks of every kind, as alſo of beautiful gardens, abounding in every ſpecies of fruit, which he had entruſted to the care of a dragon. Perſeus, after the conqueſt of the Gorgons, paſſed by the palace of Atlas, and demanded hoſpitality. The king, who was informed by an oracle of Themis that he ſhould be dethroned by one of the deſcendants of Jupiter, refuſed to receive him, and even offered him violence. Perſeus, who was unequal in ſtrength, ſhewed him Meduſa's head, and Atlas was inſtantly changed into a large mountain. This mountain, which runs acroſs the deſarts of Africa eaſt to weſt, is ſo high that the ancients have imagined that the heavens reſted on its top, and that Atlas ſupported the world on his ſhoulders. Hyginus ſays, that Atlas aſſiſted the giants in their wars againſt the gods, for which Jupiter compelled him to bear the heavens on his ſhoulders. The fable that Atlas ſupported the heavens on his back, ariſes from his fondneſs for aſtronomy, and his often frequenting elevated places and mountains, whence he might obſerve the heavenly bodies. The daughters of Atlas were carried away by Buſiris king of Egypt, but redeemed by Hercules, who received as a reward from the father, the knowledge of aſtronomy, and a celeſtial globe. This knowledge Hercules communicated to the Greeks; whence the fable has further ſaid, that he eaſed for ſome time the labors of Atlas, by taking upon his ſhoulders the weight of the heavens. According to ſome authors, there were two other perſons of that name, a king of Italy, father of Electra, and a king of Arcadia, father of Maia the mother of Mercury. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 481. l. 8, v. 186.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 17.—*Diod.* 3.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Val. Flacc.* 5.—*Hygin.* 83, 125, 155, 157, 192.—*Aratus in Aſtron.*—*Apollod.* 1.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 508, &c.——A large mountain of Africa. *Pauſ.*——A river flowing from mount Hæmus into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

ATOSSA, a daughter of Cyrus, who was one of the wives of Cambyſes, Smerdis, and afterwards of Darius, by whom ſhe had Xerxes. She was cured of a dangerous cancer by Democedes. She is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Vaſthi of ſcripture. *Herodot.* 3, c. 68, &c.

ATRĂCES, a people of Ætolia, who received their name from Atrax, ſon of Ætolus. Their country was called Atracia.

ATRAMYTTIUM, a town of Myſia.

ATRĂPES, an officer of Alexander, who, at the general diviſion of the provinces, received Media. *Diod.* 18.

ATRAX, a ſon of Ætolus, or, according to others, of the river Peneus. He was king of Theſſaly, and built a town which he called Atrax or Atracia. This town became ſo famous that the word *Atracius* has been applied to any inhabitant of Theſſaly. He was father to Hippodamia, who married Pirithous, and whom we muſt not confound with the wife of Pelops, who bore the ſame name. *Propert.* 1, el. 8, v. 25.—*Stat.* 1, *Theb.* v. 106.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 209.——A city of Theſſaly, whence the epithet of Atracius.——A river of Ætolia, which falls into the Ionian ſea.

ATREBĀTÆ, a people of Britain, who were in poſſeſſion of the modern counties of Berks, Oxford, &c.

ATRĔBĀTES, a people of Gaul, who oppoſed J. Cæſar with 15,000 men together with the Nervii. They were conquered, and Commius a friend of the general was

ſet over them as king. They were reinſtated in their former liberty and independence, on account of the ſervices of Commius. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 2, &c.

ATRĒNI, a people of Armenia.

ATREUS, a ſon of Pelops by Hippodamia, daughter of Œnomaus king of Piſa, was king of Mycenæ, and brother to Pittheus, Troezen, Thyeſtes, and Chryſippus. As Chryſippus was an illegitimate ſon, and at the ſame time a favorite of his father, Hippodamia reſolved to remove him. She perſuaded her ſons Thyeſtes and Atreus to murder him; but their refuſal exaſperated her more, and ſhe executed it herſelf. This murder was grievous to Pelops; he ſuſpected his two ſons, who fled away from his preſence. Atreus retired to the court of Euryſtheus king of Argos, his nephew, and upon his death he ſucceeded him on the throne. He married, as ſome report, Ærope, his predeceſſor's daughter, by whom he had Pliſthenes, Menelaus and Agamemnon. Others affirm, that Ærope was the wife of Pliſthenes, by whom ſhe had Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are the reputed ſons of Atreus, becauſe that prince took care of their education, and brought them up as his own. (*Vid. Pliſthenes.*) Thyeſtes had followed his brother to Argos, where he lived with him, and debauched his wife, by whom he had ſome children. This inceſtuous commerce offended Atreus, and Thyeſtes was baniſhed from his court. He was however ſoon after recalled by his brother, who determined cruelly to revenge the violence offered to his bed. To effect this purpoſe, he invited his brother to a ſumptuous feaſt, where Thyeſtes was ſerved up with the fleſh of the children he had had by his ſiſter-in-law the queen. After the repaſt was finiſhed, the arms and the head of the murdered children were produced, to convince Thyeſtes of what he had feaſted upon. This action appeared ſo cruel and impious, that the ſun is ſaid to have ſhrunk back in his courſe at the bloody ſight. Thyeſtes immediately fled to the court of Theſprotus, and thence to Sicyon, where he raviſhed his own daughter Pelopea, in a grove ſacred to Minerva, without knowing who ſhe was. This inceſt he committed intentionally, as ſome report, to revenge himſelf on his brother Atreus, according to the word of the oracle, which promiſed him ſatisfaction for the cruelties he had ſuffered, only from the hand of a ſon who was born of himſelf and his own daughter. Pelopea brought forth a ſon whom ſhe called Ægiſthus, and and ſoon after ſhe married Atreus, who had loſt his wife. Atreus adopted Ægiſthus, and ſent him to murder Thyeſtes, who had been ſeized and impriſoned. Thyeſtes knew his ſon, and made himſelf known to him; he made him eſpouſe his cauſe, and inſtead of becoming his father's murderer, he rather avenged his wrongs, and returned to Atreus, whom he aſſaſſinated. *Vid. Thyeſtes, Ægiſthus, Pelopea, Agamemnon & Menelaus.*—*Hygin.* fab. 83, 86, 87, 88, & 258.—*Euripid. in Oreſt. in Iphig. Taur.*—*Plut. in Parall.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Senec. in Atr.*

ATRĪDÆ, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the ſons of Atreus. This is falſe, upon the authority of Heſiod, Lactantius, Dictys of Crete, &c. who maintain that theſe princes were not the ſons of Atreus, but of Pliſthenes, and that they were brought up in the houſe and under the eye of their grandfather. *Vid.* Pliſthenes.

ATRONIUS, a friend of Turnus, killed by the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 10.

ATROPATIA, a part of Media. *Strab.*

ATRŌPOS, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name ατρεπτος, *immutabilis*, ſhe is inexorable, and inflexible, and her duty among the three ſiſters is to cut the thread of life without any regard to ſex, age or quality. She was repreſented by the ancients in a black veil, with a pair of ſciſſars in her hand. *Vid.* Parcæ.

T. Q. ATTA, a writer of merit in the Auguſtan age, who ſeems to have received this name from ſome deformity in his legs or feet. His compoſitions, dramatical as well as ſatyrical, were held in univerſal admiration. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 79.

ATTĂLIA, a city of Pamphylia, built by king Attalus. *Strab.*

ATTĂLUS 1ſt, king of Pergamus, ſucceeded Eumenes 1ſt. He defeated the Gauls who had invaded his dominions, extended his conqueſts to mount Taurus, and obtained the aſſiſtance of the Romans againſt Antiochus. The Athenians rewarded his merit with great honors. He died at Pergamus after a reign of 44 years, B. C. 197. *Liv.* 26, 27, 28, &c.—*Polyb.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.——The 2d of that name, was ſent on an embaſſy to Rome by his brother Eumenes the 2d, and at his return was appointed guardian to his nephew Attalus the 3d, who was then an infant. Pruſias made ſucceſsful war againſt him, and ſeized his capital; but the conqueſt was ſtopped by the interference of the Romans, who reſtored Attalus to his throne. Attalus, who has received the name of *Philadelphus*, from his fraternal love, was a munificent patron of learning, and the founder of ſeveral cities. He was poiſoned by his nephew in the 82d year of his age, B. C. 138.

138. He governed with great prudence and moderation for 20 years, *Strab.* 13.—*Polyb.* 5.——The 3d, ſucceeded to the kingdom of Pergamus, by the murder of Attalus the 2d, and made himſelf odious by his cruelty to his relations, and his wanton exerciſe of power. He was ſon to Eumenes 2d, and ſirnamed *Philopator*. He left the cares of government to cultivate his garden, and to make experiments on the melting of metals. He lived in great amity with the Romans; and as he died without iſſue by his wife Berenice, he left in his will, the words *P. R. meorum hæres eſto*, which the Romans interpreted as themſelves, and therefore took poſſeſſion of his kingdom, B. C. 133, and made of it a Roman province, which they governed by a pro-conſul. From this circumſtance, whatever was a valuable acquiſition, or an ample fortune, was always called by the epithet of *Attalicus*. Attalus, as well as his predeceſſors, made themſelves celebrated for the valuable libraries which they collected at Pergamus, and for the patronage which merit and virtue always found at their court. *Liv.* 24, &c.—*Plin.* 7, 8, 33, &c.—*Juſtin.* 39.—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.——An officer in Alexander's army. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——Another very inimical to Alexander. He was put to death by Parmenio, and Alexander was accuſed of the murder. *Curt.* 6, c. 9, l. 8, c. 1.——A philoſopher, preceptor to Seneca. *Senec.* ep. 108.——An aſtronomer of Rhodes.

Attarras, an officer who ſeized thoſe that had conſpired with Dymnus againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 6.

Atteius Capĭto, a conſul in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote treatiſes on ſacerdotal laws, public courts of juſtice, and the duty of a ſenator.

Attes, a ſon of Calaus of Phrygia, who was born impotent. He introduced the worſhip of Cybele among the Lydians, and became a great favorite of the goddeſs. Jupiter was jealous of his ſucceſs, and ſent a wild boar to lay waſte the country and deſtroy Attes. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.

Atthis, a daughter of Cranaus the 2d, king of Athens, who gave her name to Attica, according to *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

Attĭca, a country of Achaia or Hellas, at the ſouth of Bœotia, weſt of the Ægean ſea, north of the Saronicus Sinus, and eaſt of Megara. It received its name from Atthis the daughter of Cranaus. It was originally called Ionia, from the Ionians, who ſettled there; and alſo Acte, which ſignifies *ſhore*, and Cecropia, from Cecrops one of the kings. The moſt famous of its cities is called Athens, whoſe inhabitants ſometimes bear the name of Attici. Attica was famous for its gold and ſilver mines, which conſtituted the beſt part of the public revenues. The face of the country was partly level, and partly mountainous, divided into the 13 tribes of Acamantis, Æantis, Antiochis, Attalis, Ægeis, Erechtheis, Adrianis, Hippothoontis, Cecropis, Leontis, Æneis, Ptolemais and Pandionis; whoſe inhabitants were numbered in the 116 olympiad, at 31,000 citizens, and 400,000 ſlaves, within 174 villages, ſome of which were conſiderable towns. *Vid.* Athenæ.

Attĭcus, one of Galba's ſervants who entered his palace with a bloody ſword, and declared he had killed Otho. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1.——(T. Pomponius) a celebrated Roman knight to whom Cicero wrote a great number of letters, which contained the general hiſtory of the age. They are now extant, and divided into 17 books. In the time of Marius and Sylla he retired to Athens, where he endeared himſelf to the citizens, who, after his departure, erected ſtatues to him in commemoration of his munificence and liberality. He was ſuch a perfect maſter of the Greek writers, and ſpoke their language ſo fluently, that he was ſirnamed *Atticus*. He favored the world with ſome of his compoſitions. He behaved in ſuch a diſintereſted manner, that he offended neither of the inimical parties at Rome, and both were equally anxious of courting his approbation. He lived in the greateſt intimacy with the illuſtrious men of his age, and he was ſuch a lover of truth, that he not only abſtained from falſehood even in a joke, but treated with the greateſt contempt and indignation a lying tongue. It is ſaid that he refuſed to take aliments when unable to get the better of a fever, and died in his 77th year, B. C. 32, after bearing the amiable character of peacemaker among his friends. *Cornelius Nepos*, one of his intimate friends, has written a minute account of his life. *Cic. ad Attic. &c.*——A Platonic philoſopher in the ſecond century.—A conſul in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

Attĭla, a celebrated king of the Huns, a nation in the ſouthern parts of Scythia, who invaded the Roman empire in the reign of Valentinian, with an army of 500,000 men, and laid waſte the provinces. He took the town of Aquileia, and marched againſt Rome; but his retreat and peace were purchaſed with a large ſum of money by the feeble emperor. Attila, who boaſted in the appellation of *the ſcourge of God*, died A. D. 453, of an uncommon effuſion of blood the firſt night of his nuptials. He had expreſſed his wiſh to extend his conqueſts over the whole world; and he often feaſted his barbarity by dragging

captive kings in his train. *Jornand. de reb. Get.*

Attilius, a Roman conſul in the firſt Punic war. *Vid.* Regulus.——Calatinus, a Roman conſul who fought the Carthaginian fleet.——Marcus, a poet who tranſlated the Electra of Sophocles into Latin verſe, and wrote comedies whoſe unintelligible language procured him the appellation of *Ferreus*.——Regulus, a Roman cenſor who built a temple to the goddeſs of concord. *Liv.* 23, c. 23, &c.——The name of Attilius was common among the Romans, and many of the public magiſtrates are called Attilii; their life however is not famous for any illuſtrious event.

Attinas, an officer ſet over Bactriana by Alexander. *Curt.* 8.

Attius Pelignus, an officer of Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. civ.* 1.——Tullius, the general of the Volſci, to whom Coriolanus fled when baniſhed from Rome. *Liv.*——Varus, ſeized Auximum in Pompey's name, whence he was expelled. After this he fled to Africa, which he alienated from J. Cæſar. *Cæſ.* 1, *bell. civ.*——A poet. *Vid. Accius.*——The family of the Attii was deſcended from Atys, one of the companions of Æneas, according to the opinion which Virgil has adopted, *Æn.* 5, v. 568.

Atyadæ, the deſcendants of Atys the Lydian.

Atys, an ancient king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A ſon of Crœſus king of Lydia. He was forbidden the uſe of all weapons by his father, who had dreamt that he had been killed. Some time after this, Atys prevailed on his father to permit him to go to hunt a wild boar, which laid waſte the country of Myſia, and was killed in the attempt by Adraſtus, whom Crœſus had appointed guardian over his ſon, and the apprehenſions of Crœſus were realized. *Herodot.* 1, c. 34, &c. — *Vid. Adraſtus.*——A Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas, and is ſuppoſed to be the progenitor of the family of the Attii at Rome. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 568.——A youth to whom Iſmene the daughter of Œdipus was promiſed in marriage. He was killed by Tydeus before his nuptials. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 598.——A ſon of Limniace the daughter of the river Ganges, who aſſiſted Cepheus in preventing the marriage of Andromeda, and was killed by Perſeus with a burning log of wood. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 47.——A celebrated ſhepherd of Phrygia, of whom the mother of the gods generally called Cybele became enamoured. She entruſted him with the care of her temple, and made him promiſe he always would live in celibacy. He violated his vow by an amour with the nymph Sangaris, for which the goddeſs made him ſo infane and delirious, that he caſtrated himſelf with a ſharp ſtone. This was afterwards intentionally made by his ſacerdotal ſucceſſors in the ſervice of Cybele, to prevent their breaking their vows of perpetual chaſtity. This account is the moſt general and moſt approved. Others ſay, that the goddeſs became fond of Atys, becauſe he had introduced her feſtivals in the greateſt part of Aſia Minor, and that ſhe herſelf mutilated him. *Pauſanias* relates, *in Achaic.* c. 17, that Atys was the ſon of the daughter of the Sangar, who became pregnant by putting the bough of an almond tree in her boſom. Jupiter, as the paſſage mentions, once had an amorous dream, and ſome of the impurity of the god fell upon the earth, which ſoon after produced a monſter of an human form, with the characteriſtics of the two ſexes. This monſter was called Agdiſtis, and was deprived by the gods of thoſe parts which diſtinguiſh the male ſex. From the mutilated parts which were thrown on the ground, roſe an almond tree, one of whoſe branches a nymph of the Sangar gathered, and placed in her boſom as mentioned above. Atys, as ſoon as born, was expoſed in a wood, but preſerved by a ſhe goat. The genius Agdiſtis ſaw him in the wood, and was captivated with his beauty. As Atys was going to celebrate his nuptials with the daughter of the king of Peſſinus, Agdiſtis, who was jealous of his rival, inſpired by his enchantments the king and his future ſon-in-law with ſuch an uncommon fury, that they both attacked and mutilated one another in the ſtruggle. *Ovid.* ſays, *Met.* 10, fab. 2, &c. that Cybele changed Atys into a pine-tree as he was going to lay violent hands upon himſelf, and, ever after, that tree was ſacred to the mother of the gods. After his death, Atys received divine honors, and temples were raiſed to his memory, particularly at Dyma. *Catull. de Aty. & Berec.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 223, *&c.*—*Lucian. in Deâ Syriâ.*——Sylvius, ſon of Alba Sylvius, was king of Alba. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.

Avaricum, a ſtrong and fortified town of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7.

Avella, a town of Campania, abounding in nuts, whence nuts have been called *avellinæ*. *Sil.* 8, v. 45, *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 740.

Aventinus, a ſon of Hercules, by Rhea, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 657.——A king of Alba, buried upon mount Aventine. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 51.——One of the ſeven hills on which part of the city of Rome was built. It was 13,300 feet in circumference, and was given to the people to build houſes upon, by king Ancus Martius. It was not reckoned

ed within the precincts of the city till the reign of the emperor Claudius, because the soothsayers looked upon it as a place of ill omen, as Remus had been buried there, whose blood had been criminally shed. The word is derived, according to some, *ab avibus*, because birds were fond of the place. Others suppose that it receives its name because Aventinus, one of the Alban kings, was buried upon it. Juno, the Moon, Diana, Bona Dea, Hercules, and the goddess of Victory and Liberty, had magnificent temples built upon it. *Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 235.—*Liv.* 1, c. 33.

AVERNUS or AVERNA, a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, whose waters were so unwholesome and putrid, that no birds were seen on its banks; hence its original name was ἀορνος, *avibus carens*. The ancients made it the entrance of hell, as also one of its rivers. Its circumference was five stadia, and its depth could not be ascertained. The waters of the Avernus were indispensibly necessary in all inchantments and magical processes. It may be observed, that all lakes whose stagnated waters were putrid and offensive to the smell, were indiscriminately called Averna. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 5—12, &c. l. 6, v. 201, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Diod.* 4.—*Aristot. de Adm.*

AVESTA, a book composed by Zoroaster.

AUFEIA AQUA, called afterwards Marcia, was the sweetest and most wholesome water in Rome, was first conveyed into the city by Ancus Martius.

AUFIDĒNA, a city of Italy, whose inhabitants, called Ausidenates, were among the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.

AUFIDIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Ausidius Lurco, A. U. C. 692. It ordained, that if any candidate in canvassing for an office, promised money to the tribunes, and failed in the performance, he should be excused; but if he actually paid it, he should be compelled to pay every tribune 6000 sesterces.

AUFIDIUS, an effeminate person of Chios. *Juv.* 9, v. 25.——Bassus, a famous historian in the age of Quintilian, who wrote an account of Germany, and of the civil wars.——A Roman senator, famous for his blindness and abilities. *Cic. Tusc.* 5.——Lurco, a man who enriched himself by fattening peacocks, and selling them for meat. *Plin.* 10.——Luscus, a man obscurely born, and made a pretor of Fundi, in the age of Horace. 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 34.

AUFIDUS, a river of Apulia, falling into the Adriatic sea. It was on its banks that the Romans were defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ. *Horat.* 3, od. 30. l. 4, od. 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 405.

AUGA & AUGE & AUGEA, daughter of Aleus king of Tegea, by Neæra, was ravished by Hercules, and brought forth a son, whom she exposed in the woods to conceal her amours from her father. The child was preserved, and called Telephus. Aleus was informed of his daughter's shame, and gave her to Nauplius to be put to death. Nauplius refused to perform the cruel office, and gave Auga to Teuthras, king of Mysia, who, being without issue, adopted her as his daughter. Some time after, the dominions of Teuthras were invaded by an enemy, and the king promised his crown and daughter to him who could deliver him from the impending calamity. Telephus, who had been directed by the oracle to go to the court of Teuthras, if he wished to find his parents, offered his services to the king, and they were accepted. As he was going to unite himself to Auge, in consequence of the victory he had obtained, Auge rushed from him with secret horror, and the gods sent a serpent to separate them. Auge implored the aid of Hercules, who made her son known to her, and she returned with him to Tegea. *Pausanias* says, that Auge was confined in a coffer with her infant son, and thrown into the sea, where she was found by king Teuthras. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.—*Paus.* 8, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 99 & 100.

AUGARUS, an Arabian, who, for his good offices, obtained the favors of Pompey, whom he vilely deceived. *Dio.*——A king of Osroene, whom Caracalla imprisoned, after he had given him solemn promises of friendship and support. *Dio.*

AUGEÆ, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

AUGIAS & AUGEAS, son of Eleus or Elius, was one of the Argonauts, and afterwards ascended the throne of Elis. He had an immense number of oxen and goats, and the stables in which they were kept had never been cleaned, so that the task seemed an impossibility to any man. Hercules undertook it on promise of receiving for a reward, the tenth part of the herds of Augias, or something equivalent. The hero changed the course of the river Alpheus, or, according to others, of the Peneus, which immediately carried away the dung and filth from the stables. Augias refused the promised recompence, on pretence that Hercules had made use of artifice, and had not experienced any labor or trouble. He farther drove his own son Phyleus from his kingdom, because he supported the claims of Hercules. The refusal was a declaration of war. Hercules conquered Elis, put to death Augias, and gave the crown to Phyleus. *Pausanias* says, 5, c. 2 & 3, that Hercules spared the life of Augias for the sake of his son, and

that Phyleus went to ſettle in Dulichium; and that at the death of Augias, his other ſon, Agaſthenes, ſucceeded to the throne. Augias received, after his death, the honors which were generally paid to a hero. Augias has been called the ſon of Sol, becauſe Elius ſignifies the ſun. The proverb of *Augean ſtable* is now applied to an impoſſibility. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Plin.* 17, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8.—*Apollod.* 2.

Augilæ, a people of Africa, who ſuppoſed that there were no gods except the manes of the dead, of whom they ſought oracles. *Mela.* 1.

Auginus, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 39, c. 2.

Augures, certain officers at Rome who foretold future events; whence their name, *ab avium garritu.* They were firſt created by Romulus, to the number of three. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and the tribunes of the people A. U. C. 454, increaſed the number to nine; and Sylla added ſix more, during his dictatorſhip. They had a particular college, and the chief amongſt them was called *magiſter collegii.* Their office was honorable; and if any one of them was convicted of any crime, he could not be deprived of his privileges; an indulgence granted to no other ſacerdotal body at Rome. The augur generally ſat on a high tower, to make his obſervations. His face was turned towards the eaſt, and he had the north at his left, and the ſouth at his right. With a crooked ſtaff he divided the face of the heavens into four different parts, and afterwards ſacrificed to the gods, covering his head with his veſtment. There were generally five things from which the augurs drew omens: the firſt conſiſted in obſerving the phænomena of the heavens, ſuch as thunder, lightening, comets, &c. The ſecond kind of omen was drawn from the chirping or flying of birds. The third was from the ſacred chickens, whoſe eagerneſs or indifference in eating the bread which was thrown to them, was looked upon as lucky or unlucky. The fourth was from quadrupeds, from their croſſing or appearing in ſome unaccuſtomed place. The fifth was from different caſualties, which were called *Dira*, ſuch as ſpilling ſalt on a table, or wine upon one's cloaths, hearing ſtrange noiſes, ſtumbling or ſneezing, meeting a wolf, hare, fox, or pregnant bitch. From ſuch ſuperſtitious notions did the Romans draw their prophecies; the ſight of birds on the left hand was always deemed a lucky object, and the words *ſiniſter* & *lævus*, though generally ſuppoſed to be terms of ill luck, were always uſed by the augurs in an auſpicious ſenſe. *Cic. de Div.*—*Liv.* 1, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Ovid. Faſt.*

Augusta, a name given to ſeventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honor of Auguſtus Cæſar.——London, as capital of the country of the Trinobantes, was called Auguſta Trinobantina.——Meſſalina, famous for her debaucheries, was called Auguſta, as wife of the emperor Claudius. *Juv.* 6, v. 118.

Augustālia, a feſtival at Rome, in commemoration of the day on which Auguſtus returned to Rome, after he had eſtabliſhed peace over the different parts of the empire.

Augustinus, biſhop of Hippo, in Africa, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, as well as by the auſterity of his life. In his works, which are numerous, he diſplayed the powers of a great genius, and an extenſive acquaintance with the philoſophy of Plato. He died in his 76th year of his age, A. D. 430. The beſt edition of his works is that of the Benedict. fol. Ant. 1700 to 1703, 12 vols.

Augustŭlus, the laſt Roman emperor of the Weſt, A. D. 475, conquered by Odoacer, king of the Heruli.

Augustus Octavianus Cæsar, ſecond emperor of Rome, was ſon of Octavius a ſenator, and Accia daughter of Julius, and ſiſter to Julius Cæſar. He was adopted by his uncle Cæſar, and inherited the greateſt part of his fortune. He loſt his father at the age of four; and though only 18 when his uncle was murdered, he haſtened to Rome, where he ingratiated himſelf with the ſenate and people, and received the honors of the conſulſhip two years after, as the reward of his hypocriſy. Though his youth and his inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, who branded him with the appellation of *boy*, yet he roſe in conſequence by his prudence and valor, and made war againſt his opponents, on pretence of avenging the death of his murdered uncle. But when he perceived that by making him fight againſt Antony, the ſenate wiſhed to debilitate both antagoniſts, he changed his views, and, uniting himſelf with his enemy, ſoon formed the ſecond triumvirate, in which his cruel proſcriptions ſhed the innocent blood of 300 ſenators and 200 knights, and did not even ſpare the life of his friend Cicero. By the diviſions which were made among the triumvirs, Auguſtus retained for himſelf the more important provinces of the weſt, and baniſhed, as if it were, his colleagues, Lepidus and Antony, to more diſtant territories. But as long as the murderers of Cæſar were alive, the reigning tyrants had reaſons for apprehenſion, and therefore the forces of the triumvirate were directed againſt the partizans of Brutus and the ſenate. The battle was decided at Philippi,

Philippi, where it is ſaid that the valor and conduct of Antony alone preſerved the combined armies, and effected the defeat of the republican forces. The head of the unfortunate Brutus was carried to Rome, and in inſolent revenge thrown at the foot of Cæſar's ſtatue. On his return to Italy, Auguſtus rewarded his ſoldiers with the lands of thoſe that had been proſcribed; but among the ſufferers were many who had never injured the conqueror of Philippi, eſpecially Virgil, whoſe modeſt application procured the reſtitution of his property. The friendſhip which ſubſiſted between Auguſtus and Antony was broken as ſoon as the fears of a third rival vaniſhed away, and the aſpiring heir of Cæſar was eaſily induced to take up arms by the little jealouſies and reſentment of Fulvia. Her death, however, retarded hoſtilities; the two rivals were reconciled; their united forces were ſucceſsfully directed againſt the younger Pompey; and to ſtrengthen their friendſhip, Antony agreed to marry Octavia, the ſiſter of Auguſtus. But as this ſtep was political, and not dictated by affection, Octavia was ſlighted, and Antony reſigned himſelf to the pleaſures and company of the beautiful Cleopatra. Auguſtus was incenſed, and immediately took up arms to avenge the wrongs of his ſiſter, and perhaps more eagerly to remove a man whoſe power and exiſtence kept him in continual alarms, and made him dependent. Both parties met at Actium, B. C. 31. to decide the fate of Rome. Antony was ſupported by all the power of the eaſt, and Auguſtus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with 60 ſhips, and her flight ruined the intereſt of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror ſoon after paſſed into Egypt, beſieged Alexandria, and honored with a magnificent funeral, the unfortunate Roman, and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit ſuicide. After he had eſtabliſhed peace all over the world, Auguſtus ſhut up the gates of the temple of Janus, the year our Savior was born. It is ſaid he twice reſolved to lay down the ſupreme power, immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, and on account of his ill health; but his friend Mecænas diſſuaded him, and obſerved, that he would leave it to be the prey of the moſt powerful, and expoſe himſelf to the greateſt dangers. He died at Nola, in the 76th year of his age, A. D. 14, after he had held the ſovereign power during 44 years.—He was an active emperor, and conſulted the good of the Romans with the moſt anxious care. He viſited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his conſummate prudence and experience gave riſe to many ſalutary laws; but it may ſaid that he finiſhed with a good grace, what he began with cruelty. While making himſelf abſolute, he took care to leave his countrymen the ſhadow of liberty; and if, under the character and office of perpetual tribune, of prieſt and imperator, he was inveſted with all the power of ſovereignty, he guarded againſt offending the jealous Romans, by the aſſumption of the regal title. His refuſal to read the letters he found after Pompey's defeat, aroſe more from fear than refuſal, and he dreaded the diſcovery of names which would have perhaps united to ſacrifice his ambition. His good qualities and many virtues he perhaps never poſſeſſed, have been tranſmitted to poſterity by the pen of adulation or gratitude, in the poems of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid. To diſtinguiſh himſelf from the obſcurity of the Octavii, and, if poſſible, to ſuppreſs the remembrance of his uncle's violent fate, he aſpired after a new title; and the ſubmiſſive ſenate yielded to his ambition, by giving him the honorable appellation of *Auguſtus*. He has been accuſed of licentiouſneſs and adultery, by his biographer; but the goodneſs of his heart, and the fidelity of his friendſhip, which in ſome inſtances he poſſeſſed, made ſome amends for his natural foibles. He was ambitious of being thought handſome; and as he was publicly reported to be the ſon of Apollo, according to his mother's declaration, he wiſhed his flatterers to repreſent him with the figure and attributes of that god. Like Apollo, his eyes were clear, and he affected to have it thought that they poſſeſſed ſome divine irradiation; and was well pleaſed, if, when he fixed his eyes upon any body, they held down their eyes as if overcome by the glaring brightneſs of the ſun. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning; he was a perfect maſter of the Greek language, and wrote ſome tragedies, beſides memoirs of his life, and other works, all now loſt. He was married three times; to Claudia, Scribonia, and Livia; but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connections, and his only daughter, Julia, by Scribonia, diſgraced herſelf and her father by the debauchery and licentiouſneſs of her manners. He recommended, at his death, his adopted ſon Tiberius as his ſucceſſor. He left his fortune partly to Tiberius, and to Druſus, and made donations to the army and Roman people. Virgil wrote his heroic poem at the deſire of Auguſtus, whom he repreſented under the amiable and perfect character of Æneas. *Sueton. in vitâ.—Horat.—Virgil.—Pauſ.—Tacit.—Patercul. Dio.—Caſs.—Ovid.*——The name of Auguſtus was afterwards given to his ſucceſſors in the Roman empire as a perſonal, and the name of Cæſar, as a family diſtinction. In a more

a more diſtant period of the empire, the title of Auguſtus was given only to the emperor, while that of Cæſar was beſtowed on the ſecond perſon in the ſtate, who was conſidered as preſumptive heir.

Avidiēnus, a rich and ſordid man whom *Horat.* ſtiles happy, 2 *Ser.* 2, *v.* 55.

Avidius Cassius, a man ſaluted emperor, A. D. 175. He reigned only three months, and was aſſaſſinated by a centurion. He was called a ſecond Catiline, from his exceſſive love of bloodſhed. *Died.*

Aviēnus, a poet in the age of Theodoſius, who tranſlated the phænomena of Aratus, as alſo all Livy, into Iambic verſes. The beſt edition of what remains of him, is that of Cannegetier, 8vo. 1731.

Avium, a city between Tyre and Sidon. *Strab.* 16.

Aulestes, a king of the Etrurians when Æneas came into Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 290.

Aulētes, a general who aſſiſted Æneas in Italy, with 100 ſhips. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 207.——The ſirname of one of the Ptolemean kings, father to Cleopatra.

Aulis, a daughter of Ogyges. *Pauſ. Bœotic.*——A place of Bœotia near Chalcis on the ſea coaſt, where all the Greeks conſpired againſt Troy. They were detained there by contrary winds, by the anger of Diana; and to appeaſe her, Agamemnon was obliged to ſacrifice his own daughter Iphigenia, whom, however, the goddeſs ſpared by ſubſtituting a ram. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 426.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 9, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 303.

Aulon, a mountain of Calabria, oppoſite Tarentum, famous for its wine, which, according to *Horat.* 2, od. 6, v. 18, is ſuperior to that of Falernum. *Martial.* 13, ep. 125.—*Strab.* 6.——A place of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.*

Aulonius, a ſirname of Æſculapius.

Aulus, a prænomen, common among the Romans.——Gellius. *Vid.* Gellius.

Auras, an European river, flowing into the Iſter from mount Hæmus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Aurelia lex, was enacted A. U. C. 653, by the pretor L. Aurelius Cotta, to inveſt the Senatorian and Equeſtrian orders, and the Tribuni Ærarii, with judicial power, ——Another, A. U. C. 678. It abrogated a clauſe of the Lex Cornelia, and permitted the tribunes to hold other offices after the expiration of the tribuneſhip.

Aurelia, a town of Hiſpania Bætica. ——The mother of J. Cæſar. *Suet. in Cæſ.* 74.——A fiſh woman. *Juv.* 4, v. 98.

Aurelianus, emperor of Rome after Flavius Claudius, was auſtere, and even cruel in the execution of the laws, and puniſhed his ſoldiers with uncommon ſeverity. He rendered himſelf famous for his military character; and his expedition againſt Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, gained him great honors. He beautified Rome, was charitable to the poor, and the author of many ſalutary laws. He was naturally brave; and in all the battles he fought, it is ſaid he killed no leſs than 800 men with his own hand. In his triumph, he exhibited to the Romans, people of 15 different nations, all of which he had conquered. He was the firſt emperor who wore a diadem. After a glorious reign of ſix years, as he marched againſt the northern barbarians, he was aſſaſſinated near Byzantium, A. D. 275, 29th January, by his ſoldiers, whom Mneſtheus had incited to rebellion againſt their emperor. This Mneſtheus had been threatened with death, for ſome ill behavior to the emperor, and therefore he meditated his death. The ſoldiers, however, ſoon repented of their ingratitude and cruelty to Aurelian, and threw Mneſtheus to be eaten up by wild beaſts.——A phyſician of the fourth century.

Aurelius, emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Antoninus Baſſianus.——A painter in the age of Auguſtus. *Plin.* 35.——Victor, an hiſtorian in the age of Julian, two of whoſe compoſitions are extant; an account of illuſtrious men, and a biography of all the Cæſars to Julian. The beſt editions of Aurelius are the 4to. of Artnzenius, Amſt. 1733, and the 8vo. of Pitiſcus, Utr. 1696. ——Antoninus, an emperor. *Vid.* Antoninus.

Aureolus, a general who aſſumed the purple in the age of Gallienus.

Aurinia, a propheteſs held in great veneration by the Germans. *Tacit. Germ.* 8.

Aurōra, a goddeſs, daughter of Hyperion and Thia or Thea. Some ſay that Pallas, ſon of Crius, and brother to Perſes, was her father; hence her ſirname of Pallantias. She married Aſtræus, by whom ſhe had the winds, the ſtars, &c. Her amours with Tithonus and Cephalus are alſo famous; by the former ſhe had Memnon and Æmathion, and Phaeton by the latter. *Vid. Cephalus* and *Tithonus*. She had alſo an intrigue with Orion, whom ſhe carried to the iſland of Delos, where he was killed by Diana's arrows. Aurora is generally repreſented by the poets drawn in a roſe colored chariot, and opening with her roſy fingers the gates of the eaſt, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. Her chariot is generally drawn by white horſes, and ſhe is covered with a veil. Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the conſtellations of heaven diſappear at her approach.

proach. She always ſets out before the ſun, and as the forerunner of his riſing. The Greeks call her Eos. *Homer. Il.* 8, *Od.* 10. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Ovid. Met.* 3, 9, 15.—*Apollod.* 1, 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 535.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Hygin. præf.* fab.

AURUNCE, an ancient town of Latium, built by Auſon, the ſon of Ulyſſes by Calypſo. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727, &c.

AUSCHĪSÆ, a people of Libya. *Herodot.* 4, c. 171.

AUSCI, a people of Gaul.

AUSER, AUSERIS, and ANSER, a river of Italy.

AUSES, a people of Africa, whoſe virgins yearly fight with ſticks in honor of Minerva. She who behaves with the greateſt valor, receives uncommon honor, &c. *Herodot.* 4, c. 180.

AUSON, a ſon of Ulyſſes and Calypſo, from whom the Auſones, a people of Italy, are deſcended.

AUSŌNIA, one of the ancient names of Italy, which it received from Auſon the ſon of Ulyſſes. If Virgil makes Æneas ſpeak of Auſonia, it is by anticipation. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 171.

AUSŌNIUS, a poet in the 4th century, preceptor to Gratian, ſon of the emperor Valentinian, made conſul by the means of his pupil. His compoſitions have been long admired. The thanks he returned the emperor Gratian is one of the beſt of his poems, which were too often hurried for publication, and conſequently not perfect. He wrote the *conſular faſti* of Rome, an uſeful performance, now loſt. His ſtyle is obſcene, and he has attempted upon the words of Virgil, what revolts every thing againſt his indelicacy. The beſt edition is that of Tollius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1671; or that of Jaubert, with a French tranſlation, 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1769.

AUSPĪCES, a ſacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the ſame as the augurs. *Vid.* Augures.

AUSTER, one of the winds blowing from the ſouth, whoſe breath was pernicious to flowers as well as to health. He was parent of rain. *Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 58. *Vid.* Venti.

AUSTESION, a Theban, ſon of Tiſamenus. His ſon Theras led a colony into an iſland, which, from him, was called Thera. *Herodot.* 4.—*Pauſ.*

AUTOBULUS, a painter. *Plin.* 35.

AUTOCHTHŌNES, the original inhabitants of a country who are the firſt poſſeſſors of it, and who never have mingled with other nations. The Athenians called themſelves Autochthones, and boaſted that they were as old as the country which they inhabited. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.—*Tacit. de Germ.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 83.

AUTŎCLES, an Athenian, ſent by his countrymen with a fleet to the aſſiſtance of Alexander of Pheræ.

AUSTOCRĂTES, an hiſtorian mentioned by *Athen.* 9 & 11.

AUTOLŎLÆ, a people of Mauritania, deſcended from the Gætuli. They excelled all their neighbours in running. *Lucan.* 4, v. 677.

AUTŎLYCUS, a ſon of Mercury by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion. He was one of the Argonauts. His craft as a thief has been greatly celebrated. He ſtole the flocks of his neighbours, and mingled them with his own, after he had changed their marks. He did the ſame to Siſyphus, ſon of Æolus; but Siſyphus was as crafty as Autolycus, and he knew his own oxen by a mark which he had made under their feet. Autolycus was ſo pleaſed with the artifice of Siſyphus, that he immediately formed an intimacy with him, and even permitted him freely to enjoy the company of his daughter Anticlea, who became pregnant of Ulyſſes, and was ſoon after married to Laertes. *Vid.* Siſyphus, Laertes. *Hygin.* fab. 200, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 14.——A ſon of Phryxus and Chalciope. *Hygin.* fab. 14.

AUTOMĂTE, one of the Cyclades.——A daughter of Danaus.

AUTOMĔDON, a ſon of Dioreus, who went to the Trojan war with 10 ſhips. He was the charioteer of Achilles, after whoſe death he ſerved Pyrrhus in the ſame capacity. *Homer. Il.* 9, 16, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 477.

AUTOMEDŪSA, a daughter of Alcathous, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod.* 2.

AUTOMĔNES, one of the Heraclidæ, king of Corinth. At his death, B. C. 779, annual magiſtrates, called Prytanes, were choſen at Corinth, and their power continued 90 years, till Cypſelus and his ſon Periander made themſelves abſolute.

AUTOMŎLI, a nation of Æthiopia. *Herodot.* 2.

AUTONOE, a daughter of Cadmus, who married Ariſtæus, by whom ſhe had Actæon, often called *Autoneius heros*. The death of her ſon [*Vid Actæon*] was ſo painful to her, that ſhe retired from Bœotia to Megara, where ſhe ſoon after died. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.—*Hygin.* fab. 179.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 720.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2.——One of the Nereides. *Heſiod. Theog.*——A female ſervant of Penelope, *Homer. Od.* 18.

AUTOPHRADATES, a ſatrap of Lydia, who revolted from Artaxerxes. *Diod.*

AUXESIA & DAMIA, two virgins who came from Crete to Troezene, where the inhabitants ſtoned them to death in a ſedition.

tion. The Epidaurians raiſed them ſtatues by order of the oracle, when their country was become barren. They were held in great veneration at Troezene. *Herodot.* 5, c. 82.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 90.

Axĕnus, the ancient name of the Euxine ſea. The word ſignifies *inhoſpitable*, which was highly applicable to the manners of the ancient inhabitants of the coaſt. *Ovid.* 4, *Triſt.* 4, v. 56.

Axiŏchus, a philoſopher, to whom Plato dedicated a treatiſe concerning death.

Axĭon, brother of Alpheſibœa, murdered Alcmæon, his ſiſter's huſband, becauſe he wiſhed to recover from her a golden necklace. *Vid.* Alcmæon & Alpheſibœa.

Axiothea, a woman who regularly went in a man's dreſs to hear the lectures of Plato.

Axiothea, the wife of Nicocles, king of Cyprus. *Polyæn.* 8.

Axius, a river of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Axur & Anxur, a ſirname of Jupiter, who had a temple at Trachis in Theſſaly. He was repreſented as a beardleſs youth.

Axus, a town about the middle of Crete. *Apollod.*

Azan, a mountain of Arcadia, ſacred to Cybele.——A ſon of Arcas, king of Arcadia, by Erato, one of the Dryades. He divided his father's kingdom with his brothers Aphidas and Elatus, and called his ſhare Azania. There was in Azania a fountain called *Clitorius*, whoſe waters gave a diſlike for wine to thoſe who drank them. *Vitruv.* 8, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 322. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.

Azĭris, a place in Libya, ſurrounded on both ſides by delightful hills covered with trees, and watered by a river where Battus built a town. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

Azonax, a man who taught Zoroaſter the art of magic. *Plin.* 30.

Azorus, one of the Argonauts.

Azōtus, a large town of Syria on the borders of the Mediterranean. *Joſeph. Ant. Jud.* 15.

Babilius, a Roman, who, by the help of a certain herb, is ſaid to have paſſed in ſix days from the Sicilian ſea to Alexandria. *Plin. præm.* 19.

Babilus, an aſtrologer in Nero's age, who told the emperor to avert the danger which ſeemed to hang upon his head, from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed. *Sueton. in Ner.* c. 36.

Babylon, a ſon of Belus, who, as ſome ſuppoſe, founded a city which bears his name.—A celebrated city, the capital of the Aſſyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates. It had 100 brazen gates; and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen, and greatly enlarged and embelliſhed by the activity of Semiramis, meaſured 480 ſtadia in circumference, 50 cubits in thickneſs, and 200 in height. It was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, after he had drained the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town, through the dried bed; and it is ſaid that the fate of the extenſive capital was unknown to the inhabitants of the diſtant ſuburbs till late in the evening. Babylon became famous for the death of Alexander, and for the new empire which was afterwards eſtabliſhed there under the Seleucidæ. [*Vid. Syria.*] Its greatneſs was ſo reduced in ſucceeding ages, according to Pliny's obſervations, that in his time it was but a deſolate wilderneſs, and at preſent the place where it ſtood is unknown to travellers. The inhabitants were early acquainted with aſtrology. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.—*Juſtin.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 2.—*Xenoph. Cyrop.* 7, &c.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 2.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 77.——There is alſo a town of the ſame name near the Nile, in Egypt.

Babylonia, a large province of Aſſyria, of which Babylon was the capital. The inhabitants ſhook off the Aſſyrian yoke, and afterwards became very powerful.——The ſirname of Seleucia, which aroſe from the ruins of Babylon, under the ſucceſſors of Alexander. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Babylonii, the inhabitants of Babylon, famous for their knowledge of aſtrology, firſt divided the year into 12 months, and the zodiac into 12 ſigns.

Babyrsa, a fortified caſtle near Artaxata. *Strab.* 11.

Babytăce, a city of Armenia, whoſe inhabitants deſpiſe gold. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

Bacabasus, betrayed the ſnares of Artabanus, brother of Darius, againſt Artaxerxes. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 1.

Bacchæ, the prieſteſſes of Bacchus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 7.

Bacchanālia, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus at Rome, the ſame as the Dionyſia of the Greeks. *Vid.* Dionyſia.

Bacchantes, prieſteſſes of Bacchus, who are repreſented at the celebration of the

the Orgies almoſt naked, with garlands of ivy, with a thyrſus and diſhevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful ſounds, and claſh different muſical inſtruments together. They are alſo called Thyades and Menades. *Ovid. Met.* 6. v. 592. —*Horat.* 3, od. 25.—*Propert.* 3, el. 21.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 674.

Bacchi, a mountain of Thrace, near Philippi. *Appian.*

Bacchiădæ, a Corinthian family deſcended from Bacchia, daughter of Dionyſius. In their nocturnal orgies, they, as ſome report, tore to pieces Actæon, ſon of Meliſſus, which ſo enraged the father, that before the altar he entreated the Corinthians to revenge the death of his ſon, and immediately threw himſelf into the ſea. Upon this the Bacchiadæ were baniſhed, and went to ſettle in Sicily, between Pachynum and Pelorus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 407.—*Strab.* 8.

Bacchĭdes, a general who betrayed the town of Sinope to Lucullus, *Strab.* 12.

Bacchis or Balus, king of Corinth, ſucceeded his father Prumnides. His ſucceſſors were always called *Bacchidæ*, in remembrance of the equity and moderation of his reign. The Bacchidæ increaſed ſo much, that they choſe one of their number to preſide among them with regal authority. Cypſelus overturned this inſtitution, by making himſelf abſolute. *Strab.* 8.—*Paſ.* 2, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 92.

Bacchium, a ſmall iſland in the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 3.

Bacchius & Bithus, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and ſtrength; whence the proverb to expreſs equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.*—*Sueton. in Aug.*—*Horat.* 1, ſat. 7, v. 20.

Bacchus, was ſon of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. After ſhe had enjoyed the company of Jupiter, Semele was deceived, and periſhed by the artifice of Juno. This goddeſs, always jealous of her huſband's amours, aſſumed the ſhape of Beroe, Semele's nurſe, and perſuaded Semele that the lover whom ſhe entertained was not Jupiter, but a falſe lover, and that to prove his divinity ſhe ought to beg of him, if he really were Jupiter, to come to her bed with the ſame majeſty as he courted the embraces of Juno. The artifice ſucceeded, and when Jupiter promiſed his miſtreſs whatever ſhe aſked, Semele required him to viſit her with all the divinity of a god. Jupiter was unable to violate his oath; and Semele, unwilling to retract it, therefore, as ſhe was a mortal, and unable to bear the majeſty of Jupiter, ſhe was conſumed, and reduced to aſhes. The child, of which ſhe had been pregnant for ſeven months, was with difficulty ſaved from the flames, and put in his father's thigh, where he remained the full time he naturally was to have been in his mother's womb. From this circumſtance Bacchus has been called *Bimater*. According to ſome, Dirce, a nymph of the Achelous, ſaved him from the flames. There are different traditions of the manner of his education. Ovid ſays, that, after his birth, he was brought up by his aunt Ino, and afterwards entruſted to the care of the nymphs of Nyſa. Lucian ſuppoſes, that Mercury carried him, as ſoon as born, to the nymphs of Nyſa; and Apollonius ſays, that he was carried by Mercury to a nymph in the iſland of Eubœa, whence he was driven by the power of Juno, who was the chief deity of the place. Some ſupport, that Naxus can boaſt of the place of his education, under the nymphs Philia, Coronis, and Clyda. Pauſanias relates a tradition which prevailed in the town of Braſiæ in Peloponneſus; and accordingly mentions, that Cadmus, as ſoon as he heard of his daughter's amours, ſhut her up, with her child lately born, in a coffer, and expoſed them on the ſea. The coffer was carried ſafe by the waves on the coaſts of Braſiæ; but Semele was found dead, and the child alive. Semele was honored with a magnificent funeral, and Bacchus properly educated. This diverſity of opinions ſhews that there were many of the ſame name. Diodorus ſpeaks of three, and Cicero of a greater number; but among them all, the ſon of Jupiter and Semele ſeems to have obtained the merit of all the reſt. Bacchus is the Oſiris of the Egyptians, and his hiſtory is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that ancient king. Bacchus aſſiſted the gods in their wars againſt the giants, and was cut to pieces; but the ſon of Semele was not then born: this tradition therefore is taken from the hiſtory of Oſiris, who was killed by his brother Typhon, and the worſhip of Oſiris has been introduced by Orpheus into Greece, under the name of Bacchus. In his youth he was taken aſleep in the iſland of Naxos, and carried away by ſome mariners, whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had expreſſed ſome concern at his misfortune. His expedition into the eaſt is celebrated. He marched, at the head of an army compoſed of men, as well as of women, all inſpired with divine fury, and armed with thyrſuſes, cymbals, and other muſical inſtruments. The leader was drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tyger, and was accompanied by Pan and Silenus, and all the Satyrs. His conqueſts were eaſy, and without bloodſhed; the people eaſily ſubmitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the uſe of the vine, the cultiva-

tion

tion of the earth, and the manner of making honey. Amidſt his benevolence to mankind, he was relentleſs in puniſhing all want of diſreſpect to his divinity; and the puniſhment he inflicted on Pentheus, Agave, Lycurgus, &c. is well known. He has received the name of Liber, Bromius, Lyæus, Evan, Thyonæus, Piſilas, &c. which are moſtly derived from the places where he received adoration, or from the ceremonies obſerved in his feſtivals. As he was the god of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally repreſented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrſus in his hand. His figure is that of an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feaſts; and ſometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, conſume our health, render us loquacious and childiſh like old men, and unable to keep ſecrets. The panther is ſacred to him, becauſe he went in his expedition covered with the ſkin of that beaſt. The magpye is alſo his favorite bird, becauſe in triumphs people were permitted to ſpeak with boldneſs and liberty. Bacchus is ſometimes repreſented like an infant, holding a thyrſus and cluſters of grapes with a horn. He often appears naked, and riding upon the ſhoulders of Pan, or in the arms of Silenus, who was his foſter-father. He alſo ſits upon a celeſtial globe, beſpangled with ſtars, and is then the ſame as the ſun or Oſiris of Egypt. The feſtivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Bacchanalia, or Dionyſia, were introduced into Greece from Egypt by Danaus and his daughters. The infamous debaucheries which aroſe from the celebration of theſe feſtivals, is well known. [*Vid. Dionyſia.*] The amours of Bacchus are not numerous. He married Ariadne, after ſhe had been forſaken by Theſeus in the iſland of Naxos; and by her he had many children, among whom were Ceranus, Thoas, Œnopion, Tauropolis, &c. According to ſome, he was the father of Hymenæus, whom the Athenians made the god of marriage. The Egyptians ſacrifice pigs to him, before the doors of their houſes. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, and the ivy, and the vine, were ſacred to him; and the goat was generally ſacrificed to him, on account of the great propenſity of that animal to deſtroy the vine. According to Pliny, he was the firſt who ever wore a crown. His beauty is compared to that of Apollo, and, like him, he is repreſented with fine hair looſely flowing down his ſhoulders, and is ſaid to poſſeſs eternal youth. Sometimes he has horns, either becauſe he taught the cultivation of the earth with oxen, or becauſe Jupiter, his father, appeared to him in the deſarts of Libya under the ſhape of a ram, and ſupplied his thirſty army with water. Bacchus went down to hell to recover his mother, whom Jupiter willingly made a goddeſs, under the name of Thyone. The three perſons of the name of Bacchus, which Diodorus mentions, are, the one who conquered the Indies, and is ſirnamed the bearded Bacchus; a ſon of Jupiter and Proſerpine, who was repreſented with horns; and the ſon of Jupiter and Semele, called the Bacchus of Thebes. Thoſe mentioned by Cicero, are, a ſon of Proſerpine; a ſon of Nilus, who built Nyſa; a ſon of Caprius, who reigned in the Indies; a ſon of Jupiter and the Moon; and a ſon of Thyone and Niſus. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 22, 37. l. 3, c. 24. 5, c. 19, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 150. l. 2, c. 42. 48, 49.—*Plut. in Iſid. & Oſir.*—*Diod.* 1, 3, &c.—*Orpheus in Dionyſ.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 3, c. 4, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 3, &c. *Amor.* 3, l. 3. *Faſt.* 3, v. 715.—*Hygin.* fab. 155, 167, &c.—*Plin.* 7, c. 56. l. 8, c. 2. l. 36, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Lact. de falſ. Rel.* 1, c. 22.—*Virg. G.* 2. &c.—*Euripid. in Bacch. Lucian. de Sacrif. de Bacchо. in dial. Deor.*—*Oppian. in Cyneg.*—*Philoſtrat.* 1, *Icon.* c. 50.—*Senec. in Cher. Oetæ.*—*Martial.* 8, ep. 26. l. 14, ep. 107.

BACCHYLIDES, a Lyric poet of Cos, nephew to Simonides, who, like Pindar, wrote the praiſes of Hiero. Some of his verſes have been preſerved. *Marcel.*

BACENIS, a wood in Germany. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 10.

BACIS, a ſoothſayer of Bœotia. *Cic.* 1, *de Div.* c. 34.——A king of Corinth, in honor of whom all the following kings were called Bacidæ.——An athlete of Troezene. *Pauſ.* 6.

BACTRA, the capital of Bactriana, on the river Bactros in Aſia. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 138. —*Strab.* 2.

BACTRI & BACTRIĀNI, the inhabitants of Bactriana, who live upon plunder, and are always under arms. They give to their dogs thoſe that die through old age or diſeaſe, and ſuffer ſlaves and ſtrangers to take whatever liberties they pleaſe with their wives. They were conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 4, c. 6, &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23. —*Plut. in vitioſ. ad infel. ſuff.*—*Herodot.* 1, & 3.

BACTRIĀNA, a country of Aſia, fruitful as well as extenſive. It formed once part of the Perſian empire, on the eaſtern parts of which it is ſituated. Zoroaſter was the moſt ancient king of this country, who taught his ſubjects the art of magic and aſtrology. *Diod.* 2.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 1.

BACTROS, a river on the borders of Aſiatic Scythia, from which Bactriana receives its name. *Lucan.* 3, v. 267.

BADACA, a town of Media. *Diod.* 19.

BADIA, a town of Spain. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 7.

BADIUS, a Campanian, who challenged T. Q. Criſpinus, one of his friends, by whom he was killed. *Liv.* 35, c. 18.

BADUHENNÆ, a place in the country of the Friſii, where 900 Romans were killed. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 73.

BÆBIA LEX was enacted concerning the public exhibitions, &c.

M. BÆBIUS, a Roman, in whoſe conſulſhip the tomb of Numa was diſcovered. *Plut. in Num.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.——Lucius a Roman pretor, who being ſurprized by the Ligurians, fled to Marſeilles, where he died three days after. *Liv.* 37, c. 57.

BÆTIS, a river of Spain, from which a part of the country has received the name of Bætica. It was formerly called Tarteſſus, and now bears the name of Guadalquiver. *Martial.* 12, ep. 100.

BÆTON, a Greek hiſtorian in the age of Alexander.

BAGISTAME, a delightful country of Media. *Diod.* 17.

BAGISTANES, a friend of Beſſus, whom he abandoned when he murdered Darius. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

BAGŌAS & BAGŌSAS, an Egyptian eunuch in the court of Artaxerxes Ochus, ſo powerful that nothing could be done without his conſent. He led ſome troops againſt the Jews, and profaned their temple. He poiſoned Ochus, gave his fleſh to cats, and made knife-handles with his bones, becauſe he had killed the god Apis. He placed on the throne Arſes, the youngeſt of the ſlaughtered prince's children, and afterwards put him to death. He was at laſt killed, B. C. 335, by Darius, whom, after raiſing to the crown, he had attempted to poiſon. *Diod.* 16 & 17.——Another greatly eſteemed by Alexander. He was the cauſe that one of the ſatraps was put to death by the moſt excruciating torments. *Curt.* 10, c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex.*——The name of Bagoas occurs very frequently in the Perſian hiſtory; and it ſeems that moſt of the eunuchs of the monarchs of Perſia were generally known by that appellation.

BAGODARES, a friend of Beſſus, whom he abandoned when he attempted the life of Darius. *Diod.* 17.

BAGOPHĀNES, a governor of Babylon, who, when Alexander approached the city, ſtrewed all the ſtreets, and burned incenſe on the altars, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

BAGRĀDA, a river of Africa near Utica, where Regulus killed a ſerpent 120 feet long. *Plin.* 8, c. 14.

BAIÆ, a city of Campania near the ſea, founded by Baius, one of the companions of Ulyſſes. It is famous for its delightful ſituation and baths, where many of the Roman ſenators had country-houſes. *Martial.* 14, ep. 81.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 1,—*Strab.* 5.

BALA, a ſirname of Alexander king of Syria. *Juſtin.* 35, c. 1.

BALACRUS, an officer in Alexander's army, who took Miletus. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.—— Another officer, who commanded ſome auxiliaries. *Id.* 4, c. 5.

BALANAGRÆ, a town of Cyrene. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.

BALANUS, a prince of Gaul, who aſſiſted the Romans in their Macedonian war. A. U. C. 581.—*Liv.* 44, c. 14.

BALARI, a people of Sardinia. *Liv.* 41, c. 6.

C. BALBILLUS, a learned and benevolent man, governor of Egypt, of which he wrote the hiſtory, under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 13. c. 22.

BALBĪNUS, an admirer of Agna, mentioned *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 3, v. 40.——A Roman, who, after governing provinces with credit and honor, aſſaſſinated the Gordians, and ſeized the purple. He was ſome time after murdered by his ſoldiers, A. D. 238.

BALBUS, a mountain of Africa, famous for the retreat of Maſiniſſa, after he had fought a battle againſt Syphax.

L. BALBUS, a lawyer, &c. one among the pupils of Scævola.——A man killed by the aſſaſſins of the triumvirs.

BALEĀRES, three iſlands in the Mediterranean, modernly called *Majorca, Minorca*, and *Yvica*, on the coaſt of Spain. The word is derived from βαλλειν *to throw*, becauſe the inhabitants were expert archers and ſlingers, beſides great pirates. We are told by Florus, that the mothers never gave their children breakfaſt, before they had ſtruck with an arrow a certain mark in a tree. When a woman was married, ſhe was not admitted to her huſband's bed before ſhe had received the embraces of all her relations. The inhabitants were naturally of a laſcivious propenſity, and in their war they required nothing but females and wine, and often changed four men for one woman. *Strab.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 8.—*Diod.* 5.

BALĒTUS, a ſon of Hippo, who firſt founded Corinth. *Patercul.* 1, c. 3.

BALIUS, a horſe of Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16. v. 146.

BALISTA, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 40, c. 41.

BALLONŌTI, a people of European Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6. v. 160.

BALNEÆ (*baths*) were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public. In the ancient times ſimplicity was obſerved, but in the age of the emperors they became expenſive; they were uſed after walking, exerciſe, or labor, and were deemed more neceſſary than luxurious. Under the emperors it became ſo faſhionable to bathe, that without this the meaneſt of the people ſeemed to be deprived of

of one of the neceſſaries of life. There were certain hours of the day appointed for bathing, and a ſmall piece of money admitted the pooreſt as well as the moſt opulent. In the baths there were ſeparate apartments for the people to dreſs and to undreſs; and, after they had bathed, they commonly covered themſelves, rubbed with ointments, the hair was plucked out of the ſkin, and the body rubbed over with a pumice ſtone, and perfumed to render it ſmooth and fair. The Roman emperors generally built baths, and all endeavoured to eclipſe each other in the magnificence of the building. It is ſaid, that Diocletian employed 40,000 of his ſoldiers in building his baths; and when they were finiſhed, he deſtroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus firſt permitted the people to uſe them in the night, and he himſelf often bathed with the common people. For ſome time both ſexes bathed promiſcuouſly and without ſhame, and the edicts of the emperors proved abortive for a while in aboliſhing that indecent cuſtom, which gradually deſtroyed the morals of the people. They generally read in bathing, and we find many compoſitions written in uſing the bath.

Balventius, a centurion of great valor in Cæſar's army, killed by Ambiorix. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* 5. c. 35.

Balyras, a river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

Bamurūæ, a people of Libya. *Ital.* 3. v. 303.

Bantiæ, a town of Apulia, whence *Bantinus. Horat.* 3. od. 4. v. 15.

L. Bantius, a gallant youth of Nola, whom Annibal found after the battle of Cannæ, almoſt dead amongſt the heap of ſlain. He was ſent back home with great humanity, upon which he reſolved to betray his country to ſo generous an enemy. Marcellus the Roman general heard of it, and rebuked Bantius, who continued firm and faithful to the intereſt of Rome. *Liv.* 35. c. 15.

Baphȳrus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44. c. 6.

Baptæ, the prieſts of Cotytto, the goddeſs of laſciviouſneſs and debauchery at Athens. Her feſtivals were celebrated in the night; and ſo infamous and obſcene was the behaviour of the prieſts, that they diſguſted even Cotytto herſelf, though the goddeſs of obſcenity. The name is derived from *Βαπτειν το waſh*, becauſe the prieſts bathed themſelves in the moſt effeminate manner. *Juv.* 2, v. 91.——A comedy of Eupolis, in which men are introduced dancing on the ſtage, with all the indecent geſtures of common proſtitutes.

Baræi, a people of Colchis and Iberia, who burn the bodies of their friends who die by diſeaſe, but give to the fowls of the air ſuch as fall in the war. *Ælian. de Anim.* 10, c. 22.

Barăthrum, a deep and obſcure gulf at Athens, where criminals were thrown.

Barbări, a name originally applied to thoſe who ſpoke inelegantly, or with harſhneſs and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations, except their own, by the deſpicable name of Barbarians.

Barbăria, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 31.——A name given to Phrygia and Troy. *Horat.* 1, ep. 2, v. 7.

Barbosthĕnes, a mountain of Peloponneſus, 10 miles from Sparta. *Liv.* 35, c. 27.

Barbythace, a city of Perſia. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

Barca, a friend of Cato the elder. *Plut. in Cat.*

Barcæi, or Barcitæ, a warlike nation of Africa, near Carthage. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 43.

Barce, the nurſe of Sichæus. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 632.——A large country of Africa.——Alſo a city about nine miles from the ſea, founded by the brothers of Arceſilaus king of Cyrene, 515 years before the chriſtian era. Strabo ſays, that in his age it was called Ptolemais; but this ariſes becauſe moſt of the inhabitants retired to Ptolemais, which was on the ſea-coaſt, to enrich themſelves by commerce. *Strab.* 17.—*Ptol.* 4, c. 4.——A ſmall village of Bactriana, where the people who had been taken priſoners by Darius in Africa, were confined. *Herodot.* 4, c. 204.——A city of Media. *Juſtin.* 1. c. 7.

Barcha, the ſirname of a noble family at Carthage, of which Annibal and Amilcar were deſcended. By means of their bribes and influence, they excited a great faction, which is celebrated in the annals of Carthage by the name of the *Barchinian faction*, and at laſt raiſed themſelves to power, and to the independent diſpoſal of all the offices of truſt or emolument in the ſtate. *Liv.* 21. c. 2 & 9.

Bardæi, a people of Illyricum, concerned in the factions of Marius. *Plut. in Mario.*

Bardi, a celebrated ſacerdotal order among the ancient Gauls, who praiſed their heroes, and publiſhed their fame in their verſes, or on muſical inſtruments. They were ſo eſteemed and reſpected by the people, that at their fight, two armies who were engaged in battle, laid down their arms, and ſubmitted to their orders. They cenſured, as well as commended, the behaviour of the people. *Lucan.* 1, v. 447.—*Strab.* 4.—*Marcell.* 15, c. 24.

Bardyllis, an Illyrian prince, whoſe daughter Bircenna married king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

Bareas Soranus, a youth killed by his tutor Egnatius, a ſtoic philoſopher. *Juv.* 3, v. 116.

Barĕe, a naval officer of Perſia, who wiſhed to deſtroy Cyrene, but was oppoſed by Amaſis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 203.

Bargusii, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 19.

Barīne, a proſtitute whom *Horace* accuſes of perjury, 2 od. 8.

Barisses, one of the ſeven conſpirators againſt the uſurper Smerdis. *Cteſias.*

Barium, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 97.

Barnuus, a town of Macedonia, near Heraclea. *Strab.* 7.

Barsīne & Barsēne, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Hercules. Caſſander ordered her and her child to be put to death. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 2. l. 15, c. 2.—*Arrian.*

Barzaentes, a ſatrap who revolted from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

Barzanes, a king of Armenia, tributary to Ninus. *Diod.* 2.

Basilēa, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who was mother of all the gods. *Diod.* 3.——An iſland at the north of Gaul, famous for its amber. *Diod.* 5.——An iſland in the Euxine ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 13.

Basilīdæ, European Sarmatians, deſcended from Hercules and Echidna. *Mela.* , c. 1.

Basilīdes, the father of Herodotus, who, with others, attempted to deſtroy Strattes, tyrant of Chios. *Herodot.* 8, c. 32.——A family who held an oligarchical power at Erythræ. *Strab.* 14.——A prieſt of mount Carmel, who foretold many momentous events to Veſpaſian, when he offered ſacrifices. *Tacit.* 2 *Hiſt.* c. 87.—*Sueton. in Veſp.* 7.

Basilopŏtămos, the ancient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.

Basĭlis, an hiſtorian who wrote concerning India. *Athen.*——A city of Arcadia, built by Cypſelus, near the river Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 29.

Basilius, a river of Meſopotamia, falling into the Euphrates. *Strab.*——A celebrated biſhop of Africa, very animated againſt the Arians, whoſe tenets and doctrines he refuted with warmth, but great ability. He was eloquent as well as ingenious, and poſſeſſed of all thoſe qualities which conſtitute the perſuaſive actor, and the elegant writer. Eraſmus has placed him in the number of the greateſt orators of antiquity. He died in his 51ſt year, A. D. 379. The beſt edition of his works is that of the Benedictins, fol. Paris, 1721.

Basĭlus, a general who aſſiſted Antony. *Lucan.* 4, v. 416.——An inſignificant lawyer. *Juv.* 7, v. 146.——A pretor who plundered the provinces. *Id.* 10, v. 222.

Bassæ, a place of Arcadia, where Apollo has a temple. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 30 & 41.

Bassania, a town of Macedonia near Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

Bassăreus, a ſirname of Bacchus, from the dreſs or long robe which his prieſts, called *Baſſaris*, wore. *Horat.* 1, od. 18.

Bassăris, a name given to the votaries of Bacchus, and to Agave by Perſius, which ſeems derived from Baſſara, a town of Libya ſacred to the god, or from a particular dreſs worn by his prieſteſſes of the ſame name. *Perſius* 1, v. 101.

Bassus Aufidius, an hiſtorian in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote on the Germanic war. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——Cæſius, a lyric poet in Nero's age, to whom Perſius addreſſed his 6th ſatyr. Some of his verſes are extant.——Julius, an orator in the reign of Auguſtus, ſome of whoſe orations have been preſerved by Seneca.——A man ſpoken of by *Horace*, 1, *od.* 36, v. 14, and deſcribed as fond of wine and women.

Bastarnæ & Basternæ, a people of European Sarmatia, deſtroyed by a ſudden ſtorm as they purſued the Thracians. *Liv.* 40, v. 58.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 198.—*Strab.* 7.

Bastia, the wife of Metellus. *Liv. epit.* 89.

Bata, a ſea port of Aſia, on the Euxine, oppoſite Sinope. *Strab.* 6.

Batāvi, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent known under the modern name of Holland. *Lucan.* 1, v. 431.

Bathos, a river near the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 29.

Bathycles, a celebrated artiſt of Magneſia. *Pauſ.* 3. c. 19.

Bathyllus, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant, and by Anacreon. *Horat.* ep. 14, v. 9.—— Mecænas was alſo fond of a youth of Alexandria, of the ſame name. *Juv.* 6, v. 63.—— The poet who claimed as his own Virgil's diſtich, *Nocte pluit totâ, &c.* was alſo of the ſame name.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 31.

Lent. Batiātus, a man of Campania, who kept a houſe full of gladiators, who rebelled againſt him. *Plut. in Craſ.*

Batia, a naiad who married Œbalus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A daughter of Teucer, who married Dardanus. *Id.*

Batīna & Bantīna. *Vid.* Bantia.

Bātis, an eunuch, governor of Gaza, who, upon being unwilling to yield, was dragged round the city tied by the heels to Alexander's chariot. *Curt.* 4, c. 6.

Bato, a Dardanian, who revolted to Rome, from king Philip. *Liv.* 31, c. 28.

Baton of Sinope, wrote commentaries on

and moſt magnificent in the world. It was originally the tower of Babel, which was converted into a temple. It had ſixty towers, and it was enriched by all the ſucceeding monarchs till the age of Xerxes, who, after his unfortunate expedition againſt Greece, plundered and demoliſhed it. Among the riches it contained, were many ſtatues of maſſy gold, one of which was 40 feet high. In the higheſt of the towers was a magnificent bed, where the prieſts daily conducted a woman, who, as they ſaid, was honored with the company of the god. *Joſeph. Ant. Jud.* 10.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 181, *&c.*—*Strab.* 16.—*Arrian.* 7.—*Diod.* 1, *&c.*——A king of Egypt, ſon of Epaphus and Libya, and father of Agenor.——Another ſon of Phœnix the ſon of Agenor, who reigned in Phœnicia.—A river of Syria, where glaſs was firſt found. *Plin.* 5, c. 19.

BENĀCUS, a lake of Italy, from which the Mincius flows into the Po. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 160. *Æn.* 10, v. 205.

BENEDIDIUM, a temple of Diana Bendis. *Liv.* 38. c. 41.

BENDIS, a name of Diana among the Thracians and their northern neighbours. *Strab.* 9.——Her feſtivals, called Bendidia, were introduced from Thrace into Athens.

BENEVENTUM, a town of the Hirpini, built by Diomedes, 28 miles from Capua. Its original name was *Maleventum*, changed into the more auſpicious word of *Beneventum*, when the Romans had a colony there. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

BENTHESICYME, a daughter of Neptune by the nurſe of Eumolpus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

BEPOLITĀNUS, a youth whoſe life was ſaved by the delay of the executioner, who wiſhed not to ſtain the youth's fine clothes with blood. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

BESBICÆ, a nation who deſtroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age. *Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 1.

BERECYNTHIA, a ſirname of Cybele, from mount Berecynthus in Phrygia, where ſhe was particularly worſhipped. *Diod.* 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 782.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 82.

BERENICE & BERONICE, a woman famous for her beauty, and mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus by Lagus. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 43.—*Theocrit.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 7.——A daughter of Philadelphus, who married Antiochus king of Syria, after he had divorced Laodice, his former wife. After the death of Philadelphus, Laodice was recalled, and, mindful of the treatment ſhe had received, ſhe poiſoned her huſband, placed her ſon on the vacant throne, and murdered Berenice and her child at Antioch, where ſhe had fled, B. C. 248.——A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who uſurped her father's throne for ſome time, ſtrangled her huſband Seleucus, and married Archelaus, a prieſt of Bellona. Her father regained his power, and put Berenice to death. B. C. 55.——The wife of Mithridates who, when conquered by Lucullus, ordered all his wives to deſtroy themſelves, for fear the conqueror ſhould offer violence to them. She accordingly drank poiſon; but this not operating ſoon enough, ſhe was ſtrangled by an eunuch.——The mother of Agrippa, who ſhines in the hiſtory of the Jews, as daughter-in-law of Herod the Great.——A daughter of Agrippa, who married her uncle Herod, and afterwards Polemon king of Cilicia. She was accuſed by Juvenal of committing inceſt with her brother Agrippa. It is ſaid that ſhe was paſſionately loved by Titus, who would have made her empreſs but for fear of the people.——A wife of king Attalus.——Another daughter of Philadelphus and Arſinoe, who married her own brother Evergetes, whom ſhe loved with much tenderneſs. When he went on a dangerous expedition, ſhe vowed all the hair of her head to the goddeſs Venus, if he returned. Some time after his victorious return, the locks which were in the temple of Venus diſappeared; and Conon, an aſtronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a conſtellation. She was put to death by her own ſon, B. C. 221. *Catull.* 67.—*Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 24.—*Juſtin.* 26, c. 3.——This name is common to many of the queens and princeſſes in the Ptolemean family in Egypt.——A city of Libya. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.——Two towns of Arabia. *Strab.* 16.——One in Egypt.——Another near the Syrtes, &c. *Id.* 17.

BERENĪCIS, a part of Africa, near the town of Berenice. *Lucan.* 9. v. 523.

BERGION & ALBION, two giants, ſons of Neptune, who oppoſed Hercules as he attempted to croſs the Rhone, and were killed with ſtones from heaven. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

BERGISTĀNI, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 34, c. 16.

BERIS & BARIS, a river of Cappadocia.—A mountain of Armenia.

BERMIUS, a mountain of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 8, c. 138.

BEROE, and old woman of Epidaurus, nurſe to Semele, Juno aſſumed her ſhape when ſhe perſuaded Semele not to grant her favors to Jupiter, if he did not appear in the majeſty of a god. *Ovid. Met.* 3. v. 278.——The wife of Doryclus, whoſe form was aſſumed by Iris at the inſtigation of Juno, when ſhe adviſed the Trojan women to burn the fleet of Æneas in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 620.——One of the Oceanides, attendant upon Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.

BERŒA, a town of Theſſaly. *Cic. Piſ.* 36.

Beronice. *Vid.* Berenice.

Berosus, a native of Babylon, prieſt to Belus. He paſſed into Greece, and remained a long time at Athens. He compoſed an hiſtory of Chaldæa, and ſignalized himſelf by his aſtronomical predictions, and was rewarded for his learning with a ſtatue in the gymnaſium at Athens. The age in which he lived is not preciſely known, though ſome fix it in the reign of Alexander, or 268 years B. C. Some fragments of his Chaldæan hiſtory are preſerved by Joſephus, *contra Appian. & in Antiq. Jud.* 105. The book that is now extant under his name, and ſpeaks of kings that never exiſted, is a ſuppoſitious fabrication.

Berrhœa, a town of Macedonia. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 61.

Besa, a fountain in Theſſaly. *Strab.* 8.

Besidiæ, a town of the Brutii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

Besippo, a town of Hiſpania Bætica, where Mela was born. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.

Bessi, a people of Thrace, on the left ſide of the Strymon, who live upon rapine. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 1, v. 67.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 111.

Bessus, a governor of Bactriana, who, after the battle of Arbela, ſeized Darius, his ſovereign, and put him to death. After this murder, he aſſumed the title of king, and was ſome time after brought before Alexander, who gave him to Oxatres, the brother of Darius. The prince ordered his hands and ears to be cut off, and his body to be expoſed on a croſs, and ſhot at by the ſoldiers. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 5.—*Curt.* 6 & 7.——A parricide who diſcovered the murder he had committed, upon deſtroying a neſt of ſwallows, which, as he obſerved, reproached him of his crime. *Plut.*

L. Bestia, a ſeditious Roman, who conſpired with Catiline againſt his country. *Cic.* 2, *in Phil.*

Betis, a river in Spain.——A governor of Gaza, who bravely defended himſelf againſt Alexander, for which he was treated with cruelty by the conqueror.

Beturia, a country in Spain.

Bia, a daughter of Pallas by Styx. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Biănor, a ſon of Tiberius and Manto the daughter of Tireſias, who received the ſirname of Ocnus, and reigned over Etruria. He built a town which he called Mantua, after his mother's name. His tomb was ſeen in the age of Virgil, on the road between Mantua and Andes. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 60.——A Trojan chief killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 92.——A centaur killed by Theſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 342.

Bias, ſon of Amythaon and Idomene, was king of Argos, and brother to the famous ſoothſayer Melampus. He fell in love with Perone, daughter of Neleus, king of Pylos; but the father refuſed to give his daughter in marriage before he received the oxen of Iphiclus. Melampus, at his brother's requeſt, went to ſeize the oxen, and was caught in the fact. He, however, one year after received his liberty from Iphiclus, who preſented him with his oxen as a reward for his great ſervices. Bias received the oxen from his brother, and obliged Neleus to give him his daughter in marriage. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6 & 18. l. 4, c. 34.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Grecian prince, who went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 13 & 20.——A river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.——One of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, ſon to Teutamidas, born at Priene, which he long ſaved from ruin. He floriſhed, B. C. 566, and died in the arms of his grandſon, who begged a favor of him for one of his friends. *Diog.* 1.—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.

Bibăculus, (M. Furius) a Latin poet, in the age of Cicero. He compoſed annals in Iambic verſes, and wrote epigrams and other poems now loſt. *Horat.* 2, *ſat.* 5, v. 41.—*Quintil.* 10.——A pretor, &c. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

Biblia & Billia, a Roman lady famous for her chaſtity. She married Duillius.

Biblis, a woman who became enamoured of her brother Caunus, and was changed into a fountain near Miletus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 662.

Biblina, a country of Thrace.

Biblus, a city of Phœnicia. *Curt.* 4.

Bibracte, a large town of the Hædui in Gaul, where Cæſar often wintered. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 55, &c.

Bibŭlus, a ſon of M. Calpurnius Bibulus by Portia, Cato's daughter. He was Cæſar's colleague in the conſulſhip, but of no conſequence in the ſtate, according to this diſtich mentioned by *Sueton in Jul.* c. 20.

Non Bibulo quicquam nuper, ſed Cæſare factum eſt:
Nam Bibulo fieri conſule nil nemini.—One of the friends of Horace bore that name. 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 86.

Bices, a marſh near the Palus Mœotis. *Fla c.* 6, v. 68.

Bicon, a Greek who aſſaſſinated Athenodorus, becauſe he made himſelf maſter of a colony which Alexander had left at Bactra. *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Bicorniger, a ſirname of Bacchus.

Bicornis, the name of Alexander among the Arabians.

Biformis, (*two forms*) a ſirname of Bacchus and of Janus. Bacchus received it

becauſe he changed himſelf into an old woman, to fly from the perſecution of Juno, or perhaps becauſe he was repreſented ſometimes as a young, and ſometimes as an old man.

Bifrons, a firname of Janus, becauſe he was repreſented with *two faces* among the Romans, as acquainted with the paſt and future. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 180.

Bilbĭlis, a town of Celtiberia, where Martial was born. *Mart.* 1, ep. 50.——A river of Spain. *Juſtin.* 44, c. 3.

Bimăter, a firname of Bacchus, which ſignifies that he had *two mothers*, becauſe when he was taken from his mother's womb, he was placed in the thigh of his father Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 12.

Bingium, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 70.

Bion, a philoſopher and ſophiſt of Boryſthenes in Scythia, who rendered himſelf famous for his knowledge of poetry, muſic and philoſophy. He made every body the object of his ſatire, and rendered his compoſitions diſtinguiſhed for clearneſs of expreſſion, for facetiouſneſs, wit, and pleaſantry. He died 241 B. C. *Diog. in vitâ* ——A Greek poet of Smyrna, who wrote paſtorals in an elegant ſtile. Moſchus, his friend and diſciple, mentions in an elegiac poem, that he died by poiſon, about 300 years B. C. His Idyllia are written with elegance and ſimplicity, purity and eaſe, and they abound with correct images, ſuch as the view of the country may inſpire. There are many good editions of this poet's works, generally printed by thoſe of Moſchus, the beſt of which may be that of Heſkin, 8vo. Oxon. 1748. ——A ſoldier in Alexander's army, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——A native of Propontis. ——A man of Syracuſe, who wrote on rhetoric.——A native of Abdera, diſciple to Democritus. He firſt found out that there were certain parts of the earth where there were ſix months of perpetual light and darkneſs alternately.——A man of Soli, who compoſed an hiſtory of Æthiopia.——Another who wrote nine books on rhetoric, which he called by the names of the muſes. *Diog* 4.

Birrhus. *Vid.* Cœlius.

Biſaltæ, a people of Scythia, or, according to ſome, of Thrace, or Macedonia. Their country is called Biſaltia. *Liv.* 45, c. 29.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.

Biſaltes, a man of Abydos, &c. *Herodot.* 6, c. 26.

Biſaltis, a patronymic of Theophane, by whom Neptune, under the form of a ram, had the golden ram. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 117. —*Hygin.* fab. 188.

Biſanthe, a town on the Helleſpont. *Herodot.* 7, c. 137.

Biston, ſon of Mars and Callirhoe, built Biſtonia in Thrace, whence the Thracians are often called Biſtones. *Herodot.* 7, c. 110.—*Plin.* 4, c. 14.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 569.

Biſtŏnis, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

Bithus. *Vid.* Bacchius.

Bithyæ, a certain race of women in Scythia, whoſe eyes, as *Pliny* reports, l. 7, c. 2, killed thoſe who gazed upon them for ſome time.

Bithynia, a country of Aſia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, on the ſouth by Phrygia and Myſia, on the weſt by the Propontis, and the eaſt by Paphlagonia. The country was firſt invaded by the Thracians, under Bithynus the ſon of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was once a powerful kingdom. *Strab.* 12—*Herodot.* 7, c. 75.—*Mela.* 1 & 2. According to *Pauſ.* 8, c. 9, the inhabitants were deſcended from Mantinea in Peloponneſus.

Bitias, a Trojan, ſon of Alcanor and Hiera, brought up in a wood ſacred to Jupiter. He followed the fortune of Æneas, and, with his brother, was killed by the Rutuli in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 672, &c. ——One of Dido's lovers, preſent when Æneas and the Trojans were introduced to the queen. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 742.

Biton. *Vid.* Cleobis.

Bituitus, a king of the Allobroges, conquered by a ſmall number of Romans, &c.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 6.—*Flor.* 3, c. 2.

Bituntum, a town of Spain. *Mart.* 4, ep. 55.

Bitŭrĭges, a people of Gaul, divided from the Ædui by the Ligeris. *Cæſ. bel. G.* 7, c. 21.

Biturĭcum, a town of Gaul, formerly the capital of the Belgæ. *Strab.* 4.

Bizia, a citadel near Rhodope belonging to the kings of Thrace. Tereus was born there.

Blæna, a fruitful country of Pontus, where the general of Mithridates Eupator deſtroyed the forces of Nicomedes the Bithynian. *Strab.* 12.

Blæsii, two Romans, who killed themſelves becauſe Tiberius deprived them of the prieſthood. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 40.

Jun. Blæsus, a governor of Gaul. *Tacit.*

Blandenona, a place near Placentia. *Cic.* 2, ep. 15, *ad Quin.*

Blandŭsia, a fountain on the borders of the country of the Sabines near Mandena, Horace's country ſeat. *Horat.* 3, *od* 13.

Blastophœnīces, a people of Luſitania. *Appian.*

Blemmyes, a people of Africa. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

Blenina, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

Blitius Catulinus, was baniſhed into the Ægean ſea after Piſo's conſpiracy, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 71.

Blucium, a caſtle where king Dejotarus kept his treaſures in Bithynia. *Strab.* 12.

Boadicea. *Vid.* Boudicea.

Boæ & Boea, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

Boagrius, a river of Locris. *Strab.* 9.

Bocalias, a river in the iſland of Salamis.

Boccar, a king of Mauritania. *Juv.* 4, v. 90, applies the word in a general ſenſe to any native of Africa.

Bocchoris, a wiſe king and legiſlator of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

Bocchus, a king of Getulia, in alliance with Rome, who perfidiouſly delivered Jugurtha to Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius. *Salluſt. Jug.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.

Bodūni, a people of Britain who ſurrendered to Claudius Cæſar.

Boduagnātus, a leader of the Nervii, when Cæſar made war againſt them. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 2, v. 23.

Boea. *Vid.* Boæ.

Boebe, a town of Theſſaly. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 5.——A lake of Crete. *Strab.* 9.

Boebēis, a lake of Theſſaly near mount Oſſa. *Lucan.* 7, v. 176.

Bœbia lex was enacted to elect four pretors every year.——Another to inſure proprietors in the poſſeſſion of their lands.——Another, A. U. C. 571, againſt uſing bribes at elections.

Boedromia, an Athenian feſtival inſtituted in commemoration of the aſſiſtance which the people of Athens received in the reign of Erechtheus, from Ion ſon of Xuthus, when their country was invaded by Eumolpus ſon of Neptune. The word is derived απο του βοηδρομειν, *coming to help*. Plutarch *in Theſ.* mentions it as in commemeration of the victory which Theſeus obtained over the Amazons in a month, called at Athens Boedromion.

Bœotarchæ, the chief magiſtrate in Bœotia. *Liv.* 42, c. 43.

Bœotia, a country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, ſouth by Attica, eaſt by Eubœa, and weſt by the bay of Corinth. It has been ſucceſſively called Aonia, Meſapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadmeis, and now forms a part of Lividia. It was called Bœotia, from Bœotus ſon of Itonus; or, according to others, *a bove*, from a cow, by which Cadmus was led into the country where he built Thebes. The inhabitants were reckoned rude and illiterate, fonder of bodily ſtrength than of mental excellence; yet their country produced many illuſtrious men, ſuch as Pindar, Heſiod, Plutarch, &c. The mountains of Bœotia, particularly Helicon, were frequented by the Muſes, to whom alſo many of their fountains and rivers were conſecrated. *Herodot.* 2, c. 49, l. 5, c. 57.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 10.—*Paus.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*C. Nep.* 7, c. 11.—*Strab.* 9.—*Juſtin.* 3, c. 6. l. 8, c. 4.——*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 244.—*Diod.* 19.

Bœōtus, a ſon of Itonus by Menalippa. *Paus.* 9, c. 1.

Bœorubistas, a man who made himſelf abſolute among the Getæ, by the ſtrictneſs of his diſcipline. *Strab.* 7.

Boethius, a celebrated Roman, puniſhed with death, on ſuſpicion of a conſpiracy, by Theodoric king of the Oſtrogoths, A. D. 525. It was during his impriſonment that he wrote his celebrated treatiſe *de conſolatione philoſophiæ*. The beſt edition of his works is that of Hagenau, 4to. 1491, or that of L. Bat. 1671, with the *notis variorum*.

Boetus, a fooliſh poet of Tarſus, who wrote a poem on the battle of Philippi. *Strab.* 14.——A river of Spain.

Boeus, one of the Heraclidæ.

Boges & Boes, a Perſian, who deſtroyed himſelf and family when beſieged by the Athenians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 107.—*Paus.* 8, c. 8.

Bogud, a king of Mauritania in the intereſt of Cæſar. *Cæſ. Alex.* 59.

Bogus, a king of the Maurufii, preſent at the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 8.

Boii, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 28, l. 7, c. 17.——A people of Italy, near the Padus. *Sil.* 4, v. 158.

Bojocalus, a general of the Germans in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 55.

Bola, a town of the Æqui in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

Bolbe, a marſh near Mygdonia. *Thucyd.* 1. c. 58.

Bolbitinum, one of the mouths of the Nile, with a town of the ſame name. Naucratis was built near it. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bolgius, a general of Gaul, in an expedition againſt Ptolemy king of Macedonia. *Paus.* 10, c. 19.

Bolīna, a virgin of Achaia, who rejected the addreſſes of Apollo, and threw herſelf into the ſea to avoid his importunities. The god made her immortal. There is a city which bears her name in Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 23.

Bolinæus, a river near Bolina. *Paus.* 7, c. 23

Bolissus, a town and iſland near Chios. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 24.

Bollanus, a man whom Horace repreſents, *Sat.* 9, v. 11, as of the moſt iraſcible

cible temper, and the moſt inimical to loquacity.

Bolus, a king of the Cimbri, who killed a Roman ambaſſador. *Liv.* ep. 67.

Bomienses, a people near Ætolia. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 96.

Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general, ſon of Amilcar. He was ſuſpected of conſpiracy with Agathocles, and hung in the forum, where he had received all his dignity. *Diod.* 26.——*Juſtin.* 22, c. 7.——An African, for ſome time the inſtrument of all Jugurtha's cruelties. He conſpired againſt Jugurtha, who put him to death. *Salluſt. Jug.*

Bomonicæ, youths that were whipped at the altar of Diana Orthia, during the feſtivals of the goddeſs. He who bore the laſh of the whip with the greateſt patience, and without uttering a groan, was declared victorious, and received an honorable prize. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 16.—*Plut. in Lyc.*

Bona Dea, a name given to Ops, Veſta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks; and by the Latins, to Fauna, or Fatua. This goddeſs was ſo chaſte, that no man but her huſband ſaw her after her marriage; from which reaſon, her feſtivals were celebrated only in the night by the Roman matrons in their houſes, and all the ſtatues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were obſerved. *Juv.* 6, v. 313.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10, v. 25.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 3, v. 637.

Bononia, a town on the borders of the Rhine. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.—*Ital.* 8, v. 599.

Bonosius, an officer of Probus, who aſſumed the imperial purple in Gaul.

Bonus Eventus, a Roman deity, whoſe worſhip was firſt introduced by the peaſants. He was repreſented holding a cup in his right hand, and in his left, ears of corn. *Varro. de R. R.* 1.—*Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Boosura, *(bovis cauda)* a town of Cyprus, where Venus had an ancient temple. *Strab.*

Boötes, a northern conſtellation near the Urſa Major, alſo called Bubulcus and Arctophylax. Some ſuppoſe it to be Icarus, the father of Erigone, who was killed by ſhepherds for inebriating them. Others maintain that it is Arcas, whom Jupiter placed in heaven. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 405.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

Boötus & Bœotus, a ſon of Neptune and Menalippe, expoſed by his mother, but preſerved by ſhepherds. *Hygin.* fab. 186.

Borea, a town taken by Sext. Pompey. *Cic.* 16. *ad Att.* ep. 4.

Boreades, the deſcendants of Boreas, who long poſſeſſed the ſupreme power, and the prieſthood in the iſland of the Hyperboreans. *Diod.* 1 & 2.

Boreas, the name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. According to the poets, he was ſon of Aſtræus and Aurora; others make him ſon of the Strymon. He was paſſionately fond of Hyacinthus, [*Vid. Hyacinthus.*] and carried away Orithya, who refuſed to receive his addreſſes, and by her he had Zetes and Calais, Cleopatra and Chione. He was worſhipped as a deity, and repreſented with wings and white hair. The Athenians dedicated altars to him, and to the winds, when Xerxes invaded Europe. Boreas changed himſelf into a horſe, to unite himſelf with the mares of Dardanus, by which he had twelve mares ſo ſwift that they ran, or rather flew over the ſea, without hardly wetting their feet. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 222.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 379.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 189.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 700.

Boreasmi, a feſtival at Athens in honor of Boreas, who, as the Athenians ſuppoſed, was related to them on account of his marriage with Orithyia, the daughter of one of their kings. They attributed the overthrow of the enemies fleet to the reſpect which he paid to his wife's native country. There were alſo ſacrifices at Megalopolis in Arcadia, in honor of Boreas. *Pauſ. Attic. & Arcad.*

Boreus, a Perſian, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 40.

Borges, a Perſian who burnt himſelf rather than ſubmit to the enemy, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 24.

Bornos, a place of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Atti.* c. 7.

Borsippa, a town of Babylonia, ſacred to Apollo and Diana. The inhabitants eat bats. *Strab.* 16.

Borus, a ſon of Perieres, who married Polydora the daughter of Peleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Homer. Il.* 16, v. 177.

Borysthenes, a large river of Scythia, falling into the Euxine ſea, now called the Dnieper, and inferior to no other European river but the Danube, according to *Herodotus* 4, c. 45, &c.——There was a city of the ſame name on the borders of the river, built by a colony of Mileſians, 655 years before the chriſtian era. It was alſo called Olbia Savia. *Mela* 2, c. 1 & 7.——A horſe with which the emperor Adrian uſed to hunt. At his death, he was honored with a monument. *Dio.*

Bosphorus & Bospŏrus, two narrow ſtraits, ſituate at the confines of Europe and Aſia. One was called Cimmerian, and joined the Palus Mœotis to the Euxine, and is called by the moderns the ſtrait of Caffa; and the other, which was called the Thracian Boſporus, and by the moderns the ſtrait of Conſtantinople, made a communication between the

the Euxine ſea and the Propontis. The word is derived from Βοος πορος, *bovis meatus*, becauſe, on account of its narrowneſs, an ox could eaſily croſs it. Cocks were heard to crow, and dogs to bark from the oppoſite banks, and in a calm day perſons could talk one to the other. *Plin.* 4. c. 12, l. 6. c. 1.—*Ovid. Triſt* 3, el. 4, v. 49.—*Mela* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 12.

Bottia, a colony of Macedonians in Thrace. The people were called Bottiæi. *Plin.* 4. c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 185, &c.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 99.

Bottiæis, a country at the north of Macedonia, on the bay of Therma. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123, &c.

Boudicea, a queen in Britain, who rebelled upon being inſulted by the Romans. She poiſoned herſelf when conquered. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 31.

Bouiānum, an ancient colony of the Samnites. *Liv.* 9. c. 28.

Bovillæ, a town of Latium near Rome. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 607.——Another in Campania.

Brachmānes, Indian philoſophers, who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whoſe aſſiſtance he formed the world. They devoted themſelves totally to the worſhip of the gods, and were accuſtomed from their youth to endure labor, and to live with frugality and abſtinence. They never eat fleſh, and abſtained from the uſe of wine, and all carnal enjoyments. After they had ſpent 37 years in the greateſt trials, they were permitted to marry, and indulge themſelves in a more free and unbounded manner. According to modern authors, Brahma is the parent of all mankind, and he produced as many worlds as there are parts in the body, which they reckoned 14. They believed that there were ſeven ſeas, of water, milk, curds, butter, ſalt, ſugar, and wine, each bleſſed with its particular paradiſe. *Strab.* 15.—*Diod.* 17.

Brǽsia, a daughter of Cinyra and Metharme. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

Branchiădes, a ſirname of Apollo.

Branchĭdæ, a people of Aſia near the river Oxus, put to the ſword by Alexander. They were originally of Miletus, near the temple of Branchus, but had been removed from thence by Xerxes. *Strab.* 11.—*Curt.* 7, c. 5.——The prieſts of Apollo Didymæus. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Branchyllĭdes, a chief of the Bœotians. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 13.

Branchus, a youth of Miletus, beloved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy. He gave oracles at Didyme, which became inferior to none of the Grecian oracles, except Delphi, and which exchanged the name of Didymean to that of Branchidæ. The temple, according to Strabo, was ſet on fire by Xerxes, who took poſſeſſion of the riches it contained, and tranſported the people into Sogdiana, where they built a city, which was afterwards deſtroyed by Alexander. *Strab.* 15.—*Stat. Theb.* 3, v. 479.—*Lucian. de Dom.*

Brasiæ, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.

Brasĭdas, a famous general of Lacedæmon, ſon of Tellis, who, after many great victories over Athens and other Grecian ſtates, died of a wound at Amphipolis, which Cleon, the Athenian, had beſieged, B. C. 422. A ſuperb monument was raiſed to his memory. *Pauſ.* 3. c. 24.—*Thucyd.* 4 & 5.—*Diod.* 5.——A man of Cos. *Theocrit. Id.* 7.

Brasidēia, feſtivals at Lacedæmon, in honor of Braſidas. None but freemen born Spartans were permitted to enter the liſts, and ſuch as were abſent were fined.

Braure, a woman who aſſiſted in the murder of Pittacus, king of the Edoni. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 107.

Brauron, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple. The goddeſs had three feſtivals called Brauronia, celebrated once every fifth year by ten men who were called ἐξηγηται. They ſacrificed a goat to the goddeſs, and it was uſual to ſing one of the books of Homer's Iliad. The moſt remarkable that attended were young virgins in yellow gowns, conſecrated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five, and therefore their conſecration was called δεκατευειν, from δεκα, *decem*; and ſometimes αρκτευειν, as the virgins themſelves bore the name of αρκτοι, *bears*, from this circumſtance. There was a bear in one of the villages of Attica, ſo tame, that he ate with the inhabitants, and played harmleſsly with them. This familiarity laſted long, till a young virgin treated the animal too roughly, and was killed by it. The virgin's brothers killed the bear, and the country was ſoon after viſited by a peſtilence. The oracle was conſulted, and the plague removed by conſecrating virgins to the ſervice of Diana. This was ſo faithfully obſerved, that no woman in Athens was ever married before a previous conſecration to the goddeſs. The ſtatue of Diana of Tauris, which had been brought into Greece by Iphigenia, was preſerved in the town of Brauron. Xerxes carried it away when he invaded Greece. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 46.—*Strab.* 9.

Brenni & Breuni, a people of Noricum. *Horat.* 4, od. 14.

Brennus, a general of the Galli Senones, who entered Italy, defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without

out oppoſition. The Romans fled into the capitol, and left the whole city in the poſſeſſion of the enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the capitol would have been taken, had not the Romans been awakened by the noiſe of geeſe which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in baniſhment, marched to the relief of his country, and ſo totally defeated the Gauls, that not one remained to carry the news of their deſtruction. *Liv.* 5, c. 36, &c.—*Plut. in Camill.*——Another Gaul, who made an irruption into Greece with 150,000 men and 15,000 horſe, and endeavoured to deſtroy the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was deſtroyed, with all his troops, by the god, or more properly he killed himſelf in a fit of intoxication, B. C. 278, after being defeated by the Delphians. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 22 & 23.—*Juſtin.* 24, c. 6, &c.

BRENTHE, a ruined city of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

BRESCIA, a city of Italy, who had gods peculiar to itſelf.

BRETTII, a people of Italy. *Strab.* 6.

BRIĂREUS, a famous giant, ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who had 100 hands and 50 heads, and was called by men Ægeon, and only by the gods Briareus. When Juno, Neptune, and Minerva conſpired to dethrone Jupiter, Briareus aſcended the heavens, and ſat himſelf next to him, and ſo terrified the conſpirators by his fierce and threatening looks, that they deſiſted. He aſſiſted the giants in their war againſt the gods, and was thrown under mount Ætna, according to ſome accounts. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 148—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Homer. Il.* 1, v. 403—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 287. l. 10, v. 565.——A Cyclop, made judge between Apollo and Neptune, in their diſpute about the Iſthmus and promontory of Corinth. He gave the former to Neptune, and the latter to Apollo. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.

BRIAS, a town of Piſidia.

BRIGANTES, a people in the northern parts of Britain. *Juv.* 14, v. 196.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 43.

BRIGANTĪNUS, a lake of Rhætia between the Alps, with a town called Brigantium. *Plin.* 9, c. 17.

BRILESSUS, a mountain of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 23.

BRĪMO, *(terror)* a name given to Proſerpine and Hecate. *Propert.* 2, el. 2. v 11.

BRISĒIS, a girl of Lyrneſſus, called alſo Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, and her huſband and brother killed in the fight, ſhe fell to the ſhare of Achilles, in the diviſion of the ſpoils. Agamemnon took her away ſome time after from Achilles, who made a vow to abſent himſelf from the field of battle. Briſeis was very faithful to Achilles; and when Agamemnon reſtored her to him, he ſwore he had never offended her chaſtity. *Homer. Il.* 1, 2, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 3, *de Art. Am.* 2 & 3.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8, 20 & 22.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 24.—*Horat.* 2, od. 4.

BRISES, a man of Lyrneſſus, brother to the prieſt Chryſes. His daughter Hippodamia, was called *Briſeis* from him.

BRISEUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, from his nurſe of the ſame name, or his temple at Briſa, a promontory of Leſbos. *Perſius* 1, v. 76.

BRITANNI, the inhabitants of Britain. [*Vid. Britannia.*] A nation in Gallia Belgica. *Plin* 4, c. 17.

BRITANNIA, an iſland in the northern ocean, the greateſt in Europe, B. C. 55, conquered by J. Cæſar during his Gallic wars, and firſt known to be an iſland by Agricola, who ſailed round it. It was a Roman province from the time of its conqueſt till the 448th year of the chriſtian era. The inhabitants, in the age of Cæſar, uſed to paint their bodies, to render themſelves more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. The name of Britain was unknown to the Romans before Cæſar conquered it. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 4.—*Dio.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 33.—*Tacit. in Agric.* 10.—*Plin.* 34, c. 17.

BRITANNĪCUS, a ſon of Claudius Cæſar by Meſſalina. Nero was raiſed to the throne in preference to him, by means of Agrippina, and cauſed him to be poiſoned. His corpſe was buried in the night; but it is ſaid that a ſhower of rain waſhed away the white paint which the murderer had put over his face, ſo that it appeared quite black, and diſcovered the effects of poiſon. *Tacit. Ann.*—*Sueton. in Ner.* c. 33.

BRITOMARTIS, a beautiful nymph of Crete, daughter of Jupiter and Charme. She was loved by Minos, who purſued her ſo cloſely, that, to avoid his importunities, ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30. l. 3. c. 14.——A ſirname of Diana.

BRITOMARUS, a chief of the Galli Inſubres, conquered by Æmilius. *Flor.* 2, c. 4.

BRITŎNES, the inhabitants of Britain. *Juv.* 15, v. 124.

BRIXELLUM, a town in Italy near Mantua. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 32.

BRIXIA, a town of Italy beyond the Po. *Juſtin.* 20, c. 5.

BRIZO, the goddeſs of dreams, worſhipped in Delos.

BROCUBĒLUS, a governor of Syria, who fled to Alexander, when Darius was murdered by Beſſus. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

BROMIUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, from

Βρεμειν, *frendere*, alluding to the groans which Semele uttered when conſumed by Jupiter's fire. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 11.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Bromus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 459.

Brongus, a river falling into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Brontes, *(thunder)* one of the Cyclops. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 425.

Brontĭnus, a Pythagorean philoſopher. ——The father of Theano, the wife of Pythagoras. *Diog.*

Broteas & Ammon, two men famous for their ſkill in the ceſtus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 107.

Brotheus, a ſon of Vulcan and Minerva, who burned himſelf to avoid the ridicule to which his deformity ſubjected him. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 517.

Bructĕri, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 51.

Brumālia, feſtivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Bacchus, about the month of December. They were firſt inſtituted by Romulus.

Brandŭsium, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic ſea, where the Appian road was terminated. It was founded by Diomedes after the Trojan war, or according to Strabo, by Theſeus, with a Cretan colony. The Romans generally embarked at Brandufium for Greece. It is famous for the birth of the poet Pacuvius, and the death of Virgil. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 4. l. 12, c. 2.—*Strab.* 5.—*Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 24.—*Cic. at Attic.* 4, ep. 1.

Brutidius, a man dragged to priſon in Juvenal's age, on ſuſpicion of his favoring Sejanus. *Juv.* 10, v. 82.

Brutii, a people in the fartheſt parts of Italy, who were originally ſhepherds of the Lucanians, but revolted, and went in queſt of a ſettlement. They received the name of *Brutii*, from their ſtupidity and cowardice in ſubmitting, without oppoſition, to Annibal in the 2d Punic war. They were ever after held in the greateſt diſgrace, and employed in every ſervile work. *Juſtin.* 23, c. 9.—*Strab.* 6.—*Diod.* 16.

Brutŭlus, a Samnite, who killed himſelf, upon being delivered to the Romans for violating a treaty. *Liv.* 8, c. 39.

Brutus, L. Junius, ſon of M. Junius and Tarquinia ſecond daughter of Tarquin Priſcus. The father, with his eldeſt ſon, were murdered by Tarquin the Proud; and Lucius, unable to revenge their death, pretended to be inſane. The artifice ſaved his life; he was called *Brutus* for his ſtupidity, which he however ſoon after ſhewed to be feigned. When Lucretia killed herſelf, B. C. 509. in conſequence of the brutality of Tarquin, Brutus ſnatched the dagger from the wound, and ſwore, upon the reeking blade, immortal hatred to the royal family. His example was followed; the Tarquins were proſcribed by a decree of the ſenate, and the royal authority veſted in the hands of conſuls choſen from patrician families. Brutus, in his conſular office, made the people ſwear they never would again ſubmit to kingly authority; but the firſt who violated their oath were in his own family. His ſons conſpired with the Tuſcan ambaſſador to reſtore the Tarquins; and when diſcovered, they were tried and condemned before their father, who himſelf attended at their execution. Some time after, in a combat that was fought between the Romans and Tarquins, Brutus engaged with Aruns, and ſo fierce was the attack that they pierced one another at the ſame time. The dead body was brought to Rome, and received, as in triumph; a funeral oration was ſpoken over it, and the Roman matrons ſhowed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic. *Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 56. l. 2, c. 1, *&c.*—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4 & 5.—*C. Nep. in Attic.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 818. *Plut. in Brut. & Cæſ.*——Marcus Junius, father of Cæſar's murderer, wrote three books on civil law. He followed the party of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey. After the death of Sylla, he was beſieged in Mutina by Pompey, to whom he ſurrendered, and by whoſe orders he was put to death. He had married Servilia, Cato's ſiſter, by whom he had a ſon and two daughters. *Cic. de Orat.* c. 55.—*Plut. in Brut.*——His ſon of the ſame name by Servilia, was lineally deſcended from J. Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins from Rome. He ſeemed to inherit the republican principle of his great progenitor, and in the civil wars joined himſelf to the ſide of Pompey, though he was his father's murderer, only becauſe he looked upon him as more juſt and candid in his claims. At the battle of Pharſalia, Cæſar not only ſpared the life of Brutus, but he made him one of his moſt faithful friends. He however forgot this, becauſe Cæſar aſpired to tyranny. He conſpired with many of the moſt illuſtrious citizens of Rome againſt the tyrant, and ſtabbed him in Pompey's Baſilica. The tumult which this murder occaſioned was great; the conſpirators fled to the capitol, and by proclaiming freedom and liberty to the populace, they re-eſtabliſhed tranquillity in the city. Antony, whom Brutus, contrary to the opinion of his aſſociates, refuſed to ſeize, gained ground in behalf of his friend Cæſar, and the murderers were ſoon obliged to leave Rome. Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained himſelf many friends by his arms, as well as by perſuaſion,

ſon, and he was ſoon after purſued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy; but Caſſius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered, and as he knew not the ſituation of his friend, and grew deſperate, he ordered one of his freed-men to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and in the fulneſs of his grief, called him the laſt of the Romans. In another battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himſelf ſurrounded by the ſoldiers of Antony. He however made his eſcape, and ſoon after fell upon his ſword, B. C. 42. Antony honored him with a magnificent funeral. Brutus is not leſs celebrated for his literary talents, than his valor in the field. When he was in the camp, the greateſt part of his time was employed in reading and writing; and the day which preceded one of his moſt bloody battles, while every one was under continual apprehenſions, Brutus calmly ſpent his hours till the evening, in writing an epitome of Polybius. He was fond of imitating the auſtere virtues of Cato, and in reading the hiſtories of nations he imbibed thoſe principles of freedom which were ſo eminently diſplayed in his political career. He was intimate with Cicero, to whom he would have communicated his conſpiracy, had he not been apprehenſive of his great timidity. He ſeverely reprimanded him in his letters for joining the ſide of Octavius, who meditated the ruin of the republic. Plutarch mentions, that Cæſar's ghoſt made its appearance to Brutus in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philipoi. Brutus married Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herſelf, by ſwallowing burning coals when ſhe heard the fate of her huſband. *C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 48. *Plut. in Brut. & Cæſ.* 1.—*Flor.* 4.——D. Jun. Albinus, one of Cæſar's murderers, who, after the battle of Mutina, was deſerted by the legions, with which he wiſhed to march againſt Antony. He was put to death by Antony's orders, though conſul elect.——Jun. one of the firſt tribunes of the people. *Plut.*——One of Carbo's generals.

Bryas, a general of the Argives againſt Sparta, put to death by a woman, to whom he had offered violence. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 20.——A general in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Bryaxis, a marble ſculptor, who aſſiſted in making the Mauſoleum. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 40.

Bryce, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo, *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Bryges, a people of Thrace, afterwards called Phryges. *Strab.* 7.

Brygi, a people of Macedonia, conquered by Mardonius. *Herodot.* 6, c. 45.

Brysea, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 20.

Bubacene, a country of Aſia. *Curt.* 5.

Bubaces, an eunuch of Darius, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 11.

Bubaris, a Perſian who married the daughter of Amyntas, againſt whom he had been ſent with an army. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 13.

Bubastiacus, one of the mouths of the Nile.

Bubastis, a city of Egypt, in the eaſtern parts of the Delta, where cats were held in great veneration, becauſe Diana Bubaſtis, who is the chief deity of the place, is ſaid to have transformed herſelf into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59, 137, & 154.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 690.

Bubasus, a country of Caria, whence Bubaſides. *Ovid Met.* 9, v. 643.

Bubon, an inland city of Lycia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Bucephala, a city of India, near the Hydaſpes, built by Alexander, in honor of his favorite horſe Bucephalus. *Curt.* 9, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 12, c. 8.—*Diod.* 17.

Bucephalus, a horſe of Alexander's, whoſe head reſembled that of a bull, whence his name (βους κεφαλος, *bovis caput*). Alexander was the only one who could mount on his back, and he always knelt down to take up his maſter. He was preſent in an engagement in Aſia, where he received a heavy wound, and haſtened immediately out of the battle, and dropped down dead as ſoon as he had ſet down the king in a ſafe place. He was 30 years old when he died, and Alexander built a city which he called after his name. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.*—*Arrian.* 5, c. 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 42.

Bucolica, a ſort of poem which treats of the care of the flocks, and of the pleaſures and occupations of the rural life, with ſimplicity and elegance. The moſt famous paſtoral writers of antiquity are Moſchus, Bion, Theocritus and Virgil. The invention of Bucolics, or paſtoral poetry, is attributed to a ſhepherd of Sicily.

Bucolicum, one of the mouths of the Nile, ſituate between the Sebennytican and Mendeſian mouths, and called by Strabo, Phatniticum. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bucolion, a king of Arcadia, after Lalas. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.——A ſon of Laomedon and the nymph Calybe.——A ſon of Hercules and Praxithea. He was alſo called Bucolus.——A ſon of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Bucolus, a ſon of Hercules and Marſe.——A ſon of Hippocoon. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Budii, a nation of Media. *Herodot.*

Budini, a people of Scythia. *Id.*

Bunarum

Budōrum, a promontory of Salamis. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 94.

Bulis, a town of Phocis, built by a colony from Doris. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 37.—A Spartan given up to Xerxes, to atone for the offence his countrymen had done for putting the king's meſſengers to death. *Herodot.* 7, c. 134, &c.

Bullatius, a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addreſſed. 1. *ep.* 11, in conſequence of his having travelled over part of Aſia.

Bumellus, a river of Aſſyria. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

Bunea, a ſirname of Juno.

Bunus, a ſon of Mercury and Alcidamea, who obtained the government of Corinth when Æetes went to Colchis. He built a temple to Juno. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3 & 4.

Bupălus, a ſtatuary of Clazomenæ. *Vid.* Anthermus.

Buphăgus, a ſon of Japetus and Thornax killed by Diana, whoſe virtue he had attempted. A river of Arcadia bears his name. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.——A ſirname of Hercules, given him on account of his gluttony.

Buphŏnia, a feſtival in honor of Jupiter at Athens, where an ox was immolated. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 3.

Buprasium, a city, country, and river of Elis. *Homer.*

Bura, a daughter of Jupiter, from whom Bura & Buris, once a floriſhing city in the bay of Corinth received its name. This city was deſtroyed by the ſea. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 293.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 25.—*Strab.* 1 & 8, —*Diod.* 15.

Buraicus, an epithet applied to Hercules, from his temple near Bura.—A river of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 25.

Burrhus Afranius, a chief of the prætorian guards, put to death by Nero.—— A brother-in-law of the emperor Commodus.

Burſa, the capital city of Bithynia; ſuppoſed to have been called Pruſa, from its founder, Pruſias. *Strab.* 12.

Burſia, a town of Babylonia. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 13.

Busæ, a nation of Media. *Herodot.* 1.

Buſiris, a king of Egypt, ſon of Neptune and Libya, or Lyſianaſſa, who ſacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter with the greateſt cruelty. When Hercules viſited Egypt, Buſiris carried him to the altar bound hand and foot. The hero ſoon diſentangled himſelf, and offered the tyrant and the monſters of his cruelty on the altar. Many Egyptian princes have borne the ſame name. One of them built a town called Buſiris, in the middle of the Delta, where Iſis had a famous temple. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 61.—*Strab.* 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 132. *Heroid.* 9, v. 69.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Buta, a town of Achaia. *Diod.* 20.

Buteo, a ſirname of M. Fabius. *Liv.* 30, c. 26.——A Roman orator. *Seneca.*

Butes, one of the deſcendants of Amycus, king of the Bebryces, very expert in the combat of the ceſtus. He came to Sicily, where he was received by Lycaſte, a beautiful harlot, by whom he had a ſon called Eryx. Lycaſte, on account of her beauty, was called Venus; hence Eryx is often called the ſon of Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 372.—— One of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Trojan ſlain by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 690.——A ſon of Boreas who built Naxos. *Diod.* 5.——A ſon of Pandion and Zeuxippe, prieſt of Minerva and Neptune. He married Chthonia, daughter of Erechtheus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14, &c. ——An arm-bearer to Anchiſes, and afterwards to Aſcanius. Apollo aſſumed his ſhape when he deſcended from heaven to encourage Aſcanius to fight. Butes was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 647. l. 12, v. 632.——A governor of Darius, beſieged by Conon the Athenian.

Buthrōtum, a town of Epirus oppoſite Corcyra, viſited by Æneas, in his way to Italy from Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 293.

Buthyreus, a noble ſtatuary, diſciple to Myron. *Plin.* 34. c. 8.

Butoa, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Crete. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Butos, a town of Egypt, where there was a temple of Apollo and Diana, and an oracle of Latona. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 63.

Butorĭdes, an hiſtorian, who wrote concerning the pyramids. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.

Butuntum, an inland town of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Butus, a ſon of Pandion.

Buzўges, an Athenian who firſt ploughed with harnaſſed oxen. Demophoon gave him the Palladium with which Diomedes had intruſted him, to be carried to Athens. *Polyæn.* 1, c. 5.

Byblesia & Bybassia, a country of Caria. *Herodot.* 1, c. 174.

Byblia, a name of Venus.

Byblii, a people of Syria. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Byblis, a daughter of Miletus and Cyanea. She fell in love with her brother Caunus, and when he refuſed to gratify her paſſion, ſhe deſtroyed herſelf. Some ſay that Caunus became enamoured of her, and fled from his country to avoid inceſt; and others report, that he fled from his ſiſter's importunities, who ſought him all over Lycia and Caria, and at laſt ſat down all bathed in tears, and was changed into a fountain of the

the ſame name. *Ovid de Art. am.* 1, v. 284. *Met.* 9. v. 451.—*Hygin.* fab. 243.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.——A ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean.

Byblus, a town of Syria in Phœnicia, where Adonis had a temple. *Strab.* 16.

Bylliones, a people of Illyricum.

Byrrhus, a robber, famous for his diſſipation. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v, 69.

Byrsa, a citadel in the middle of Carthage, on which was the temple of Æſculapius. Aſdrubal's wife burnt it when the city was taken. When Dido came to Africa, ſhe bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompaſſed by a bull's hide. After the agreement, ſhe cut the hide in ſmall thongs, and incloſed a large piece of territory, on which ſhe built a citadel which ſhe called Byrſa, (Βυρσα, *a hide.*) *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 371.—*Strab.* 17.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 5.—*Flor.* 2, c. 15.

Byzacium, a country of Africa.

Byzantium, a town ſituate on the Thracian Boſporus, founded by a colony of Megara, under the conduct of Byzas, 658 years before the Chriſtian era. Paterculus ſays it was founded by the Mileſians, and by the Lacedæmonians according to Juſtin, and according to Ammianus by the Athenians. The pleaſantneſs and convenience of its ſituation was obſerved by Conſtantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eaſtern Roman empire, A. D. 328, and called it Conſtantinopolis. A number of Greek writers, who have deſerved or uſurped the name of *Byzantine hiſtorians*, floriſhed at Byzantium, after the ſeat of the empire had been tranſlated thither from Rome. Their works, which more particularly relate to the time in which they floriſhed, and are ſeldom read but by thoſe who wiſh to form an acquaintance with the revolutions of the lower empire, were publiſhed in one large collection, in 36 vols. folio, 1648, &c. at Paris, and recommended themſelves by the notes and ſupplement of Du Freſne du Cange. They were likewiſe printed at Venice 1729, in 23 vols. though perhaps this edition is not ſo valuable as that of the French. *Strab.* 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 15.—*C. Nep. in Pauſ. Alcib. & Timoth.*—*Juſtin.* 9, c. 1.—*Tacit.* 12. *Ann.* c. 62 & 63.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Marcel.* 22, c. 8.

Byzas, a king of Thrace, from whom it is ſaid Byzantium received its name. *Diod.* 4.

Byzeres, a people of Pontus, between Cappadocia and Colchis. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*—*Flacc.* 5, v. 153.

Byzas, a celebrated artiſt in the age of Aſtyages. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.

Byzia, a town in the poſſeſſion of the kings of Thrace, hated by ſwallows, on account of the horrible crimes of Tereus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Caanthus, a ſon of Oceanus and Tethys. He was ordered by his father to ſeek his ſiſter Malia, whom Apollo had carried away, and burnt in revenge the raviſher's temple near the Iſthmus. He was killed for this impiety by the god, and a monument raiſed to his memory. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 10.

Cabades, a king of Perſia, &c.

Cabăles, a people of Africa. *Herodot.*

Cabalii, a people of Aſia Minor. *Id.*

Caballinum, a town of the Ædui. *Cæſ.* 7, *bell. G.* c. 42.

Cabalinus, a clear fountain on mount Helicon, ſacred to the muſes. *Perſ.*

Cabarnos, a deity worſhipped at Paros. His prieſts were called Cabarni.

Cabassus, a town of Cappadocia.—A village near Tarſus.

Caballio, a town of Gaul.

Cabīra, a wife of Vulcan, by whom ſhe had three ſons.—A town of Paphlagonia.

Cabīri, certain deities whoſe worſhip was held in the greateſt veneration at Thebes and Lemnos, but more particularly in the iſlands of Samothrace and Imbros. The number of theſe deities is uncertain. Some ſay there were only two, Jupiter and Bacchus; others mention three, and ſome four, Aſchieros, Achiocherſa, Achiocherſus, & Camillus. It is unknown where their worſhip was firſt eſtabliſhed; yet Phœnicia ſeems to be the place according to the authority of Sanchoniathon, and from thence it was introduced into Greece by the Pelaſgi. The feſtivals or myſteries of the Cabiri, were celebrated with the greateſt ſolemnity at Samothrace, where all the ancient heroes and princes were generally initiated, as their power ſeemed to be great in protecting perſons from ſhipwreck and ſtorms. The obſcenities which prevailed in the celebration have obliged the authors of every country to paſs over them in ſilence, and ſay that it was unlawful to reveal them. Theſe deities are often confounded with the Corybantes, Anaces, Dioſcuri, &c. and according to Herodotus, Vulcan was their father. This

author mentions the ſacrilege which Cambyſes committed in entering their temple, and turning to ridicule their ſacred myſteries. They were ſuppoſed to preſide over metals, *Herodot.* 2, c. 51.—*Strab.* 10, &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 22, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.

CABĪRIA, a ſirname of Ceres.—The feſtivals of the Cabiri. *Vid.* Cabiri.

CABŪRA, a fountain of Meſopotamia, where Juno bathed. *Plin.* 31, c. 3.

CABŪRUS, a chief of the Helvii. *Cæſ.*

CACA, a goddeſs among the Romans, ſiſter to Cacus, who is ſaid to have diſcovered to Hercules where her brother had concealed his oxen. She preſided over the excrements of the body. The veſtals offered ſacrifices in her temple. *Lactant.* 1, c. 20.

CACHALES, a river of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 32.

CACUS, a famous robber, ſon of Vulcan and Meduſa, repreſented as a three headed monſter, and as vomiting flames. He reſided in Italy, and the avenues of his cave were covered with human bones. He plundered the neighbouring country; and when Hercules returned from the conqueſt of Geryon, Cacus ſtole ſome of his cows, and dragged them backwards into his cave, to prevent diſcovery. Hercules departed without perceiving the theft; but his oxen having lowed, were anſwered by the cows in the cave of Cacus, and the hero became acquainted with the loſs he had ſuſtained. He ran to the place, attacked Cacus, ſqueezed and ſtrangled him in his arms, though vomiting fire and ſmoke. Hercules erected an altar to Jupiter Servator, in commemoration of his victory; and an annual feſtival was inſtituted by the inhabitants, in honor of the hero, who had delivered them of ſuch a public calamity. *Ovid.* 1, *Faſt.* v. 551.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 194.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10.—*Juv.* 5 v. 125.—*Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 9.

CACŪTHIS, a river of India, flowing into the Ganges. *Arrian. Indic.*

CACYPĂRIS, a river of Sicily.

CADI, a town of Phrygia. *Strab.* 12.—Of Lydia. *Propert.* 4, el. 6, v. 7.

CADMĒA, a citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus. It is generally taken for Thebes itſelf, and the Thebans are often called Cadmeans. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 601. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.

CADMĒIS, an ancient name of Bœotia.

CADMUS, ſon of Agenor king of Phœnicia, by Telephaſſa or Agriope, was ordered by his father to go in queſt of his ſiſter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and he was never to return to Phœnicia if he did not bring her back. As his ſearch proved fruitleſs, he conſulted the oracle of Apollo, and was ordered to build a city where he ſhould ſee a young heifer ſtop in the graſs, and call the country Bœotia. He found the heifer according to the directions of the oracle; and as he wiſhed to thank the god by a ſacrifice, he ſent his companions to fetch water from a neighbouring grove. The waters were ſacred to Mars, and guarded by a dragon, who devoured all the Phœnician's attendants. Cadmus, tired of their ſeeming delay, went to the place, and ſaw the monſter ſtill feeding on their fleſh. He attacked the dragon, and overcame it by the aſſiſtance of Minerva, and ſowed the teeth in a plain, upon which armed men ſuddenly roſe up from the ground. He threw a ſtone in the midſt of them, and they inſtantly turned their arms one againſt the other, till all periſhed except five, who aſſiſted him in building his city. Soon after he married Hermione the daughter of Venus, with whom he lived in the greateſt cordiality, and by whom he had a ſon, Polydorus, and four daughters, Ino, Agave, Autonoe, and Semele. Juno perſecuted thoſe children; and their well-known misfortunes ſo diſtracted Cadmus and Hermione, that they retired to Illyricum, loaded with grief, and infirm with age. They intreated the gods to remove them from the misfortunes of life, and they were immediately changed into ſerpents. Some explain the dragon's fable, by ſuppoſing that it was a king of the country that Cadmus conquered by war; and the armed men riſing from the field, is no more than men armed with braſs, according to the ambiguous ſignification of a Phœnician word. Cadmus was the firſt who introduced the uſe of letters in Greece; but ſome maintain, that the alphabet which he brought from Phœnicia, was only different from that which was uſed by the ancient inhabitants of Greece. This alphabet conſiſted only of 16 letters, to which Palamedes afterwards added four, and Simonides of Melos the ſame number. The worſhip of many of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities was alſo brought into Greece by Cadmus, who is ſuppoſed to have come into Greece 1493 years before the Chriſtian era, and to have died 61 years after. According to thoſe who believe that Thebes was built at the ſound of Amphion's lyre, Cadmus built only a ſmall citadel which he called Cadmea, and laid the foundations of a city which was finiſhed by one of his ſucceſſors. *Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 1, 2, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 49, l. 4, c. 147.—*Hygin.* fab. 6, 76, 155, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 937, &c.——A ſon of Pandion of Miletus, celebrated as an hiſtorian in the age of Croeſus, and as the writer of an account of ſome cities of Ionia, in 4 books. He is called the *ancient*, in contradiſtinction from another of the ſame name and place who wrote an hiſtory of

of Attica, in 16 books. *Diod.* 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.—*Clement. Alexand.* 3.—*Strab.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.——A Roman executioner, mentioned *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6, v. 39.

CADRA, a hill of Aſia Minor. *Tacit.*

CADŪCEUS, a rod entwined at one end by two ſerpents, in the form of two equal ſemicircles. It was the attribute of Mercury, and had been given him by Apollo in return for the lyre. Various interpretations have been put upon the two ſerpents round it. Some ſuppoſe them to be a ſymbol of Jupiter's amours with Rhea, when theſe two deities transformed themſelves into ſnakes. Others ſay, that it originates from Mercury's having appeaſed the fury of two ſerpents that were fighting, by touching them with his rod. Prudence is generally ſuppoſed to be repreſented by theſe two ſerpents, and the wings are the ſymbol of diligence; both neceſſary in the purſuit of buſineſs and commerce, which Mercury patronized. With it Mercury conducted to the infernal regions the ſouls of the dead, and could lull to ſleep, and even raiſe to life a dead perſon. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 242.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 10.

CADURCI, a people of Gaul. *Cæſ.*

CADUSCI, a people near the Caſpian ſea. *Plut.*

CADYTIS, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159.

CÆA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea among the Cyclades, called alſo Ceos and Cea, from Ceus the ſon of Titan. *Ovid.* 20, *Heroid.* —*Virg. G.* 1, v. 14.

CÆCIAS, a wind blowing from the north.

CÆCĬLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*——The mother of Lucullus. *Id. in Luc.*

CÆCILIA CAIA, or Tanaquil. *Vid.* Tanaquil.

CÆCILIA LEX, was propoſed A. U. C. 693, by Cæcil. Metellus Nepos, to remove taxes from all the Italian ſtates, and to give them free exportation.——Another, called alſo Didia, A. U. C. 654, by the conſul Q. Cæcilius Metellus, and T. Didius. It required that no more than one ſingle matter ſhould be propoſed to the people in one queſtion, leſt by one word they ſhould give their aſſent to a whole bill, which might contain clauſes worthy to be approved, and others unworthy. It required that every law, before it was preferred, ſhould be expoſed to public view on three market-days.——Another, enacted by Cæcilius Metellus the cenſor, concerning fullers. *Plin.* 35, c. 17.——Another, A. U. C. 701, to reſtore to the cenſors their original rights and privileges, which had been leſſened by P. Clodius the tribune.——Another, called alſo Gabinia, A. U. C. 685, againſt uſury.

CÆCILIĀNUS, a Latin writer before the age of Cicero.

CÆCĬLII, a plebeian family at Rome, deſcended from Cæcas, one of the companions of Æneas, or from Cæculus the ſon of Vulcan, who built Preneſte. This family gave birth to many illuſtrious generals and patriots.

CÆCĬLIUS CLAUDIUS ISIDORUS, a man who left in his will to his heirs, 4116 ſlaves, 3600 yokes of oxen, 257,000 ſmall cattle, 600,000 pounds of ſilver. *Plin.* 33, c. 10.——Epirus, a freedman of Atticus, who opened a ſchool at Rome, and is ſaid to have firſt taught reading to Virgil and ſome other growing poets.——A Sicilian orator in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote on the ſervile wars, a compariſon between Demoſthenes and Cicero, and an account of the orations of Demoſthenes.——Metellus. *Vid. Metellus.*——Statius, a comic poet, whom Cicero *ad Attic.* calls *Malum Latinitatis auctorem*; above 30 of his comedies are mentioned by ancient hiſtorians, among which are his Nauclerus, Phocius, Epiclerus, Syracuſæ, Fœnerator, Falliacia, Pauſimachus, &c. He was a native of Gaul, and died at Rome 168 B C. and was buried in the Janiculum. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1.

CÆCINA TUSCUS, a ſon of Nero's nurſe, made governor of Egypt. *Suet. in Ner.*——A Roman who wrote ſome phyſical treatiſes.

CÆCŬBUM, a town of Campania in Italy, famous for the excellence and plenty of its wines. *Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 20. l. 2, od. 14, &c.

CÆCŬLUS, a ſon of Vulcan, conceived, as ſome ſay, by his mother, when a ſpark of fire fell into her boſom. He was called Cæculus, becauſe his eyes were ſmall. After a life ſpent in plundering and rapine, he built Præneſte; but being unable to find inhabitants, he implored Vulcan to ſhew whether he really was his father. Upon this a flame ſuddenly ſhone among a multitude who were aſſembled to ſee ſome ſpectacles, and they were immediately perſuaded to become the ſubjects of Cæculus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 680, ſays, that he was found in fire by ſhepherds, and on that account called ſon of Vulcan, who is the god of fire.

Q. CÆDICIUS, a conſul, A. U. C. 496.——Another, A. U. C. 463.——A military tribune in Sicily, who bravely devoted himſelf to reſcue the Roman army from the Carthaginians, B. C. 254. He eſcaped with his life.——A rich perſon, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 362.——A friend of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 747.

CÆLIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 635, by Cælius, a tribune. It ordained, that in judicial proceedings before the people, in caſes of treaſon, the votes ſhould be given upon tablets.

tablets, contrary to the exception of the Caſſian law.

Cælius, an orator, diſciple to Cicero. He died very young. Cicero defended him when he was accuſed of being acceſſary to Catiline's conſpiracy. *Orat. pro M. Cæl.*—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——A man of Tarracina, found murdered in his bed. His ſons were ſuſpected of the murder, but acquitted. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.——Aurelianus, a writer about 300 years after Chriſt, the beſt edition of whoſe works is that of Almeloveen, Amſt. 1722 & 1755.——L. Antipater, wrote an hiſtory of Rome, which M. Brutus epitomized, and which Adrian preferred to the hiſtories of Salluſt. Cælius floriſhed 120 years B. C. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.—*Cic.* 13, *ad. Attic.* ep. 8.——Tubero, a man who came to life after he had been carried to the burning pile.——Vibenus, a king of Etruria, who aſſiſted Romulus againſt the Cæninenſes, &c.——Sabinus, a writer in the age of Veſpaſian, who compoſed a treatiſe on the edicts of the curule ediles.——One of the ſeven hills on which Rome was built. Romulus ſurrounded it with a ditch and rampart, and it was incloſed by walls, by the following kings. It received its name from Cælius, who aſſiſted Romulus againſt the Sabines.

Cæmaro, a Greek, who wrote an account of India.

Cæne, a ſmall iſland in the Sicilian ſea.——A town on the coaſt of Laconia, where Jupiter is called Cænius. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 136.

Cæneus, one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg.*

Cænides, a patronymic of Eetion, as deſcended from Cæneus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.

Cænina, a town of Latium near Rome. The inhabitants, called Cæninenſes, made war againſt the Romans when their virgins had been ſtolen away. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 135. *Propert.* 4, el 11, v. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 9.

Cænis, a Theſſalian woman, daughter of Elatus, who, being forcibly raviſhed by Neptune, obtained from the god the power to change her ſex, and to become invulnerable. She alſo changed her name, and was called Cæneus. In the wars of the Lapithæ againſt the Centaurs, ſhe offended Jupiter, and was overwhelmed with a huge pile of wood, and changed into a bird. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 172 & 479. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 448, ſays, that ſhe returned again to her priſtine form.

Q. Servilius Cæpio, a Roman conſul, A. U. C. 646, in the Cimbrian war. He plundered a temple at Toloſſa, for which he was puniſhed by divine vengeance, &c. *Juſtin.* 32, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.

Cæratus, a town of Crete.—*Strab.*——a river.

Cære, Cæres, or Agylla, a city of Etruria, once the capital of the whole country. It was in being in the age of Strabo. When Æneas came to Italy, Mezentius was king over the inhabitants called Cæretes and Cærites; but they baniſhed their prince, and aſſiſted the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 8, & 10.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Strab.* 5.

Cæresi, a people of Germany. *Cæſ.*

Cæsar, a ſirname given to the Julian family at Rome, either becauſe one of them kept an *elephant*, which bears the ſame name in the Punic tongue, or becauſe one was born with a thick *head of hair*. This name, after it had been dignified in the perſon of Julius Cæſar, and of his ſucceſſors, was given to the apparent heir of the empire, in the age of the Roman emperors. The twelve firſt Roman emperors were diſtinguiſhed by the ſirname of *Cæſar*. They reigned in the following order: Julius Cæſar, Auguſtus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Veſpaſian, Titus, and Domitian. In Domitian, or rather in Nero, the family of Julius Cæſar was extinguiſhed. But after ſuch a lapſe of time, the appellation of Cæſar ſeemed inſeparable from the imperial dignity, and therefore it was aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of the Julian family. Suetonius has written an account of theſe twelve characters, in an extenſive and impartial manner.——C. Julius Cæſar, the firſt emperor of Rome, was ſon of L. Cæſar and Aurelia the daughter of Cotta. He was deſcended, according to ſome accounts, from Julus the ſon of Æneas. When he reached his 15th year he loſt his father, and the year after he was made prieſt of Jupiter. Sylla was aware of his ambition, and endeavoured to remove him; but Cæſar underſtood his intentions, and, to avoid diſcovery, changed every day his lodgings. He was received into Sylla's friendſhip ſome time after; and the dictator told thoſe who ſolicited the advancement of young Cæſar, that they were warm in the intereſt of a man who would prove ſome day or other the ruin of their country and of their liberty. When Cæſar went to finiſh his ſtudies at Rhodes, under Apollonius Molo, he was ſeized by pirates, who offered him his liberty for 30 talents. He gave them 40, and threatened to revenge their impudence; and no ſooner was he out of their power, than he armed a ſhip, purſued them, and crucified them all. His eloquence procured him friends at Rome; and the generous manner in which he lived, equally ſerved to promote his intereſt. He obtained the office of high prieſt at the death of Metellus; and after he had paſſed thro' the inferior employments of the ſtate, he was appointed over Spain, where he ſignalized himſelf by his valor and intrigues. At his return to

Rome, he was made conſul, and ſoon after he brought a reconciliation between Craſſus and Pompey. He was appointed for the ſpace of five years over the Gauls, by the intereſt of Pompey, to whom he had given his daughter Julia in marriage. Here he enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conqueſt, and invaded Britain, which was then unknown to the Roman people. He checked the Germans, and ſoon after had his government over Gaul prolonged to five other years, by means of his friends at Rome. The death of Julia and of Craſſus, the corrrupted ſtate of the Roman ſenate, and the ambition of Cæſar and Pompey, ſoon became the cauſes of a civil war. Neither of theſe celebrated Romans would ſuffer a ſuperior, and the ſmalleſt matters were ſufficient ground for unſheathing the ſword. Cæſar's petitions were received with coldneſs or indifference by the Roman ſenate; and, by the influence of Pompey, a decree was paſſed to ſtrip him of his power. Antony, who oppoſed it as tribune, fled to Cæſar's camp with the news; and the ambitious general no ſooner heard this, than he made it a plea of reſiſtance. On pretence of avenging the violence which had been offered to the ſacred office of tribune in the perſon of Antony, he croſſed the Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province. The paſſage of the Rubicon was a declaration of war, and Cæſar entered Italy ſword in hand. Upon this, Pompey, with all the friends of liberty, left Rome, and retired to Dyrrachium; and Cæſar, after he had ſubdued all Italy, in 60 days, entered Rome, and provided himſelf with money from the public treaſury. He went to Spain, where he conquered the partizans of Pompey, under Petreius, Afranius, and Varro; and, at his return to Rome, was declared dictator, and ſoon after conſul. When he left Rome, he went in queſt of Pompey, obſerving that he was marching againſt a general without troops, after having defeated troops without a general in Spain. In the plains of Pharſalia, B. C. 48, the two hoſtile generals engaged. Pompey was conquered, and fled into Egypt, where he was murdered. Cæſar; after he had made a noble uſe of victory, purſued his adverſary into Egypt, where he ſometimes forgot his fame and character in the arms of Cleopatra, by whom he had a ſon. His danger was great while at Alexandria; but he extricated himſelf with wonderful ſucceſs, and made Egypt tributary to his power. After ſeveral conqueſts in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and that of Pompey's ſons in Spain, he entered Rome, and triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But now his glory was at an end, his uncommon ſucceſs created him enemies, and the chiefeſt of the ſenators, among whom was Brutus his moſt intimate friend, conſpired againſt him, and ſtabbed him in the ſenate-houſe on the ides of March. He died, pierced with 23 wounds, the 15th of March, B. C. 44, in the 56th year of his age. Caſca gave him the firſt blow, and immediately he attempted to make ſome reſiſtance; but when he ſaw Brutus among the conſpirators, he ſubmitted to his fate, and fell down at their feet, muffling up his mantle, and exclaiming, *Tu quoque Brute!* Cæſar might have eſcaped the ſword of the conſpirators, if he had liſtened to the advice of his wife, whoſe dreams, on the night previous to the day of his murder, were alarming. He alſo received, as he went to the ſenate-houſe, a paper from Artemidorus, which diſcovered the whole conſpiracy to him; but he neglected the reading of what might have ſaved his life. When he was in his firſt campaign in Spain, he was obſerved to gaze at a ſtatue of Alexander, and even he ſhed tears at the recollection that that hero had conquered the world at an age in which he himſelf had done nothing. The learning of Cæſar deſerves commendation, as well as his military character. He reformed the calendar. He wrote his commentaries on the Gallic wars, on the ſpot where he fought his battles; and the compoſition has been admired for the elegance as well as the correctneſs of its ſtyle. This valuable book was nearly loſt; and when Cæſar ſaved his life in the bay of Alexandria, he was obliged to ſwim from his ſhip, with his arms in one hand, and his commentaries in the other. Beſides the Gallic and Civil wars, he wrote other pieces, which are now loſt. The hiſtory of the war in Alexandria and Spain, is attributed to him by ſome, and by others to Hirtius. Cæſar has been blamed for his debaucheries and expences; and the firſt year he had a public office, his debts were rated at 830 talents, which his friends diſcharged: yet, in his public character, he muſt be reckoned one of the few heroes that now and then make their appearance among mankind. His qualities were ſuch that in every battle he could not be but conqueror, and in every republic, maſter; and to his ſenſe of his ſuperiority over the reſt of the world, or to his ambition, we are to attribute his ſaying, that he wiſhed rather to be firſt in a little village, than ſecond at Rome. It was after his conqueſt over Pharnaces in one day, that he made uſe of theſe remarkable words, to expreſs the celerity of his operations; *Veni, vidi, vici.* Conſcious of the ſervices of a man who, in the intervals of peace, beautified and enriched the capital of his

his country with public buildings, libraries, and porticos, the ſenate permitted the dictator to wear a laurel crown on his bald head; and it is ſaid, that, to reward his benevolence, they were going to give him the title or authority of king all over the Roman empire, except Italy, when he was murdered. In his private character, Cæſar has been accuſed of ſeducing one of the veſtal virgins, and ſuſpected of being privy to Catiline's conſpiracy; and it was his fondneſs for diſſipate pleaſures which made his countrymen ſay, that he was the huſband of all the women at Rome, and the woman of all men. It is ſaid that he conquered 300 nations, took 800 cities, and defeated three millions of men, one of which fell in the field of battle. *Plin.* 7, c. 25, ſays, that he could employ at the ſame time, his ears to liſten, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his mind to dictate. His death was preceded, as many authors mention, by uncommon prodigies; and immediately after his death, a large comet made its appearance. The beſt editions of Cæſar's commentaries, are the magnificent one by Dr. Clarke, fol. Lond. 1712; that of Cambridge, with a Greek tranſlation, 4to. 1727; that of Oudendorp. 2 vols. 4to. L. Bat. 1737; and that of Elzevir, 8vo. L. Bat. 1635. *Sueton. & Plut. in vitâ.—Dio.—Appian.—Oroſius.—Diod.* 16 & ecl. 31 & 37.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 466.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 782.—*Martell.—Flor.* 3 & 4.——Lucius, was father to the dictator. He died ſuddenly, when putting on his ſhoes.——Octavianus. *Vid. Auguſtus.*——Caius, a tragic poet and orator, commended by *Cic. in Brut.* His brother C. Lucius was conſul, and followed, as well as himſelf, the party of Sylla. They were both put to death by order of Marius.——Lucius, an uncle of M. Antony, who followed the intereſt of Pompey, and was proſcribed by Auguſtus, for which Antony proſcribed Cicero, the friend of Auguſtus. His ſon Lucius was put to death by J. Cæſar, in his youth.——Two ſons of Agrippa bore alſo the name of Cæſars, Caius and Lucius. *Vid. Agrippa.*——Auguſta, a town of Spain, built by Auguſtus, on the Iberus.

Cæsarea, a city of Cappadocia,—of Bithynia,—of Mauritania,—of Paleſtine. There are many ſmall inſignificant towns of that name, either built by the emperors, or called by their name, in compliment to them.

Cæsarion, the ſon of J. Cæſar, by queen Cleopatra, was, at the age of 13, proclaimed by Antony and his mother, king of Cyprus, Egypt, and Cœloſyria. He was put to death five years after by Auguſtus. *Suet. in Aug.* 17, & *Cæſ.* 52.

Cæsennius Pætus, a general ſent by Nero to Armenia, &c. *Tacit.* 13, *Ann.* 6, & 25.

Cæcilius, a Roman who protected his children againſt Cæſar. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.

Cæsia, a ſirname of Minerva.——A wood in Germany. *Tacit.* 1, *Ann.* c. 50.

Cæsius, a Latin poet, whoſe talents were not of uncommon brilliancy. *Catull.*——A Lyric and Heroic poet in the reign of Nero. *Perſius.*

Cæso, a ſon of Q. Cincinnatus, who revolted to the Volſci.

Cæsonia, a laſcivious woman, who married Caligula, and was murdered with her daughter Julia at the ſame time. *Suet. in Calig.* c. 59.

Cæsonius Maximus, was baniſhed from Italy by Nero, on account of his friendſhip with Seneca, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 71.

Cætŭlum, a town of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

Cagăco, a fountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.

Caicinus, a river of Locris. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 103.

Caicus, a companion of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 187. l. 9, v. 35.——A river of Myſia, falling into the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Leſbos. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 370.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 243.

Caieta, a town, promontory, and harbor of Campania, which receives its name from Caieta, the nurſe of Æneas, who was buried there. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 1.

Caius & Caia, a prænomen very common at Rome to both ſexes. C, in its natural poſition, denoted the man's name, and when reverſed ↄ it implied Caia. *Quintil.* 1, c. 7.

Caius, a ſon of Agrippa by Julia. *Vid.* Agrippa.

Q. Calăber, wrote a Greek poem in 14 books, as a continuation of Homer's Iliad, about the beginning of the third century. The beſt editions of this elegant and well written book, are, that of Rhodoman. 12mo. Hanover, 1604, with the notes of Dauſqueius, and that of Pauw, 8vo, L. Bat. 1734.

Calăbria, a country of Italy in Magna Græcia. It has been called Meſſapia, Japygia, Salentinia and Peucetia. The poet Ennius was born there. The country was fertile, and produced a variety of fruits, much cattle, and excellent honey. *Virg. G.* 3, 425.—*Horat.* 1, od. 31. *Epod.* 1, v. 27. l. 1, ep. 7, v. 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 48.

Calăbrus, a river of Calabria. *Pauſ.* 6.

Calagurritāni, a people of Spain, who ate their wives and children, rather than to yield to Pompey. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

Calais & Zethes. *Vid.* Zethes.

Catagutis, a river of Spain. *Flor.* 3, c. 22.

Calămis, an excellent carver. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 10.

Calămisa, a place of Samos. *Herodot.* 9.

Calămos, a town of Aſia, near mount Libanus. *Plin.* 5, c. 20.——A town of Phœnicia.——Another of Babylonia.

Calămus, a ſon of the river Meander, who was tenderly attached to Carpo, &c. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

Calănus, a celebrated Indian philoſopher, one of the gymnoſophiſts. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and being ſick, in his 83d year, he ordered a pile to be raiſed, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, to the aſtoniſhment of the king and of the army. When the pile was fired, Alexander aſked him whether he had any thing to ſay, "No," ſaid he, "I ſhall meet you again in a very ſhort time." Alexander died three months after in Babylon. *Strab.* 15.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 23.—*Arrian & Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian.* 2, c. 41. l. 5, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.

Calaon, a river of Aſia, near Colophon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.

Calăris, a city of Sardinia. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.

Calathăna, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

Calathion, a mountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

Calathus, a ſon of Jupiter and Antiope.

Calates, a town of Thrace near Tomus.

Călătia, a town of Campania, on the Appian way. It was made a Roman colony in the age of Julius Cæſar. *Sil.* 8, v. 543.

Calatiæ, a people of India, who eat the fleſh of their parents. *Herodot.* 3, c. 38.

Calavii, a people of Campania. *Liv.* 26, c. 27.

Calavius, a magiſtrate of Capua, who reſcued ſome Roman ſenators from death, &c. *Liv.* 23, c. 2 & 3.

Calaurēa & Calaurīa, an iſland near Troezene in the bay of Argos. Apollo, and afterwards Neptune, was the chief deity of the place. The tomb of Demoſthenes was ſeen there, who poiſoned himſelf to fly from the perſecutions of Antipater. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 384.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 8, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2. c. 7.

Calbis, a river of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

Calcē, a city of Campania. *Strab.* 5.

Calchas, a celebrated ſoothſayer, ſon of Theſtor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high prieſt; and he informed them, that that city could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, that their fleet could not ſail from Aulis before Iphigenia was ſacrificed to Diana, and that the plague could not be ſtopped in the Grecian army, before the reſtoration of Chryſeis to her father. He told them alſo, that Troy could not be taken before ten years ſiege. He had received the power of divination from Apollo. Calchas was informed, that as ſoon as he found a man more ſkilled than himſelf in divination, he muſt periſh; and this happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were in the branches of a certain fig-tree; and when Mopſus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief. [*Vid. Mopſus.*] *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Æſchyl. in Agam.*—*Euripid. in Iphig.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.

Calchedonia. *Vid.* Chalcedon.

Calchinia, a daughter of Leucippus. She had a ſon by Neptune, who inherited his grandfather's kingdom of Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.

Caldus Cælius, a Roman who killed himſelf when detained by the Germans. *Paterc.* 2, c. 120.

Cale, es, Cales, ium, & Calēnum, a town of Campania. *Horat.* 4, od. 12.—*Juv.* 1, v. 69.—*Sil.* 8, v. 413.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 728.

Calēdonia, a country at the north of Britain, now callled Scotland. The reddiſh hair and lofty ſtature of its inhabitants ſeem to denounce a German extraction, as *Tacit. in vitâ Agric.* mentions. *Martial.* 10, ep. 44.—*Sil.* 3, v. 598.

Calēnus, a famous ſoothſayer of Etruria, in the age of Tarquin. *Plin.* 28, c. 2.——A lieutenant of Cæſar's army. After Cæſar's murder, he concealed ſome that had been proſcribed by the triumvirs, and behaved with great honor to them. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

Cales, *Vid. Cale.*——A city of Bithynia on the Euxine. *Arrian.*

Calesius, a charioteer of Axylus, killed by Diomedes in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 16.

Calētæ, a people of Belgic Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 2, c. 4. Their town is called Caletum.

Caletor, a Trojan prince, ſlain by Ajax as he was going to ſet fire to the ſhip of Proteſilaus. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 419.

Calex, a river of Aſia Minor, falling into the Euxine ſea. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 75.

Caliadne, the wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Calicēni, a people of Macedonia.

M. Calidius, an orator and pretorian who died in the civil wars, &c. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.*

Civ. 1, c. 2.——L. Julius, a man remarkable for his riches, the excellency of his character, his learning and poetical abilities. He was proſcribed by Volumnius, but delivered by Atticus. *C. Nep. in Attic.* 12.

C. Calĭgŭla, the emperor, received this ſirname from his wearing in the camp, the *Caliga*, a military covering for the leg. He was ſon of Germanicus by Agrippina, and grandſon to Tiberius. During the firſt 8 months of his reign, Rome expected univerſal proſperity, the exiles were recalled, taxes were remitted, and profligates diſmiſſed; but Caligula ſoon became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himſelf, and ordered his head to be placed on the images of the gods, while he wiſhed to imitate the thunders and power of Jupiter. The ſtatues of all great men were removed, as if Rome would ſooner forget her virtues in their abſence; and he appeared in public places in the moſt indecent manner, encouraged roguery, committed inceſt with his three ſiſters, and eſtabliſhed public places of proſtitution. He often amuſed himſelf with putting innocent people to death; he attempted to famiſh Rome, by a monopoly of corn; and as he was pleaſed with the greateſt diſaſters which befell his ſubjects, he often wiſhed the Romans had but one head, that he might have the gratification to ſtrike it off; wild beaſts were conſtantly fed in his palace with human victims, and a favorite horſe was made high-prieſt and conſul, and kept in marble apartments, and adorned with the moſt valuable trappings and pearls the Roman empire could furniſh. He built a bridge upwards of three miles in the ſea; and would perhaps have ſhown himſelf more tyrannical, had not Chæreas, one of his ſervants, formed a conſpiracy againſt his life, with others equally tired with the cruelties and the inſults that were offered with impunity to the perſons and feelings of the Romans. In conſequence of this, the tyrant was murdered January 24, in his 29th year, after a reign of three years and ten months, A. D. 41. It has been ſaid, that Caligula wrote a treatiſe on rhetoric; but his love of learning is better underſtood from his attempts to deſtroy the writings of Homer and of Virgil. *Dio.—Sueton in vitâ—Tacit. Ann.*

Calĭpus, a mathematician of Cyzicus, B. C. 330.

Calis, a man in Alexander's army, tortured for conſpiring againſt the king. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.

Callæschrus, the father of Critias. *Plut. in Alcib.*

Callaïci, a people of Luſitania. *Ovid.* 6, *Faſt.* v. 461.

Callas, a general of Alexander. *Diod.* 17.——Of Caſſander againſt Polyperchon. *Id.* 19.——A river of Eubœa.

Callatēbus, a town of Caria. *Herodot.* 7, c. 32.

Calleteria, a town of Campania.

Callēni, a people of Campania.

Callia, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 27.

Callĭădes, a magiſtrate of Athens when Xerxes invaded Greece. *Herodot.* 8, c. 51.

Callias, an Athenian appointed to make peace between Artaxerxes and his country. *Diod.* 12.——A ſon of Temenus, who murdered his father, with the aſſiſtance of his brothers. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A Greek poet, ſon of Lyſimachus. His compoſitions are loſt. *Athen.* 10.——A partial hiſtorian of Syracuſe. He wrote an account of the Sicilian wars, and was well rewarded by Agathocles, becauſe he had ſhown him in a favorable view. *Athen.* 12.—*Dionyſ.*——An Athenian greatly revered for his patriotiſm. *Herodot.* 6, c. 121.——A ſoothſayer.——An Athenian, commander of a fleet againſt Philip, whoſe ſhips he took, &c.——A rich Athenian, who liberated Cimon from priſon, on condition of marrying his ſiſter and wife Elpinice. *C. Nep. & Plut. in Cim.*——A hiſtorian, who wrote an explanation of the poems of Alcæus and Sappho.

Callibius, a general in the war between Mantinea and Sparta. *Xenoph. Hiſt. G.*

Callicērus, a Greek poet, ſome of whoſe epigrams are preſerved in the Anthologia.

Callichŏrus, a place of Phocis, where the orgies of Bacchus were yearly celebrated.

Callĭcles, an Athenian, whoſe houſe was not ſearched on account of his recent marriage, when an enquiry was made after the money given by Harpalus, &c. *Plut. in Demoſth.*——A ſtatuary of Megara.

Callicolōna, a place of Troy, near the Simois.

Callicrătes, an Athenian, who ſeized upon the ſovereignty of Syracuſe, by impoſing upon Dion when he had loſt his popularity. He was expelled by the ſons of Dionyſius. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——An officer entruſted with the care of the treaſures of Suſa by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——An artiſt, who made, with ivory, ants and other inſects, ſo ſmall that they could ſcarcely be ſeen. It is ſaid that he engraved ſome of Homer's verſes upon a grain of millet. *Plin.* 7, c. 21.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 17.——An Achæan, who, by his perfidy, conſtrained the Athenians to ſubmit to Rome. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 10.——A Syrian, who wrote an account of Aurelian's life.——A brave Athe-

alan killed at the battle of Platæa. *Herodot.* 9. c. 72.

Callicratĭdas, a Spartan, who ſucceeded Lyſander in the command of the fleet. He took Methymna, and routed the Athenian fleet under Conon. He was defeated and killed near the Arginuſæ, in a naval battle, B. C. 406. *Diod.* 13.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. G.*——One of the four ambaſſadors ſent by the Lacedæmonians to Darius, upon the rupture of their alliance with Alexander. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.——A Pythagorean writer.

Callidius, a celebrated Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero. *Cic. in Brut.* 274.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 36.

Callidrŏmus, a place near Thermopylæ. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 6.

Calligĕtus, a man of Megara, received in his baniſhment by Pharnabazus. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 6.

Callĭmăchus, an hiſtorian and poet of Cyrene, ſon of Battus and Meſatma. He had, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, kept a ſchool at Alexandria, and had Apollonius of Rhodes among his pupils, whoſe ingratitude obliged Callimachus to laſh him ſeverely in a ſatyrical poem, under the name of *Ibis*. The Ibis of Ovid is an imitation of this piece. He wrote a work in 120 books on famous men, beſides treatiſes on birds; but of all his numerous compoſitions, only a few epigrams, an elegy, and ſome hymns, are extant; the beſt editions of which, are that of Erneſtus, 2 vols. 8vo. L. Bat. 1761. and that of Vulcanius, 12mo. Antwerp, 1584. Propertius ſtiled himſelf the *Roman Callimachus*. *Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 65.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 84.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 2, v. 109.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An Athenian general, killed in the battle of Marathon. His body was found in an erect poſture, all covered with wounds. *Plut.*——A Colophonian, who wrote the life of Homer. *Plut.*

Callimĕdon, a partizan of Phocion, at Athens.

Callimĕdes, a youth ordered to be killed and ſerved up as meat by Apollodorus of Caſſandrea. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 7.

Callinus, an orator, who is ſaid to have firſt invented elegiac poetry, B. C. 776. Some of his verſes are to be found in Stobæus. *Athen.*—*Strab.* 13.

Calliŏpe, one of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, who preſided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is ſaid to be the mother of Orpheus by Apollo, and Horace ſuppoſes her able to play on any muſical inſtrument. She was repreſented with books in her hand, which ſignified that her office was to take notice of the famous actions of heroes, as Clio was employed in celebrating them; and ſhe held the three moſt famous epic poems of antiquity, and appeared generally crowned with laurel. She ſettled the diſpute between Venus and Proſerpine, concerning Adonis, whoſe company theſe two goddeſſes wiſhed both perpetually to enjoy. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Horat.* od.

Callipatĭra, daughter of Diagoras, and wife of Callianax the athlete, went diſguiſed in man's cloaths with her ſon Piſidorus, to the Olympic games. When Piſidorus was declared victor, ſhe diſcovered her ſex through the exceſs of joy, and was arreſted, as women were not permitted to appear there. The victory of her ſon obtained her releaſe; and a law was inſtantly made, which forbade any wreſtlers to appear but naked, *Pauſ.* 5, c. 6. l. 6, c. 7.

Callĭphon, a painter of Samos, famous for his hiſtorical pieces. *Plin.* 10, c. 26.—A philoſopher who made the *ſummum bonum* conſiſt in pleaſure joined to the love of honeſty. This ſyſtem was defeated by *Cicero, Quæſt. acad.* 4, c. 131 & 139. *de Offic.* 3, c. 119.

Calliphron, a celebrated dancing maſter, who had Epaminondas among his pupils, *C. Nep. in Epam.*

Callipĭdæ, a people of Scythia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 17.

Callipŏlis, a city of Thrace. *Sil.* 14, v. 250.——A town of Sicily near Ætna.

Callĭpus, an Athenian, diſciple to Plato. He deſtroyed Dion, &c. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——A Corinthian, who wrote an hiſtory of Orchomenos. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 29.——A philoſopher. *Diog. in Zen.*——A general of the Athenians when the Gauls invaded Greece by Thermopylæ. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.

Callipygos, a ſirname of Venus.

Callirhoe, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Tros, by whom ſhe had Ilus, Ganymede, and Aſſaracus.——A fountain of Attica, where Callirhoe killed herſelf. *Vid.* Coreſus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 21.—*Stat.* 12. *Theb.* v. 629.——A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys mother of Echidna, Orthos, and Cerberus, by Chryſaor. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Lycus tyrant of Libya, who kindly received Diomedes at his return from Troy. He abandoned her, upon which ſhe killed herſelf.——A daughter of the Achelous, who married Alcmæon. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24——A daughter of Phocus the Bœotian, whoſe beauty procured her many admirers. Her father behaved with ſuch coldneſs to her lovers, that they murdered him. Callirhoe avenged his death with the aſſiſtance of the Bœotians. *Plut. Amat. Narr.*——A daughter of Piras and Niobe. *Hygin.* fab. 145.

Callista, an island of the Ægean sea called afterwards Thera. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.——Its chief town was founded 1150 years before the Christian era, by Theras.

Callisteia, a festival at Lesbos, during which, all the women presented themselves in the temple of Juno, and the fairest was rewarded in a public manner. There was also an institution of the same kind among the Parrhasians, first made by Cypselus, whose wife was honored with the first prize. The Eleans had one also, in which the fairest man received as a prize, a complete suit of armour, which he dedicated to Minerva.

Callisthĕnes, a Greek who wrote an history of his own country in 10 books, beginning from the peace between Artaxerxes and Greece, down to the plundering of the temple of Delphi by Philomelus. *Diod.* 14.——A man who with others attempted to expel the garrison of Demetrius from Athens. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 17.——A philosopher of Olynthus, intimate with Alexander, whom he accompanied in his oriental expedition in the capacity of a preceptor, and to whom he had been recommended by his friend and master Aristotle. He refused to pay divine honors to the king, for which he was accused of conspiracy, mutilated, exposed to wild beasts, dragged about in chains, till Lysimachus gave him poison, which ended together his torture and his life, B. C. 328. None of his compositions are extant. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Arrian.* 4.—*Justin.* 12, c. 6 & 7.——A writer of Sybaris.—A freed man of Lucullus. It is said that he gave poison to his master. *Plut. in Lucull.*

Callisto & Calisto, called also Helice, was daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, and one of Diana's attendants. Jupiter saw her, and seduced her after he had assumed the shape of Diana. Her pregnancy was discovered as she bathed with Diana; and the fruit of her amour with Jupiter, called Arcas, was hid in the woods, and preserved. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter, changed Calisto into a bear; but the god, apprehensive of her being hurt by the huntsmen, made her a constellation of heaven, with her son Arcas, under the name of the bear. *Ovid. Met.* 2. fab. 4, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 176 & 177.—*Paus.* 8, c. 3.

Callistonicus, a celebrated statuary at Thebes. *Paus.* 9, c. 16.

Callistrătus, an Athenian, appointed general with Timotheus and Chabrias against Lacedæmon. *Diod.* 15.——An orator of Aphidna, in the time of Epaminondas, the most eloquent of his age.——An Athenian orator, with whom Demosthenes made an intimate acquaintance after he had heard him plead. *Xenophon.*——A Greek historian praised by *Dionys. Hal.*——A comic poet, rival of Aristophanes.——A statuary. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A secretary of Mithridates. *Plut. in Lucull.*——A grammarian, who made the alphabet of the Samians consist of 24 letters. Some suppose that he wrote a treatise on courtezans.

Callixĕna, a courtezan of Thessaly, whose company Alexander refused, though requested by his mother Olympias. This was attributed by the Athenians to other causes than chastity, and therefore the prince's ambition was ridiculed.

Calixĕnus, a general who perished by famine.——An Athenian, imprisoned for passing sentence of death upon some prisoners. *Diod.* 13.

Calon, a statuary. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10.——*Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Calor, a river of Italy near Beneventum. *Liv.* 24, c. 14.

Calpe, a lofty mountain in the most southern parts of Spain, opposite to mount Abyla on the African coast. These two mountains were called the pillars of Hercules. Calpe is now called Gibraltar.

Calphurnia, a daughter of L. Piso, who was Julius Cæsar's fourth wife. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms; and on that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. After Cæsar's murder, she placed herself under the patronage of M. Antony. *Sueton. in Jul.*

Calphurnius Bestia, a noble Roman bribed by Jugurtha. It is said that he murdered his wives when asleep. *Plin.* 27, c. 2.——Crassus, a patrician, who went with Regulus against the Massyli. He was seized by the enemy as he attempted to plunder one of their towns, and he was ordered to be sacrificed to Neptune. Bisaltia, the king's daughter, fell in love with him, and gave him an opportunity of escaping and of conquering her father. Calphurnius returned victorious, and Bisaltia destroyed herself.—A man who conspired against the emperor Nerva.——Galerianus, son of Piso, put to death, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 11.——Piso, condemned for using seditious words against Tiberius. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 21.——Another famous for his abstinence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.——Titus, a Latin poet born in Sicily in the age of Diocletian: seven of his eclogues are extant, and generally found with the works of the poets who have written on hunting. They are greatly inferior to the elegance and simplicity of Virgil's. The best edition is that of Kempher, 4to. L. Bat. 1728.——A man surnamed Frugi, who composed annals, B. C. 130.

Calpurnia, a noble family in Rome,

descended from Calpus son of Numa. *Plut. in Num.*

Calpurnia & Calphurnia lex, was enacted A. U. C. 604, severely to punish such as were guilty of using bribes, &c. *Cic. de Off.* 2.——A daughter of Marius, sacrificed to the gods by her father, who was advised to do it, in a dream, if he wished to conquer the Cimbri. *Plut. in Parall.*——A woman who killed herself when she heard that her husband was murdered in the civil wars of Marius. *Paterc.* 2, c. 26.——The wife of J. Cæsar. *Vid. Calphurnia.*——A favorite of the emperor Claudius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*——A woman ruined by Agrippina on account of her beauty. &c. *Tacit.*

Calvia, a female minister of Nero's lusts. *Tacit Hist.* 1, c. 3.

Calvina, a prostitute in Juvenal's age, 3, v. 133.

Calvisius, a friend of Augustus. *Plut in Anton.*——An officer whose wife prostituted herself in his camp by night, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c. 48.

Calumnia & Impudendtia, two deities worshipped at Athens. Calumny was ingeniously represented in a painting by Apelles.

Calusidius, a soldier in the army of Germanicus. When this general wished to stab himself with his sword, Calusidius offered him his own, observing that it was sharper. *Tacit.* 1. *An.* c. 35.

Calusium, a town of Etruria.

Calvus Corni Licinius, a famous orator, equally famous for writing iambics. As he was both factious and satyrical, he did not fail to excite attention by his animadversions upon Cæsar and Pompey, and, from his eloquence, to dispute the palm of eloquence with Cicero. *Cic. ep. Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 10. v. 19.

Calybe, a town of Thrace. *Strab.* 17.——The mother of Bucolion by Laomedon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——An old woman priestess in the temple which Juno had at Ardea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 419.

Calycadnus, a river of Cilicia.

Calyce, a daughter of Æolus, son of Helenus and Enaretta daughter of Deimachus. She had Endymion, king of Elis, by Æthlius the son of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1.——A Grecian girl, who fell in love with a youth. As she was unable to gain the object of her love, she threw herself from a precipice. This tragical story was made into a song by Stesichorus, and was still extant in the age of *Athenæus*, 14.

Calydium, a town on the Appian way.

Calydna, an island in the Myrtoan sea. Some suppose it to be near Rhodes, others near Tenedos. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 205.

Calydon, a city of Ætolia, where Œneus the father of Meleager reigned. The Evenus flows through it, and it receives its name from Calydon the son of Ætolus. During the reign of Œneus, Diana sent a wild boar to ravage the country, on account of the neglect which had been shown to her divinity by the king. All the princes of the age assembled to hunt this boar, which is greatly celebrated by the poets, under the name of the chace of Calydon, or the Calydonian boar. Meleager killed the animal with his own hand, and gave the head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamoured. The skin of the boar was preserved, and was still seen in the age of Pausanias, in the temple of Minerva Alea. The tusks were also preserved by the Arcadians in Tegea, and Augustus carried them away to Rome, because the people of Tegea had followed the party of Antony. These tusks were shewn for a long time at Rome. One of them was about half an ell long, and the other was broken. (*Vid.* Meleager and Atalanta.] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Paus.* 8, c. 45.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 577.—*Hygin.* fab. 174.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4, &c.——A son of Ætolus and Pronoe daughter of Phorbas. He gave his name to a town of Ætolia.

Calydonis, a name of Deianira, as living in Calydon. *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 4.

Calydonius, a surname of Bacchus.

Calymne, an island near Lebynthos. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, v. 81.

Calynda, a town of Caria. *Ptol.* 5, c. 3.

Calypso, one of the Oceanides, or one of the daughters of Atlas, according to some, was goddess of silence, and reigned in the island of Ogygia, whose situation and even existence is doubted. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coasts, she received him with great hospitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a husband. The hero refused, and after seven years' delay, he was permitted to depart from the island by order of Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter. During his stay, Ulysses had two sons by Calypso, Nausithous and Nausinous. Calypso was inconsolable at the departure of Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 15.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 360.—*Ovid. de Pont.* 4, ep. 18. *Amor.* 2, el. 17.—*Propert.* 1, el. 15.

Camantium, a town of Asia Minor.

Camarina, a town of Italy.—A lake of Sicily, with a town of the same name, built B. C. 552. If was destroyed by the Syracusans, and rebuilt by a certain Hipponous. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 701. *Strab.* 6.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 154.

Cambaules, a general of some Gauls who invaded Greece. *Paus.* 10, c. 19.

Camбes, a prince of Lydia, of ſuch voracious appetite that he ate his own wife, &c. *Ælian.* 1, *V. H.* c. 27.

Cambræ, a place near Puteoli. *Juv.* 7, v. 154.

Cambunii, mountains of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

Cambўses, king of Perſia, was ſon of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt, and was ſo offended at the ſuperſtition of the Egyptians, that he killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. When he wiſhed to take Peluſium, he placed at the head of his army, a number of cats and dogs; and the Egyptians, refuſing to kill their dogs, in attempting to defend themſelves, became an eaſy prey to the enemy. Cambyſes afterwards ſent an army of 50,000 men to deſtroy Jupiter Ammon's temple, and reſolved to attack the Carthaginians and Æthiopians. He killed his brother Smerdis from mere ſuſpicion, and flea'd alive a partial judge, whoſe ſkin he nailed on the judgment ſeat, and appointed his ſon to ſucceed him, telling him to remember where he ſat. He died of a ſmall wound he had given himſelf with his ſword as he mounted on horſeback; and the Egyptians obſerved, that it was the ſame place on which he had wounded their god Apis, and that therefore he was viſited by the hand of the gods. His death happened 521 years before Chriſt. He left no iſſue to ſucceed him, and his throne was uſurped by the magi, and aſcended by Darius ſoon after. *Herodot.* 2. 3, &c.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.——A Perſian of obſcure origin, to whom king Aſtyages gave his daughter Mandane in marriage. The king, who had been terrified by dreams which threatened the loſs of his crown by the hand of his daughter's ſon, had taken this ſtep in hopes that the children of ſo ignoble a bed would ever remain in obſcurity. He was diſappointed. Cyrus, Mandane's ſon, dethroned him when grown to manhood. *Herodot.* 1, c. 46, 107, &c. —*Juſtin.* 1, c. 4.——A river of Aſia, which flows from mount Caucaſus into the Cyrus. *Mela.* 3, c. 5.

Camelāni, a people of Italy.

Camelitæ, a people of Meſopotomia.

Camera, a field in Calabria. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 582.

Camerīnum & Camertium, a town of Umbria, very faithful to Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 36.

Camerium, a town of Italy near Rome, taken by Romulus. *Plut. in Rom.*

Camerīnus, a Latin poet, who wrote a poem on the taking of Troy by Hercules. *Ovid.* 4, *ex Pont.* el. 16, v. 19.——Some of the family of the Camerini were diſtinguiſhed for their zeal as citizens, as well as for their abilities as ſcholars, among whom was Sulpicius, commiſſioned by the Roman ſenate to go to Athens, to collect the beſt of Solon's laws. *Juv.* 7, v. 90.

Camertes, a friend of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 562.

Camilla, queen of the Volſci, was daughter of Metablus and Caſmilla. She was educated in the woods, inured to the labors of hunting, and fed upon the milk of mares. Her father dedicated her, when young, to the ſervice of Diana. When ſhe was declared queen, ſhe marched to aſſiſt Turnus againſt Æneas, where ſhe ſignalized herſelf by the numbers that periſhed by her hand. She was ſo ſwift that ſhe could run, or rather fly over a field of corn without bending the blades, and make her way over the ſea without wetting her feet. She died by a wound ſhe received from Aruns. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 803, l. 11, v. 435.

Camilli & Camillæ, the prieſts inſtituted by Romulus for the ſervice of the gods.

Camillus, (L. Furius) a celebrated Roman, called a ſecond Romulus, from his ſervices to his country. He was baniſhed by the people for diſtributing, contrary to his vow, the ſpoils he had obtained at Veii. During his exile, Rome was beſieged by the Gauls under Brennus. In the midſt of their misfortunes, the beſieged Romans elected him dictator, and he forgot their ingratitude, and marched to the relief of his country, which he delivered, after it had been for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. He died in the 80th year of his age, B. C. 365, after he had been five times dictator, once cenſor, three times interrex, twice a military tribune, and obtained four triumphs. He conquered the Hernici, Volſci, Latini, & Etrurians, and diſſuaded his countrymen from their intentions of leaving Rome to reſide at Veii. When he beſieged Faliſci, he rejected with proper indignation, the offers of a ſchoolmaſter, who had betrayed into his hands the ſons of the moſt worthy citizens. *Plut. in Vitâ.*—*Liv.* 5.—*Flor.* 1. c. 13.—*Diod.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 825.——A name of Mercury.

Camīro & Clytia, two daughters of Pandarus of Crete. When their parents were dead, they were left to the care of Venus; who, with the other goddeſſes, brought them up with tenderneſs, and aſked Jupiter to grant them kind huſbands. Jupiter, to puniſh upon them the crime of their father, who was acceſſary to the impiety of Tantalus ordered the harpies to carry them away and deliver them to the furies. *Pauſ.* 10. c. 30.—*Homer. Od.* 20.

Camīrus & Camīra, a town of Rhodes, which receives its name from Camirus, a ſon

ſon of Hercules and Jole. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 163.

CAMISSARES, a governor of part of Cilicia, father to Datames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

CAMMA, a woman of Galatia, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

CAMŒNÆ, a name given to the muſes, from the ſweetneſs and melody of their ſongs. *a canendo amœne*, or, according to Varro, from *carmen*. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 7.

CAMPĀNA LEX, or Julian agrarian law, was enacted by J. Cæſar, A. U. C. 691, to divide ſome lands among the people.

CAMPĀNIA, a country of Italy, of which Capua was the capital, bounded by Latium, Samnium, Picenum, and part of the Mediteranean ſea. It is celebrated for its delightful views, and for its fertility. Capua is often called *Campana urbs*. *Strab.* 5. *Cic. de leg. Ag.* c. 35.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 1, l. 22, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 16.

CAMPE, kept the 100 handed monſters confined in Tartarus. Jupiter killed her, becauſe ſhe refuſed to give them their liberty to come to his aſſiſtance againſt the Titans. *Heſiod. Theog.* 500.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

CAMPASPE & PANCASTE, a beautiful concubine of Alexander, whom the king gave to Apelles, who had fallen in love with her, as he drew her picture in her naked charms. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

CAMPI DIOMĒDIS, a plain ſituate in Apulia. *Mart.* 13, ep. 93.

CAMPSA, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, a large plain at Rome, without the walls of the city, where the Roman youths performed their exerciſes, and learnt to wreſtle and box, to throw the diſcus, hurl the javelin, ride a horſe, drive a chariot, &c. The public aſſemblies were held there, and the officers of ſtate choſen, and audience given to foreign ambaſſadors. It was adorned with ſtatues, columns, arches, and porticoes, and its pleaſant ſituation made it very frequented. It was called Martius, becauſe dedicated to Mars. It was ſometimes called Tiberinus, from its cloſeneſs to the Tiber. It was given to the Roman people by a veſtal virgin; but they were deprived of it by Tarquin the Proud, who made it a private field, and ſowed corn in it. When Tarquin was driven from Rome, the people recovered it, and threw away into the Tiber, the corn which had grown there, deeming it unlawful for any man to eat of the produce of that land. The ſheaves which were thrown into the river ſtopped in a ſhallow ford, and by the accumulated collection of mud became firm ground, and formed an iſland, which was called the Holy Iſland, or the iſland of Æſculapius. Dead carcaſes were generally burnt in the Campus Martius. *Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 2, c. 5, l. 6, c. 20.

CAMULOGĒNUS, a Gaul, raiſed to great honors by Cæſar, for his military abilities. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 57.

CANA, a city and promontory of Æolia. *Mela.* 1, c. 18.

CANĂCE, a daughter of Æolus and Enaretta, who became enamoured of her brother Macareus, by whom ſhe had a child, whom ſhe expoſed. The cries of the child diſcovered his mother's inceſt; and Æolus ſent his daughter a ſword, and obliged her to kill herſelf. Macareus fled, and became a prieſt of Apollo, at Delphi. Some ſay that Canace was raviſhed by Neptune, by whom ſhe had many children, among whom were Epopeus, Triops, and Alous. *Apollod.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 238 & 242.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 11. *Triſt.* 2, v. 384.

CANĂCHE, one of Actæon's dogs.

CANĂCHUS, a ſtatuary of Sicyon. *Paſ.* 6, c. 9.

CANÆ, a city of Locris——of Æolia.

CANĂRII, a people near mount Atlas in Africa, who received this name becauſe they fed in common with their dogs. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.

CANĂTHUS, a fountain of Nauplia, where Juno yearly waſhed herſelf to receive her infant purity. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 38.

CANDĂCE, a queen of Æthiopia, in the age of Auguſtus, ſo prudent and meritorious that her ſucceſſors always bore her name. She was blind of one eye. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Dio.* 54.—*Strab.* 17.

CANDĀVIA, a mountain of Epirus, which ſeparates Illyria from Macedonia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 331.

CANDAULES, or Myrſilus, ſon of Myſus, was the laſt of the Heraclidæ who ſat on the throne of Lydia. He ſhewed his wife naked to Gyges, one of his miniſters; and the queen was ſo incenſed, that ſhe ordered Gyges to murder her huſband, 718 years before the Chriſtian era. After this murder, Gyges married the queen, and aſcended the throne. *Juſtin.* 1, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.—*Plut. Symp.*

CANDĬOPE, a daughter of Oenopion, raviſhed by her brother.

CANENS, a nymph, wife to Picus king of the Laurentes. When Circe had changed her huſband into a bird, ſhe lamented him ſo much, that ſhe pined away, and was changed into a voice. She was reckoned as a deity by the inhabitants. *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 9.

CANEPHŎRIA, feſtivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus, or, according to others, of Diana, in which all marriageable women offered ſmall baſkets to the deity. *Cic. in Verr.* 4.

CANETHUM,

CANETHUM, a place of Eubœa.——A mountain of Bœotia.

CANICULĀRES DIES, certain days in the ſummer, in which the ſtar Canis is ſaid to influence the ſeaſon, and to make the days more warm during its appearance. *Manilius*

CĀNĪDIA, a certain woman of Neapolis, againſt whom Horace inveighed as a ſorcereſs. *Horat. epod.*

CANĪDIUS, a tribune, who propoſed a law to empower Pompey to go only with two lictors, to reconcile Ptolemy and the Alexandrians. *Plut. in Pomp.*

CANINEFĀTES, a people near the Batavi. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 15.

C. CANINIUS REBILUS, a conſul with J. Cæſar, after the death of Trebonius. He was conſul only for ſeven hours, becauſe his predeceſſor died the laſt day of the year, and he was choſen only for the remaining part of the day; whence Cicero obſerved, that Rome was greatly indebted to him for his vigilance, as he had not ſlept during the whole time of his conſulſhip. *Cic.* 7, *ad Fam.* ep. 33.—*Plut. in Cæſ.*——Lucius, a lieutenant of Cæſar's army in Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 83.——Rufus, a friend of Pliny the younger. *Plin.* 1, ep. 3.

CANISTIUS, a Lacedæmonian courier, who ran 1200 ſtadia in one day. *Plin.* 7, c. 20.

CANIUS, a poet of Gades, contemporary with Martial. He was ſo naturally merry that he always laughed. *Mart.* 1, ep. 62.——A Roman knight, who went to Sicily for his amuſement, where he bought gardens well ſtocked with fiſh, which diſappeared on the morrow. *Cic.* 3, *de Offic.* 14.

CANNÆ, a ſmall village of Apulia near the Aufidus, where Hannibal conquered the Roman conſuls, P. Æmylius and Terentius Varro, and ſlaughtered 40,000 Romans, on the 21ſt of May, B. C. 216. *Liv.* 22, c. 44.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut. in Annib.*

CANŌPICUM OSTIUM, one of the mouths of the Nile, 12 miles from Alexandria. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

CĂNŌPUS, a city of Egypt, 12 miles from Alexandria, celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It receives its name from Canopus the pilot of the veſſel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. The inhabitants are diſſolute in their manners. Virgil beſtows upon it the epithet of *Pellæus*, becauſe Alexander, who was born at Pella, built Alexandria in the neighbourhood. *Ital.* 11, v. 433.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 287.——The pilot of the ſhip of Menelaus, who died in his youth on the coaſt of Egypt, by the bite of a ſerpent. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CANTĂBRA, a river falling into the Indus. *Plin.* 6. c. 20.

CANTĂBRI, a ferocious people of Spain, who rebelled againſt Auguſtus, by whom they were conquered: their country is now called Biſcays. *Liv.* 3, v. 329.—*Horat.* 2, od. 6, & 11.

CANTĂBRIÆ LACUS, a lake in Spain, where a thunder-bolt fell, and in which 12 axes were found. *Sueſ. in Galb.* 8.

CANTHĂRUS, a famous ſculptor of Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.——A comic poet of Athens.

CANTHUS, a ſon of Abas, one of the Argonauts.

CANTIUM, a country in the eaſtern parts of Britain. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5.

CANULEIA, one of the four firſt veſtals choſen by Numa. *Plut.*——A law. *Vid.* Canuleius.

C. CANULEIUS, a tribune of the people of Rome, A. U. C. 310, who made a law to render it conſtitutional for the patricians and plebeians to intermarry. It ordained alſo, that one of the conſuls ſhould be yearly choſen from the plebeians. *Liv.* 4, c. 3, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 17.

CANULIA, a Roman virgin, who became pregnant by her brother, and killed herſelf by order of her father. *Plut. in Parall.*

CANŬSIUM, a town of Apulia, whither the Romans fled after the battle of Cannæ. It was built by Diomedes, and its inhabitants have been called *bilingues*, becauſe they retained the language of their founder, and likewiſe adopted that of their neighbours. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 11.

CANŬSIUS, a Greek hiſtorian under Ptolemy Auletes. *Plut.*

CANUTIUS TIBERINUS, a tribune of the people, who, like Cicero, furiouſly attacked Antony when declared an enemy to the ſtate. His ſatyr coſt him his life. *Patercul.* 2, c. 64.——A Roman actor. *Plut. in Brut.*

CĂPĂNEUS, a noble Argive, ſon of Hipponous and Aſtinome, and huſband to Evadne. He was ſo impious, that when he went to the Theban war, he declared that he would take Thebes even in ſpite of Jupiter. Such contempt provoked the god, who ſtruck him dead with a thunderbolt. His body was burnt ſeparately from the others, and his wife threw herſelf on the burning pile to mingle her aſhes with his. It is ſaid that Æſculapius reſtored him to life. *Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 404.—*Stat. Theb.* 3. &c —*Hygin.* fab. 68 & 70.—*Euripid. in Phœniſſ. & Suppl.*—*Æſchyl. Sept. Ante. Theb.*

CAPELLA, an elegiac poet in the age of J. Cæſar. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, el. 16, v. 36.—Martianus, a Carthaginian, A. D. 490, who wrote on the marriage of Mercury, and philology

lology. The beſt edition is that of Walthardus, 8vo. Bernæ, 1763.—A gladiator. *Juv.* 4, v. 155.

CAPĒNA, a gate of Rome. *Ovid. Faſt.* v. 192.

CAPĒNAS, a ſmall river of Italy. *Stat. Theb.* 13, v. 85.

CAPĒNI, a people of Etruria, in whoſe territory Feronia had a grove and a temple. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 697.—*Liv.* 5, 22, &c.

CAPER, a river of Aſia Minor.

CAPĒTUS, a king of Alba, who reigned 26 years. *Dionyſ.*——A ſuitor of Hippodamia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

CAPHĂREUS, a lofty mountain and promontory of Eubœa, where Nauplius king of the country, to revenge the death of his ſon Palamedes, ſlain by Ulyſſes, ſet a burning torch in the darkneſs of night, which cauſed the Greeks to be ſhipwrecked on the coaſt. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 260.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 481.—*Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 115.

CAPHYÆ, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

CAPIO, a Roman, famous for his friendſhip with Cato. *Plut. de Patr. Am.*

CAPITO, the uncle of Paterculus, who joined Agrippa againſt Caſſius. *Patercul.* 2, c. 69.—Fonteius, a man ſent by Antony to ſettle his diſputes with Auguſtus. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 32.—A man accuſed of extortion in Cilicia, and ſeverely puniſhed by the ſenate. *Juv.* 8, v. 93.—An epic poet of Alexandria, who wrote on love.—An hiſtorian of Lycia, who wrote an account of Iſauria in 8 books.—A poet who wrote on illuſtrious men.

CAPĪTOLĪNI LUDI, games yearly celebrated at Rome in honour of Jupiter, who preſerved the capitol from the Gauls.

CAPĪTŌLĪNUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his temple on Mount Capitolinus.——A ſirname of M. Manlius, who, for his ambition, was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, which he had ſo nobly defended.——A mountain at Rome, called alſo Mons Tarpeius, and Mons Saturni. The capitol was built upon it.——A man of laſcivious morals, conſul with Marcellus. *Plut. in Marcell.*——Julius, an author in Dioclefian's reign, who wrote an account of the life of Verus, Antoninus Pius, the Gordians, &c.—moſt of which are now loſt.

CAPĪTOLIUM, a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock, the plan of which was made by Tarquin Priſcus. It was begun by Servius Tullius, finiſhed by Tarquin Superbus, and conſecrated by the conſul Horatius after the expulſion of the Tarquins from Rome. It was built upon four acres of ground; the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, and the other ſides with two. The aſcent to it from the ground, was by an hundred ſteps. The magnificence and richneſs of this temple are almoſt incredible. All the conſuls ſucceſſively made donations to the capitol, and Auguſtus beſtowed upon it at one time 2,000 pound weight of gold. Its threſholds were made of braſs, and its roof was gold. It was adorned with veſſels and ſhields of ſolid ſilver, with golden chariots, &c. It was burnt during the civil wars of Marius, and Sylla rebuilt it, and died before the dedication, which was performed by Q. Catulus. It was again deſtroyed in the troubles under Vitellius; and Veſpaſian, who endeavoured to repair it, ſaw it again in ruins at his death. Domitian raiſed it again, for the laſt time, and made it more grand and magnificent than any of his predeceſſors, and ſpent 12,000 talents in gilding it.—When they firſt dug for the foundations, they found a man's head called Tolius, ſound and entire in the ground, and from thence drew an omen of the future greatneſs of the Roman empire. The hill was from that circumſtance called Capitolium, *a capite Toli.* The conſuls and magiſtrates offered ſacrifices there, when they firſt entered upon their offices, and the proceſſion in triumphs was always conducted to the capitol. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 136, *l.* 8, *v.* 347.—*Tacit.* 3. *Hiſt.* c. 72.—*Plut. in Poplic.*—*Liv.* 1, 10, &c.—*Plin.* 33, &c.—*Sueton in Aug.* c. 30.

CAPPĂDŌCIA, a country of Aſia Minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Euxine. It receives its name from the river Cappadox, which ſeparates it from Galatia. The inhabitants were called Syrians and Leuco-Syrians by the Greeks. They were of a dull and ſubmiſſive diſpoſition, and addicted to every vice, according to the ancients, who wrote this virulent epigram againſt them:

Vipera Cappadocem nocitura momordit; at illa
Guſtato periit ſanguine Cappadocis.

When they were offered their freedom and independence by the Romans, they refuſed it, and begged of them a king, and they received Ariobarzanes. It was ſome time after governed by a Roman proconſul. Tho' the ancients have ridiculed this country for the unfruitfulneſs of its ſoil, and the manners of its inhabitants, yet it can boaſt of the birth of the geographer Strabo, among other illuſtrious characters. The horſes of this country were in general eſteem, and with theſe they paid their tributes to the king of Perſia, while under his power, for want of money.—The kings of Cappadocia moſtly bore the name of Ariarathes. *Horat.* 1. ep. 6, v. 39.—*Plin.* 6, c. 3.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 11 & 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73. l. 5, c. 49.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3. c. 8.

CAPPĂDOX, a river of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 6, c. 3.

CAPRĂRIA,

CAPRĂRIA, a mountainous iſland on the coaſt of Italy, famous for its goats. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.

CĂPRÆ, an iſland on the coaſt of Campania, famous for quails. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 709.

CAPRÆ PALUS, a place near Rome, where Romulus diſappeared. *Plut. in Rom.* —*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 491.

CAPRICORNUS, a ſign of the Zodiac, in which appear 28 ſtars in the form of a goat, ſuppoſed by the ancients to be the goat Amalthæa, which fed Jupiter with her milk. Some maintain that it is Pan, who changed himſelf into a goat when frightened at the approach of Typhon. When the ſun enters this ſign, it is the winter ſolſtice, or the longeſt night in the year. *Manil.* 2 & 4.—*Horat.* 2, od. 17, v. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 196. *P. A.* 2, 28.

CAPRIFICIĂLIS, a day ſacred to Vulcan, on which the Athenians offered him money. *Plin.* 11, c. 15.

CAPRĪMA, a town of Caria.

CAPRĬPĔDES, a ſirname of Pan, the Fauni and the Satyrs, from their having goats feet.

CAPRIUS, a great informer in Horace's age. *Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 4. v. 66.

CAPROTĪNA, a feſtival celebrated at Rome in honour of Juno, at which women only officiated. *Varro de L. L.* 5.

CAPRUS, a harbour near mount Athos.

CAPSA, a town of Libya, ſurrounded by vaſt deſerts full of ſnakes. *Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Sall. bell. Jug.*

CAPSĂGE, a town of Syria. *Curt.* 10.

CĂPUA, the chief city of Campania in Italy, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Capys, the father, or rather the companion of Anchiſes. This city was very ancient, and ſo opulent that it even rivalled Rome, and was called *altera Roma*. Here the ſoldiers of Annibal were enervated by pleaſures and indulgences after the battle of Cannæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 145.—*Liv.* 4, 7, 8, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 44.—*Flor.* 1, c. 16.—*Cic. in Philip.* 12, c. 3.—*Plut. in Ann.*

CAPYS, a Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, and founded Capua. He was one of thoſe who, againſt the advice of Thymœtes, wiſhed to deſtroy the wooden horſe, which proved the deſtruction of Troy.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 145.——A ſon of Aſſaracus by a daughter of the Simois. He was father of Anchiſes by Themis. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 33.

CAPYS SYLVIUS, a king of Alba, who reigned 28 years. *Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 768.

CARABACTRA, a place in India.

CARABIS, a town of Spain.

CAR, a ſon of Phoroneus, king of Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 39 & 40.——A ſon of Manes, who married Callirhoe, daughter of the Mæander. Caria received its name from him. *Herodot.* 1, c, 171.

CARĂCALLA. *Vid.* Antoninus.

CARACATES, a people of Germany.

CARACTACUS, a king of the Britons, conquered by an officer of Claudius Cæſar. A. D. 47, *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 33 & 37.

CARÆ, certain places between Suſa and the Tigris, where Alexander pitched his camp.

CARÆUS, a ſirname of Jupiter in Bœotia, —in Caria.

CARĂLIS, the chief city of Sardinia. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.

CARĂNUS, one of the Heraclidæ, the firſt who laid the foundation of the Macedonian empire, B. C. 814. He took Edeſſa, and reigned 28 years, which he ſpent in eſtabliſhing his newly founded kingdom. He was ſucceeded by Perdiccas. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.——A general of Alexander. *Curt.* 7.——An harbour of Phœnicia.

CARAUSIUS, a tyrant of Britain for 7 years, A. D. 293.

CARBO, a Roman orator who killed himſelf becauſe he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen. *Cic. in Brut.*——Cneus, a ſon of the orator Carbo, who embraced the party of Marius, and after the death of Cinna ſucceeded to the government. He was killed in Spain, in his third conſulſhip, by order of Pompey. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.——An orator, ſon of Carbo the orator, killed by the army when deſirous of re-eſtabliſhing the ancient military diſcipline. *Cic. in Brut.*

CARCHĒDON, the Greek name of Carthage.

CARCĪNUS, a tragic poet of Agrigentum, in the age of Philip of Macedon. He wrote on the rape of Proſerpine. *Diod.* 5.——Another of Athens.——Another of Naupactum.——A man of Rhegium, who expoſed his ſon Agathocles on account of ſome uncommon dreams during his wife's pregnancy. Agathocles was preſerved. *Diod.* 19.——An Athenian general, who laid waſte Peloponneſus in the time of Pericles. *Id.* 12.

CARCĪNUS, a conſtellation, the ſame as the Cancer. *Lucan.* 9, v. 536.

CARDACES, a people of Aſia Minor. *Strab.* 15.

CARDĂMŸLE, a town of Argos.

CARDIA, a town in the Thracian Cherſoneſus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CARDŬCHI, a warlike nation of Media. *Diod.* 14.

CĀRES, a nation which inhabited Caria, and thought themſelves the original poſſeſſors of the country. They became ſo powerful that their country was not ſufficiently extenſive

extensive to contain them all, upon which they seized the neighbouring islands of the Ægean sea. These islands were conquered by Minos king of Crete. Nelus son of Codrus, invaded their country, and slaughtered many of the inhabitants. In this calamity, the Carians, surrounded on every side by enemies, fortified themselves in the mountainous parts of the country, and, soon after, made themselves terrible by sea. They were anciently called Leleges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 146 & 171.—*Paus.* 1, c. 40.—*Strab.* 13.—*Curt.* 6, c. 3.—*Justin.* 13, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 725.

CARESA, an island of the Ægean sea, opposite Attica.

CARESSUS, a river of Troas.

CARFINIA, an immodest woman mentioned *Juv.* 2, v. 69.

CĀRIA, a country of Asia Minor, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Generally speaking, it was at the south of Ionia, at the east and north of the Icarian sea, and at the west of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called Phœnicia, because a Phœnician colony first settled there; and afterwards it received the name of Caria, from Car, a king who first invented the auguries of birds. The chief town was called Halicarnassus, where Jupiter was the chief deity. [*Vid. Cares*]—A port of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

CARIAS, a town of Peloponnesus.

CARIATE, a town of Bactriana, where Alexander imprisoned Callisthenes.

CARĪNA, a virgin of Caria, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

CARĪNÆ, certain edifices at Rome, built in the manner of ships, which were in the temple of Tellus. Some suppose that it was a street in which Pompey's house was built. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 361.

CARINE, a town near the Caicus in Asia Minor. *Herodot.* 7, c 42.

CARĪNUS, (M. Aurelius) a Roman who attempted to succeed his father Carus as emperor. He was famous for his debaucheries and cruelties. Diocletian defeated him in Dalmatia. He was killed by a soldier whose wife he had debauched, A.D. 268.

CARISSANUM, a place of Italy near which Milo was killed. *Plin.* 2, c. 56.

CARISTUM, a town of Liguria.

CARMĀNIA, a country of Asia between Persia and India. *Arrian.*—*Plin.* 6, c. 25.

CARMĀNOR, a Cretan who purified Apollo of slaughter. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.

CARME, a nymph, daughter of Eubulus and mother of Britomartis by Jupiter. She was one of Diana's attendants. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.

CARMĒLUS, a god among the inhabitants of mount Carmel, situate between Syria and Judæa. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 78.—*Sueton. Vesp.* 5.

CARMENTA & CARMENTIS, a prophetess of Arcadia, mother of Evander, with whom she came to Italy, and was received by king Faunus, about 60 years before the Trojan war. Her name was Nicostrata, and she received that of Carmentis from the wildness of her looks when giving oracles, as if *carens mentis*. She was the oracle of the people of Italy during her life, and after death she received divine honours. She had a temple at Rome, and the Greeks offered her sacrifices under the name of Themis. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 467, l. 6, v. 530.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 339.—*Liv.* 5, c. 47.

CARMENTĀLES, festivals at Rome in honor of Carmenta, celebrated the 11th of January near the Porta Carmentalis, below the capitol. This goddess was entreated to render the Roman matrons prolific, and their labors easy. *Liv.* 1, c. 7.

CARMENTĀLIS PORTA, one of the gates of Rome in the neighbourhood of the capitol. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 338.

CARMIDES, a Greek of an uncommon memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

CARNA & CARDINEA, a goddess at Rome who presided over hinges, as also over the entrails of the human body. She was originally a nymph called Grane, whom Janus ravished, and, for the injury, he gave her the power of presiding over houses, and of removing all noxious birds from the doors. The Romans offered her beans, bacon, and vegetables, to represent the simplicity of their ancestors. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 101, &c.

CARNASIUS, a village of Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 33.

CARNEĂDES, a philosopher of Cyrene in Africa, founder of a sect called the third or new academy. The Athenians sent him with Diogenes the stoic and Critolaus the peripatetic, as ambassador to Rome, B.C. 155. The Roman youth was extremely fond of the company of these learned philosophers; and when Carneades, in a speech, had given an accurate and judicious dissertation upon justice, and in another speech confuted all the arguments he had advanced, and apparently given no existence to the virtue he had so much commended; a report prevailed all over Rome, that a Grecian was come, who had so captivated by his words the rising generation, that they forgot their usual amusements, and ran mad after philosophy. When this reached the ears of Cato the censor, he gave immediate audience to the Athenian ambassadors in the senate, and dismissed them in haste, expressing his apprehension of their corrupting the opinions of the Roman people, whose only profession, he sternly observed, was arms and war. Carneades denied that any thing could be perceived or understood in the world, and he was the first who introduced an universal suspension of assent. He died in

in the 90th year of his age, B. C. 128. *Cic. ad Attic.* 12 ep. 23. *de Orat.* 1 & 2.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30.—*Lactantius* 5, c. 14.

CARNEIA, a festival observed in most of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where it was first instituted, about 675 B. C, in honor of Apollo surnamed Carneus. It lasted nine days, and was an imitation of the manner of living in camps among the ancients.

CARNION, a town of Laconia.——A river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 34.

CARNUS, a prophet of Acarnania, from whom Apollo was called Carneus. *Paus.* 3, c. 13.

CARNŪTES, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6, c. 4.

CARPASIA & CARPASIUM, a town of Cyprus.

CARPĂTHUS, an island in the Mediterranean between Rhodes and Crete, now called Scapanto. It has given its name to a part of the neighbouring sea, then called the Carpathian sea, between Rhodes and Crete. Carpathus was at first inhabited by some Cretan soldiers of Minos. It was 20 miles in circumference, and was sometimes called Tetrapolis, from its four capital cities. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 45.—*Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 10.

CARPIA, an ancient name of Tarteſſus. *Paus.* 6, c. 19.

CARPIS, a river of Myſia. *Herodot.*

CARPO, a daughter of Zephyrus, and one of the Seaſons. She was loved by Calamus, the ſon of Mæander, whom ſhe equally admired. She was drowned in the Mæander, and was changed by Jupiter into all ſorts of fruit. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

CAROPHŌRA, a name of Ceres and Proſerpine in Tegea. *Paus.* 8, c. 53.

CARPOPHŌRUS, an actor greatly eſteemed by Domitian. *Martial.*—*Juv.* 6, v. 198.

CARRÆ & CARRHÆ, a town of Meſopotamia, near which Craſſus was killed. *Lucan.* 1, v. 105.

CARRĪNĀTES SECUNDUS, a poor, but ingenious rhetorician, who came from Athens to Rome, where the boldneſs of his expreſſions, eſpecially againſt tyrannical power, expoſed him to Caligula's reſentment, who baniſhed him. *Juv.* 7, v. 205.

CARRŪCA, a town of Spain. *Hirt. Hiſp.* 27.

CARSĔŌLI, a town of the Æqui. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 683.

CARTALIAS, a town of Spain.

CARTEIA, a town of Spain, near the ſea of Gades.

CARTHÆA, a town in the iſland of Cea, whence the epithet Cartheius. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 368.

CARTHĀGINIENSES, the inhabitants of Carthage, a rich and commercial nation. *Vid.* Carthago.

CARTHĀGO, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome, and long the capital of the country, and miſtreſs of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. The preciſe time of its foundation is unknown, yet writers ſeem to agree that it was firſt built by Dido, about 869 years before the Chriſtian era, or, according to others 72, or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. This city and republic floriſhed for 737 years, and the time of its greateſt glory was under Annibal and Amilcar. During the firſt Punic war, it contained no leſs than 700,000 inhabitants. It maintained three famous wars againſt Rome, called the Punic wars, [*Vid. Punicum Bellum.*] in the 3d of which Carthage was totally deſtroyed by Scipio the ſecond Africanus, B. C. 147, and only 5000 perſons were found within the walls. It was 23 miles in circumference; and when it was ſet on fire by the Romans, it burned inceſſantly during 17 days. After the deſtruction of Carthage, Utica became powerful, and the Romans thought themſelves ſecure; and as they had no rival to diſpute with them in the field, they fell into indolence and inactivity. Cæſar planted a ſmall colony on the ruins of Carthage. Auguſtus ſent there 3000 men; and Adrian, after the example of his imperial predeceſſors, rebuilt part of it, which he called Adrianopolis. Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genſeric, A. D. 439; and it was for more than a century the ſeat of the Vandal empire in Africa, and fell into the hands of the Saracens in the 7th century. The Carthaginians were governed as a republic, and had two perſons yearly choſen among them with regal authority. They were very ſuperſtitious, and generally offered human victims to their gods; an unnatural cuſtom, which their allies wiſhed them to aboliſh, but in vain. They bore the character of a faithleſs and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* is well known. *Strab.* 17.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Mela.* 1, &c.—*Ptol.* 4.—*Juſtin.*—*Liv.* 4, &c —*Paterc.* 1 & 2—*Plut. in Annib.* &c.—*Cic.*——NŎVA, a town built in Spain, on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, by Aſdrubal the Carthaginian general. It was taken by Scipio when Hanno ſurrendered himſelf after a heavy loſs. It now bears the name of Carthagena. *Polyb.* 10.—*Liv.* 26, c. 43, &c. *Sil.* 15, v. 220, &c.——A daughter of Hercules.

CARTHASIS, a Scythian, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

CARTHEA, a town of Cos. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9.

CARVILIUS, a king of Britain, who attacked Cæſar's naval ſtation by order of Caſſivelaunus,

ſivelaunus, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 22.——Spurius, a Roman who made a large image of the breaſt plates taken from the Samnites, and placed it in the capitol. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.——The firſt Roman who divorced his wife, during the ſpace of above 600 years. This was for barrenneſs, B. C. 231. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 1.

CARUS, a Roman emperor who ſucceeded Probus. He was a prudent and active general, conquered the Sarmatians, and continued the Perſian war which his predeceſſor had commenced. He reigned two years, and died on the banks of the Tigris, as he was going in an expedition againſt Perſia, A. D. 283. He made his two ſons, Carinus and Numerianus, Cæſars; and as his many virtues had promiſed the Romans happineſs, he was made a god after death. *Eutrop.*——One of thoſe who attempted to ſcale the rock Aornus, by order of Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

CARYA, a country of Arcadia.——A city of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.—Here a feſtival was obſerved in honor of Diana Caryatis. It was then uſual for virgins to meet at the celebration, and join in a certain dance, ſaid to have been firſt inſtituted by Caſtor and Pollux. When Greece was invaded by Xerxes, the Laconians did not appear before the enemy, for fear of diſpleaſing the goddeſs, by not celebrating her feſtival. At that time the peaſants aſſembled at the uſual place, and ſang paſtorals called Βουκολισμοι, from Βουκολος, a *neatherd*. From this circumſtance ſome ſuppoſe that Bucolics originated.

CARYÄTÆ, a people of Arcadia.

CARYSTIUS ANTIGONUS, an hiſtorian, &c. B. C. 248.

CARYSTUS, a maritime town on the ſouth of Eubœa. *Stat.* 2, v. 93.

CARYUM, a place of Laconia, where Ariſtomenes preſerved ſome virgins, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 16.

CASCA, one of Cæſar's aſſaſſins, who gave him the firſt blow. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

CASCELLIUS AULUS, a lawyer of great merit in the Auguſtan age. *Horat. Art. Poet.* 371.

CASILĪNUM, a town of Campania.

CASĪNA & CASĪNUM, a town of Campania. *Sil.* 4, v. 227.

CASIUS, a mountain near the Euphrates.——Another beyond Peluſium, where Pompey's tomb was raiſed by Adrian. Jupiter, ſirnamed Caſius, had a temple there. *Lucan.* 8, v. 858.——Another in Syria, from whoſe top the ſun can be ſeen riſing, tho' it be ſtill the darkneſs of night at the bottom of the mountain. *Plin.* 5, c. 22.—*Mela.* 1 & 3.

CASMENÆ, a town built by the Syracuſans in Sicily. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.

CASMILLA, the mother of Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 543.

CASPĔRIA, wife of Rhœtus king of the Marrubii, committed adultery with her ſon-in-law. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.——A town of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

CASPĔRŬLA, a town of the Sabines, *Sil.* 8, v. 416.

CASPIÆ PORTÆ, certain paſſes of Aſia, which ſome place about Caucaſus and the Caſpian ſea, and others between Perſia and the Caſpian ſea, or near mount Taurus, or Armenia, or Cilicia. *Diod.* 1. *Plin.* 5, c. 27. l. 6, c. 13.

CASPIANA, a country of Armenia.

CASPII, a Scythian nation near the Caſpian ſea. Such as had lived beyond their 70th year, were ſtarved to death. Their dogs were remarkable for their fierceneſs. *Herodot.* 3, c. 92, &c. l. 7, c. 67, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 798.

CASPIUM MARE, or HYRCĀNUM, a large ſea in the form of a lake, which has no communication with other ſeas, and lies between the Caſpian and Hyrcanian mountains, to the north of Parthia. Its waters are ſweet. Ancient authors aſſure us, that it produced enormous ſerpents and fiſhes, different in color and kind from thoſe of all other waters. A number of rivers diſcharge themſelves into it. It is 800 miles long, and 650 broad. The eaſtern parts are more particularly called the Hyrcanian ſea, and the weſtern the Caſpian. It is now called the ſea of Sala or Baku. *Herodot.* 1, c. 202, &c.—*Curt.* 3, c. 2. l. 6, c. 4. l. 7, c. 3.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 5 & 6.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 50.

CASSANDĀNE, the mother of Cambyſes by Cyrus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 2.

CASSANDER, ſon of Antipater, made himſelf maſter of Macedonia after his father's death, where he reigned for 18 years. He married Theſſalonica, the ſiſter of Alexander, to ſtrengthen himſelf on his throne. Olympias, the mother of Alexander, wiſhed to keep the kingdom of Macedonia for Alexander's young children; and therefore ſhe deſtroyed the relations of Caſſander, who beſieged her in the town of Pydna, and put her to death. Roxane, with her ſon Alexander, and Barſena the mother of Hercules, both wives of Alexander, ſhared the fate of Olympias with their children. Antigonus, who had been for ſome time upon friendly terms with Caſſander, declared war againſt him; and Caſſander, to make himſelf equal with his adverſary, made a league with Lyſimachus and Seleucus, and obtained a memorable victory at Ipſus, B. C. 301. He died three years after this victory, of a dropſy. His ſon Antipater killed his mother; and for this unnatural murder, he was put to death by his brother Alexander, who, to ſtrengthen himſelf, invited Demetrius, the ſon of Antigonus, from

from Aſia. Demetrius took advantage of the invitation, and put to death Alexander, and aſcended the throne of Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 25.—*Diod.* 19.—*Juſtin.* 12, 13, &c.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was paſſionately loved by Apollo, who promiſed to grant her whatever ſhe might require, if ſhe would gratify his paſſion. She aſked the power of knowing futurity; and as ſoon as ſhe had received it, ſhe refuſed to perform her promiſe, and ſlighted Apollo. The god, in his diſappointment, wetted her lips with his tongue, and by this action effected that no credit or reliance ſhould ever be put upon her predictions, however true or faithful they might be. Some maintain that ſhe received the gift of prophecy with her brother Helenus, by being placed when young one night in the temple of Apollo, where ſerpents were found wreathed round their bodies, and licking their ears, which circumſtance gave them the knowledge of futurity. She was looked upon by the Trojans as inſane, and ſhe was even confined, and her predictions were diſregarded. She was courted by many princes during the Trojan war. When Troy was taken, ſhe fled for ſhelter to the temple of Minerva, where Ajax found her, and offered her violence, with the greateſt cruelty, at the foot of Minerva's ſtatue. In the diviſion of the ſpoils of Troy, Agamemnon, who was enamoured of her, took her as his wife, and returned with her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the ſudden calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was aſſaſſinated by his wife Clytemneſtra. Caſſandra ſhared his fate, and ſaw all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled. [*Vid. Agamemnon.*] *Æſchyl. in Agam.*—*Homer. Il.* 13, v. 363. *Od.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 117.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 246, &c.—*Q. Calab.* 13, v. 421.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 16. l. 3, c. 19.

CASSANDRIA, a town of Elis, formerly called Potidæa. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.

CASSIA LEX was enacted by Caſſius Longinus, A. U. C. 649. By it no man condemned or deprived of military power was permitted to enter the ſenate-houſe.——Another enacted by C. Caſſius, the pretor, to chuſe ſome of the plebeians to be admitted among the patricians.——Another A. U. C. 616, to make the ſuffrages of the Roman people free and independent. It ordained that they ſhould be received upon tablets. *Cic. in Læl.*——Another, A. U. C. 267, to make a diviſion of the territories taken from the Hernici, half to the Roman people, and half to the Latins.——Another, enacted A. U. C. 596, to grant a conſular power to P. Anicius and Octavius on the day they triumphed over Macedonia. *Liv.*

CASSIÖPE & CASSIÖPEA, married Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by whom ſhe had Andromeda. She boaſted herſelf to be fairer than the Nereides; upon which Neptune, at the requeſt of theſe deſpiſed nymphs, puniſhed the inſolence of Caſſiope, and ſent a huge ſea monſter to ravage Æthiopia. The wrath of Neptune could be appeaſed only by expoſing Andromeda, whom Caſſiope tenderly loved, to the fury of a ſea monſter; and juſt as ſhe was going to be devoured, Perſeus delivered her. [*Vid. Andromeda.*] Caſſiope was made a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 13 ſtars called Caſſiope. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 738.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Propert.* 1, el. 17, v. 3—*Manilius.* 1.——A city of Epirus near Theſprotia.——Another in the iſland of Corcyra. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

CASSITĔRĬDES, iſlands in the weſtern ocean, where tin was found, ſuppoſed to be the Scilly iſlands of the moderns. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.

CASSIVELAUNUS, a Briton inveſted with ſovereign authority when J. Cæſar made a deſcent upon Britain. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 19, &c.

C. CASSIUS, a celebrated Roman, who made himſelf known by being firſt quæſtor to Craſſus in his expedition againſt Parthia, from which he extricated himſelf with uncommon addreſs. He followed the intereſt of Pompey; and when Cæſar had obtained the victory in the plains of Pharſalia, Caſſius was one of thoſe who owed their life to the mercy of the conqueror. He married Junia the ſiſter of Brutus, and with him he reſolved to murder the man to whom he was indebted for his life, on account of his oppreſſive ambition; and before he ſtabbed Cæſar, he addreſſed himſelf to the ſtatue of Pompey, who had fallen by the avarice of him he was going to aſſaſſinate. When the provinces were divided among Cæſar's murderers, Caſſius received Africa; and when his party had loſt ground at Rome, by the ſuperior influence of Auguſtus and M. Antony, he retired to Philippi, with his friend Brutus and their adherents. In the battle that was fought, the wing which Caſſius commanded was defeated, and his camp was plundered. In this unſucceſsful moment he ſuddenly gave up all hopes of recovering from his loſs, and concluded that Brutus was conquered and ruined as well as himſelf. Fearful to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freed-men to run him through, and he periſhed by that very ſword which had given a wound to Cæſar. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deſerved to be called the laſt of the Romans. If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of

his letters are ſtill extant among Cicero's epiſtles. He was a ſtrict follower of the doctrine of Epicurus. He was often too raſh and too violent, and many of the wrong ſteps which Brutus took are to be aſcribed to the prevailing advice of Caſſius. He is allowed by Paterculus to have been a better commander than Brutus, though a leſs ſincere friend. The day after Cæſar's murder he dined at the houſe of Antony, who aſked him whether he had then a dagger concealed in his boſom; yes, replied he, if you aſpire to tyranny. *Suet. in Cæſ. & Aug.*—*Plut. in Brut. & Cæſ.*—*Patercul.* 2, c. 46.—*Dio.* 40.——A Roman citizen, who condemned his ſon to death, on pretence of his raiſing commotions in the ſtate. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 8.——A tribune of the people, who made many laws tending to diminiſh the influence of the Roman nobility. He was competitor with Cicero for the conſulſhip.——One of Pompey's officers, who, during the civil wars, revolted to Cæſar with 10 ſhips.——A poet of Parma, of great genius. He was killed by Varus, by order of Auguſtus, whom he had offended by his ſatyrical writings. His fragments of Orpheus were found and edited ſome time after by the poet Statius. *Horat.* 1, ſat. 10, v. 62.——Spurius, a Roman, put to death on ſuſpicion of his aſpiring to tyranny, after he had been three times conſul, B. C. 485. *Diod.* 11.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.——Brutus, a Roman who betrayed his country to the Latins, and fled to the temple of Pallas, where his father confined him, and he was ſtarved to death.——Longinus, an officer of Cæſar in Spain, much diſliked. *Cæſ. Alex.* c. 48.——A conſul to whom Tiberius married Druſilla, daughter of Germanicus. *Suet. in Cal.* c. 57——A lawyer whom Nero put to death becauſe he bore the name of J. Cæſar's murderer. *Suet. in Ner.* 37.——L. Hemina, the moſt ancient writer of annals at Rome. He lived A. U. C. 608.——Longinus, a critic. *Vid.* Longinus.——Lucius, a conſul with C. Marius, ſlain with his army by the Gauls Senones. *Appian. in Celt.*——M. Scævs, a ſoldier of uncommon valor in Cæſar's army. *Val Max* 3, c. 2.——An officer under Aurelius, made emperor by his ſoldiers, and murdered three months after.——Felix, a phyſician in the age of Tiberius, who wrote on animals.——Severus, an orator who wrote a ſevere treatiſe on illuſtrious men and women. He died in exile, in his 25th year. *Vid.* Severus.

CASSŌTIS, a nymph and fountain of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.

CASTABALA, a city of Cilicia, whoſe inhabitants made war with their dogs. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.

CASTABUS, a town of Cherſoneſus.

CASTĂLIA, a town near Phocis.——A daughter of the Achelous.

CASTĂLIUS FONS, or CASTALIA, a fountain of Parnaſſus ſacred to the muſes. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent; they had the power of inſpiring thoſe that drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The muſes have received the ſirname of Caſtalides from this fountain. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 293.—*Martial.* 12, ep. 3.

CASTANEA, a town near the Peneus.

CASTIANIRA, a miſtreſs of Priam.

CASTOR & POLLUX, were twin brothers, ſons of Jupiter, by Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. The manner of their birth is uncommon. Jupiter, who was enamoured of Leda, changed himſelf into a beautiful ſwan, and deſired Venus to metamorphoſe herſelf into an eagle. After this tranſformation the goddeſs purſued the god with apparent ferocity, and Jupiter fled for refuge into the arms of Leda, who was bathing in the Eurotas. Jupiter took advantage of his ſituation, and nine months after, Leda, who was already pregnant, brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena; and from the other, Caſtor and Clytemneſtra. The two former were the offſpring of Jupiter, and the latter were believed to be the children of Tyndarus. Some ſuppoſe that Leda brought forth only one egg, from which Caſtor and Pollux ſprung. Mercury, immediately after their birth, carried them to Pallena, where they were educated; and as ſoon as they had arrived to years of maturity, they embarked with Jaſon to go in queſt of the golden fleece. In this expedition both behaved with ſuperior courage: Pollux conquered and ſlew Amycus, in the combat of the Ceſtus, and was ever after reckoned the god and patron of boxing and wreſtling. Caſtor diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the management of horſes. The brothers cleared the Helleſpont, and the neighbouring ſeas, from pirates, after their return from Colchis, from which circumſtance they have been always deemed the friends of navigation. During the Argonautic expedition, in a violent ſtorm, two flames of fire were ſeen to play around the heads of the ſons of Leda, and immediately the tempeſt ceaſed, and the ſea was calmed. From this occurrence their power to protect ſailors has been more firmly credited, and the two mentioned fires, which are very common in ſtorms, have ſince been known by the name of Caſtor and Pollux; and when they both appeared, it was a ſign of fair weather; but if only one was ſeen, it prognoſticated ſtorms, and the aid of Caſtor and Pollux was conſequently ſolicited. They made war againſt the Athenians to recover their ſiſter Helen, whom Theſeus had carried away; and from their clemency to the conquered,

quered, they acquired the ſirname of Anaces, or benefactors. They were initiated in the ſacred myſteries of the Cabiri, and in thoſe of Ceres of Eleuſis. They were invited to a feaſt when Lynceus and Idas were going to celebrate their marriage with Phœbe and Talaira, the daughters of Leucippus, who was brother to Tyndarus. Their behavior after this invitation was cruel. They became enamoured of the two women whoſe nuptials they were to celebrate, and reſolved to carry them away and marry them. This violent ſtep provoked Lynceus and Idas: a battle enſued, and Caſtor killed Lynceus, and was killed by Idas. Pollux revenged the death of his brother, by killing Idas; and as he was immortal, and tenderly attached to his brother, he entreated Jupiter to reſtore him to life, or to deprive him himſelf of immortality. Jupiter permitted Caſtor to ſhare the immortality of his brother; and conſequently, as long as the one was upon earth, ſo long was the other detained in the infernal regions, and they alternately lived and died every day; or, according to others, every ſix months. This act of fraternal love Jupiter rewarded by making the two brothers conſtellations in heaven, under the name of Gemini, which never appear together, but when one riſes the other ſets, and ſo on alternately. Caſtor made Talaira mother of Anogon, and Phœbe had Mneſileus by Pollux. They received divine honors after death, and were generally called Dioſcuri, ſons of Jupiter. White lambs were more particularly offered on their altars, and the ancients were fond of ſwearing by the divinity of the Dioſcuri, by the expreſſions of Ædepol and Ædaſtor. Among the Romans there prevailed many public reports, at different times, that Caſtor and Pollux had made their appearance to the Roman armies; and, mounted on white ſteeds, had marched at the head of their troops, and furiouſly attacked the enemy. Their ſirnames were many, and they were generally repreſented mounted on two white horſes, armed with ſpears, and riding ſide by ſide, with their head covered with a bonnet, on whoſe top glittered a ſtar. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 109. *Faſt.* 5, v. 701. *Am.* 3, el. 2, v. 54.—*Hygin.* fab. 77 & 78.—*Homer. Hymn. in. Jov. puer.*—*Eurip. in Helen.*—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 121.—*Manil. Arg.* 2.—*Liv.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 6.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 3.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 27.—*Flor.* 2, c. 12.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 2.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8, 9. l. 2, c. 4. l. 3, c. 11.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 24, l. 4, c. 3 & 27.——An ancient phyſician.——A ſwift runner.——A friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 124.——An orator of Rhodes, related to king Deiotarus. He wrote two books on Babylon, and one on the Nile.——A gladiator. *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 19.

Caſtra Alexandri, a place of Egypt about Peluſium. *Curt.* 4, c. 7.——Cornelia, a maritime town of Africa, between Carthage and Utica. *Mela.* 1, c. 7.——Cyri, a country of Cilicia, where Cyrus encamped when he marched againſt Crœſus. *Curt.* 3, c. 4.——Julia, a town of Spain.——Poſthumiana, a place of Spain. *Hiſt. Hiſp.* 8.

Caſtratius, a governor of Placentia during the civil wars of Marius. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 2.

Caſtrum Novum, a place on the coaſt of Etruria. *Liv.* 36, c. 3.——Truentinum, a town of Picenum. *Cic. de Attic.* 8, ep. 12.——Inui, a town on the ſhores of the Tyrrhene ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

Caſtŭlo, a town of Spain, where Annibal married one of the natives. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Liv.*

Cataduपa, the name of the large cataracts of the Nile, whoſe immenſe noiſe ſtuns the ear for a ſhort ſpace of time. *Cic. de Somn. Scip.* 5.

Catamentelis, a king of the Sequani, in alliance with Rome, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 3.

Catăna, a town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna, founded by a colony from Chalcis, 753 years before the Chriſtian era. Ceres had there a temple, in which none but women were permitted to appear. It was large and opulent. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 53.—*Diod.* 11 & 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 3.

Catadnia, a country above Cilicia, near Cappadocia. *C. Nep. in Dat.* 4.

Cataracta, a city of the Samnites.

Catenes, a Perſian, by whoſe means Beſſus was ſeized. *Curt.* 7, c. 43.

Cathæa, a country of India.

Cathări, certain gods of the Arcadians.——An Indian nation, where the wives accompany their huſbands to the burning pile, and are burnt with them. *Diod.* 17.

Catia, an immodeſt woman, mentioned *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 95.

Catiena, a courtezan in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 3, v. 133.

Catienus, an actor at Rome in Horace's age, 2, *Sat.* 3, v, 61.

L. Sergius Catilina, a celebrated Roman, deſcended of a noble family. When he had ſquandered away his fortune by his debaucheries and extravagance, and been refuſed the conſulſhip, he ſecretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conſpired with many of the moſt illuſtrious of the Romans, as diſſolute as himſelf, to extirpate the ſenate, plunder the treaſures,

and ſet Rome on fire. This conſpiracy was timely diſcovered by the conſul Cicero, whom he had reſolved to murder; and Catiline, after he had declared his intentions in the full ſenate, and attempted to vindicate himſelf, on ſeeing five of his accomplices arreſted, retired to Gaul, where his partizans were aſſembling an army; while Cicero, at Rome, puniſhed the condemned conſpirators. Petreius, the other conſul's lieutenant, attacked Catiline's ill diſciplined troops, and routed them. Catiline was killed in the engagement, bravely fighting, about the middle of December, B. C. 63. His character has been deſervedly branded with the foulest infamy; and to the violence he offered to a veſtal, he added the more atrocious murder of his own brother, for which he would have ſuffered death, had not friends and bribes prevailed over juſtice. It has been reported that Catiline and the other conſpirators drank human blood, to make their oaths more firm and inviolable. *Salluſt* has written an account of the conſpiracy. *Cic. in Catil.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 668.

CATILLI, a people near the river Anio. *Sil.* 4, v. 225.

CATILLUS or CATILUS, a ſon of Amphiaraus, who came to Italy with his brothers Coras and Tiburtus, where he built Tibur, and aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 672.—*Horat.* 1, od. 18, v. 2.

CATINA, a town of Sicily. [*Vid. Catana.*]

——Another of Arcadia.

M. CATIUS, an epicurean philoſopher of Inſubria, who wrote a treatiſe, in four books, on the nature of things, and the *ſummum bonum*, and an account of the doctrine and tenets of Epicurus. But as he was not a ſound or faithful follower of the Epicurean philoſophy, he has been ridiculed by *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 4.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

CATIZI, a people of the Pygmæans, ſuppoſed to have been driven from their country by cranes. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

CATO, a ſirname of the Porcian family, rendered illuſtrious by M. Porcius Cato, a celebrated Roman, afterwards called *Cenſorius*, from his having exerciſed the office of cenſor. He roſe to all the honors of the ſtate, and the firſt battle he ever ſaw was againſt Annibal, at the age of ſeventeen, where he behaved with uncommon valor. In his quæſtorſhip, under Africanus, againſt Carthage, and in his expedition in Spain, againſt the Celtiberians, and in Greece, he diſplayed equal proofs of his courage and prudence. He was remarkable for his love of temperance; he never drank but water, and was always ſatisfied with whatever meats were laid upon his table by his ſervants, whom he never reproved with an angry word. During his cenſorſhip, which he obtained, though he had made many declarations of his future ſeverity if ever in office, he behaved with the greateſt rigor and impartiality, ſhewed himſelf an enemy to all luxury and diſſipation, and even accuſed his colleague of embezzling the public money. He is famous for the great oppoſition which he made againſt the introduction of the finer arts of Greece into Italy, and his treatment of Carneades is well known. This prejudice aroſe from an apprehenſion that the learning and luxury of Athens would deſtroy the valor and ſimplicity of the Roman people; and he often obſerved to his ſon, that the Romans would be certainly ruined whenever they began to be infected with Greek. It appears, however, that he changed his opinion, and made himſelf remarkable for the knowledge of Greek, which he acquired in his old age. He himſelf educated his ſon, and inſtructed him in writing and grammar. He taught him dexterouſly to throw a javelin, and inured him to the labors of the field, and to bear cold and heat with the ſame indifference, and to ſwim acroſs the moſt rapid rivers with eaſe and boldneſs. He was univerſally deemed ſo ſtrict in his morals, that Virgil makes him one of the judges of hell. He repented only of three things during his life; to have gone by ſea when he could go by land, to have paſſed a day inactive, and to have told a ſecret to his wife. A ſtatue was raiſed to his memory, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as much for his knowledge of agriculture as his political life. In Cicero's age there were 150 orations of his, beſides letters, and a celebrated work called *Origines*, of which the firſt book gave an hiſtory of the Roman monarchy; the ſecond and third an account of the neighbouring cities of Italy; the fourth a detail of the firſt, and the fifth of the ſecond Punic war; and in the others the Roman hiſtory was brought down to the war of the Luſitanians, carried on by Ser. Galba. Some fragments of the *Origines* remain, ſuppoſed, by ſome, to be ſuppoſitious. Cato's treatiſe, *De re ruſticâ*, was edited by Auſon. Pompna, 8vo. Ant. Plant. 1590; but the beſt edition of Cato, &c. ſeems to be Geſner's, 2 vols. 4to. Lipſ. 1735. Cato died in an extreme old age, about 150 B. C.; and Cicero, to ſhew his reſpect for him, has introduced him in his treatiſe on old age, as the principal character. *Plutarch & C. Nepos* have written an account of his life. *Cic. Acad. & de Senect. &c.*——Marcus, the ſon of the cenſor, married the daughter of P. Æmylius. He loſt his ſword in a battle, and, though wounded and tired, he went to his friends, and, with their aſſiſtance, renewed

newed the battle, and recovered his ſword. *Plut. in Cat.*——A courageous Roman, grandfather to Cato the cenſor. He had five horſes killed under him in battles. *Plut. in Cat.*——Valerius, a grammarian in the time of Sylla, who inſtructed at Rome many noble pupils, and wrote ſome poems. *Ovid. 2, Triſt.* 1, v. 436.——Marcus, ſirnamed *Uticenſis*, from his death at Utica, was great grandſon to the cenſor of the ſame name. The early virtues that appeared in his childhood, ſeemed to promiſe a great man; and at the age of fourteen, he earneſtly aſked his preceptor for a ſword, to ſtab the tyrant Sylla. He was auſtere in his morals, and a ſtrict follower of the tenets of the Stoics: he was careleſs of his dreſs, often appeared barefooted in public, and never travelled but on foot. He was ſuch a lover of diſcipline, that in whatever office he was employed, he always reformed its abuſes, and reſtored the ancient regulations. When he was ſet over the troops, in the capacity of a commander, his removal was univerſally lamented, and deemed almoſt a public loſs by his affectionate ſoldiers. His fondneſs for candor was ſo great, that the veracity of Cato became proverbial. In his viſits to his friends, he wiſhed to give as little moleſtation as poſſible; and the importuning civilities of king Dejotarus ſo diſpleaſed him, when he was at his court, that he haſtened to retire from him. He was very jealous of the ſafety and liberty of the republic, and watched carefully over the conduct of Pompey, whoſe power and influence was great. He often expreſſed his diſlike to ſerve the office of a tribune; but when he ſaw a man of corrupted principles apply for it, he offered himſelf a candidate to oppoſe him, and obtained the tribuneſhip. In the conſpiracy of Catiline, he ſupported Cicero, and was the chief cauſe that the conſpirators were capitally puniſhed. When the provinces of Gaul were voted for five years to Cæſar, Cato obſerved to the ſenators, that they had introduced a tyrant into the capitol. He was ſent to Cyprus againſt Ptolemy, who had rebelled, by his enemies, who hoped that the difficulty of the expedition would injure his reputation. But his prudence extricated him from every danger. Ptolemy ſubmitted, and after a ſucceſsful campaign, Cato was received at Rome with the moſt diſtinguiſhing honors, which he, however, modeſtly declined. When the firſt triumvirate was formed between Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus, Cato oppoſed them with all his might, and with independent ſpirit foretold to the Roman people all the miſfortunes which ſoon after followed. After repeated applications he was made pretor, but he ſeemed rather to diſgrace the dignity of that office by the meanneſs of his dreſs. He applied for the conſulſhip, but could never obtain it. When Cæſar had paſſed the Rubicon, Cato adviſed the Roman ſenate to deliver the care of the republic into the hands of Pompey; and when his advice had been complied with, he followed him with his ſon to Dyrrachium, where, after a ſmall victory there, he was entruſted with the care of the ammunitions, and of 15 cohorts. After the battle of Pharſalia, Cato took the command of the Corcyrean fleet; and when he heard of Pompey's death, on the coaſt of Africa, he traverſed the deſarts of Libya, to join himſelf to Scipio. He refuſed to take the command of the army in Africa, a circumſtance of which he afterwards repented. When Scipio had been defeated, partly for not paying regard to Cato's advice, Cato fortified himſelf in Utica, but, however no with the intentions of ſupporting a ſiege. When Cæſar approached near the city, Cato diſdained to fly, and, rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands, he ſtabbed himſelf, after he read Plato's treatiſe on the immortality of the ſoul, B. C. 46, in the 59th year of his age. He had firſt married Attilia, a woman whoſe licentious conduct obliged him to divorce her. Afterwards he united himſelf to Martia, daughter of Philip. Hortenſius, his friend, wiſhed to raiſe children by Martia, and therefore obtained her from Cato. After the death of Hortenſius, Cato took her again. This conduct was ridiculed by the Romans, who obſerved that Martia had entered the houſe of Hortenſius very poor, but returned to the bed of Cato loaded with treaſures. It was obſerved that Cato always appeared in mourning, and never laid himſelf down at his meals ſince the defeat of Pompey, but always ſat down, contrary to the cuſtom of the Romans, as if depreſſed with the recollection that the ſupporters of republican liberty were decaying. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life. *Lucan.* 1, v. 128, &c.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Horat.* 3, od. 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 841. l. 8, v. 670.——A ſon of Cato of Utica, who was killed in a battle, after he had acquired much honor. *Plut. in Cat. Min.*

CATREUS, a king of Crete, killed by his ſon at Rhodes, unknowingly. *Diod.* 5.

CATTA, a woman who had the gift of prophecy. *Suet. in Vitel.* 14.

CATTI, a people of Gaul, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, v. 57.

CATULIANA, a ſirname of Minerva, from L. Catulus, who dedicated a ſtandard to her. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

CATULLUS, C. or Q. VALERIUS, a poet of Verona, whoſe compoſitions, ele-

fant and ſimple, are the offſpring of a luxuriant imagination. He was acquainted with the moſt diſtinguiſhed people of his age, and directed his ſatyr againſt Cæſar, whoſe only revenge was to invite the poet to a good ſupper. Catullus was the firſt Roman, who imitated with ſucceſs the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. Though the pages of the poet are occaſionally diſfigured with licentious expreſſions, the whole is written with great purity of ſtile. Catullus died in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 40. The beſt editions of his works, which conſiſt only of epigrams, are that of Vulpius, 4to. Patavii, 1737, and that of Barbou, 12mo. Paris 1754. *Martial.* 1, ep. 62.—*Ovid Triſt.* 2, v. 427.——A man ſirnamed *Urbicarius*, was a mimographer. *Juv.* 13, v. 111.

Q. Luctatius Catulus, went with 300 ſhips during the firſt Punic war againſt the Carthaginians, and deſtroyed 600 of their ſhips under Hamilcar, near the Ægates. This celebrated victory put an end to the war.——An orator, conſul with Marius 4. He was by his colleague's order, ſuffocated in a room filled with the ſmoke of burning coals. *Lucan.* 2, v. 174.—*Plut. in Mario.*——A Roman ſent by his countrymen to carry a preſent to the god of Delphi, from the ſpoils taken from Aſdrubal. *Liv.* 27.

Cavarillus, a commander of ſome troops of the Ædui in Cæſar's army. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

Cavarinus, a Gaul, made king of the Senones by Cæſar, and baniſhed by his ſubjects. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 54.

Caucăsus, a celebrated mountain between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas, which may be conſidered as the continuation of the ridge of mount Taurus. Its height is immenſe. It was inhabited anciently by various ſavage nations who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. It was covered with ſnow in ſome parts, and in others it was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations. The inhabitants formerly were ſuppoſed to gather gold on the ſhores of their rivulets in ſheep ſkins, but now they live without making uſe of money. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucaſus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures, according to ancient authors. The paſſes near this mountain, called *Caucaſiæ portæ*, bear now the name of Derbent. *Herodot.* 4, c. 203, *&c.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 2, v. 440.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 155.

Caucon, a ſon of Clinus, who firſt introduced the Orgies into Meſſenia from Eleuſis. *Paſſ.* 4, c. 1.

Caucones, a people of Paphlagonia, originally inhabitants of Arcadia, or of Scythia, according to ſome accounts. Some of them made a ſettlement near Dymæ in Elis. *Herodot.* 1, *&c.*—*Strab.* 8, *&c.*

Caudi & Caudium, a town of the Samnites, near which, in a place called *Caudinæ Furculæ*, the Roman army under T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Poſthumius was obliged to ſurrender to the Samnites, and paſs under the yoke with the greateſt diſgrace.—*Liv.* 9, c. 1, *&c.*—*Lucan.* 2, v. 138.

Cavii, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

Caulonia or Caulon, a town of Italy near the country of the Brutii, founded by a colony of Achæans, and deſtroyed in the wars between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 553.

Caunius, a man raiſed to affluence from poverty by Artaxerxes. *Plut. in Artax.*

Caunus, a ſon of Miletus and Cyane. He was paſſionately fond of, or according to others he was tenderly loved by, his ſiſter Byblis, and to avoid an inceſtuous commerce, he retired to Caria, where he built a city called by his own name. [*Vid. Biblis.*] *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 11.——A city of Caria, oppoſite Rhodes, where Protogenes was born. *Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 176.

Cauros, an iſland with a ſmall town formerly called Andros in the Ægean ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Caurus, a wind blowing from the weſt. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 356.

Caus, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

Cavci, a nation of Germany. *Lucan.* 1, v. 463.

Cavcus, a river of Myſia.

Cayster, a rapid river of Aſia, riſing in Lydia, and after a meandring courſe, falling into the Ægean ſea near Epheſus. According to the poets, the banks and neighbourhood of this river were generally frequented by ſwans. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 253.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 54.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 461.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 384.

Cea or Ceos, an iſland near Eubœa, called alſo Cos.

Ceädes, a Thracian, whoſe ſon Euphemus was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Ceballinus, a man who gave information of the ſnares laid againſt Alexander. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Cebarenses, a people of Gaul. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 36.

Cebes, a Theban philoſopher, one of the diſciples of Socrates, B. C. 405. He attended his learned preceptor in his laſt moments, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by three dialogues that he wrote; but more particularly by his tables, which contain a beautiful and affecting picture of human life, delineated with accuracy of judgment, and great ſplendor of ſentiment.

ſentiment. The beſt editions of Cebes, are thoſe of Gronovius, 8vo. 1689, and Glaſgow, 12mo. 1747.

CEBREN, the father of Aſterope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

CEBRĒNIA, a country of Troas, with a town of the ſame name, called after the river Cebrenus, which is in the neighbourhood. Œnone, the daughter of the Cebrenus, receives the patronymic of Cebrenis. *Ovid. Met.* 11. v. 769.—*Stat.* 1, *Sylv.* 5, v. 21.

CEBRIŌNES, one of the giants conquered by Venus.—An illegimate ſon of Priam, killed with a ſtone by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.*

CECIDAS, an ancient dithyrambic poet.

CECILIUS. *Vid.* Cæcilius.

CECINA, a river near Volaterra, in Etruria. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

A. CECINNA, a Roman knight in the intereſt of Pompey, who uſed to breed up young ſwallows, and ſend them to carry news to his friends as meſſengers. He was a particular friend of Cicero, with whom he correſponded. Some of his letters are ſtill extant in Cicero. *Plin.* 10, c. 24.—*Cic.* 15, ep. 66. *Orat.* 29.——A ſcribe of Octavius Cæſar. *Cic.* 16, *ad Attic.* ep. 8.——A conſular man ſuſpected of conſpiracy, and murdered by Titus, after an invitation to ſupper. *Suet. in Tit.* c. 6.

CECRŎPIA, the original name of Athens, in honor of Cecrops, its firſt founder. The ancients often uſe this word for Attica, and the Athenians are often called Cecropidæ. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 671.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 306.

CECRŎPIDÆ, an ancient name of the Athenians, more particularly applied to thoſe who were deſcended from Cecrops the founder of Athens. The honorable name of Cecropidæ was often conferred as a reward for ſome virtuous action in the field of battle. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.

CECROPS, a native of Sais in Egypt, who led a colony to Attica about 1556 years before the chriſtian era, and reigned over part of the country which was called from him Cecropia. He ſoftened and poliſhed the rude and uncultivated manners of the inhabitants, and drew them from the country to inhabit 12 ſmall villages which he had founded. He gave them laws and regulations, and introduced among them the worſhip of thoſe deities which were held in adoration in Egypt. He married the daughter of Actæus a Grecian prince, and was deemed the firſt founder of Athens. He taught his ſubjects to cultivate the olive, and inſtructed them to look upon Minerva as the watchful patroneſs of their city. It is ſaid that he was the firſt who raiſed an altar to Jupiter in Greece, and offered him ſacrifices. After a reign of 50 years, ſpent in regulating his newly formed kingdom, and in poliſhing the minds of his ſubjects, Cecrops died, leaving three daughters, Aglauros, Herſe, and Pandroſos. He was ſucceeded by Cranaus, a native of the country. Some time after, Theſeus, one of his ſucceſſors on the throne, formed the twelve villages which he had eſtabliſhed, into one city, to which the name of Athens was given. [*Vid. Athenæ.*] Some authors have deſcribed Cecrops as a monſter, half a man and half a ſerpent; and this fable is explained by the recollection that he was maſter of two languages, the Greek and Egyptian; or that he had the command over two countries, Egypt and Greece. Others explain it by an alluſion to the regulations which Cecrops made amongſt the inhabitants concerning marriage and the union of the two ſexes. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.—*Strab.* 9.—*Juſtin.* 2. c. 6.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 44.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 561.—*Hygin.* fab. 166.——The ſecond of that name, was the ſeventh king of Athens, and the ſon and ſucceſſor of Erichtheus. He married Metiaduſa the ſiſter of Dædalus, by whom he had Pandion. He reigned 40 years, and died 1307 B. C. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.

CECRYPHALÆ, a place of Greece, where the Athenians defeated the fleet of the Peloponneſians. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 105.

CEDREĀTIS, the name of Diana among the Orchomenians, becauſe her images were hung on lofty cedars.

CEDON, an Athenian general, killed in an engagement againſt the Spartans. *Diod.* 15.

CEDRUSII, a Indian nation. *Curt.* 9, c. 11.

CEGLŬSA, the mother of Aſopus by Neptune. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 12.

CEI, the inhabitants of the iſland Cea.

CELĂDON, a man killed by Perſeus, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 144.——A river of Greece flowing into the Alpheus. *Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 7, v. 133.

CELĂDUS, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.——An iſland of the Adriatic ſea. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

CELÆNÆ, a city of Phrygia, of which it was once the capital. Cyrus the younger had a palace there, with a park filled with wild beaſts, where he exerciſed himſelf in hunting. The Mæander aroſe in this park. Xerxes built a famous citadel there after his defeat in Greece. The inhabitants of Celænæ were carried by Antiochus Soter to people Apamea when newly founded. *Strab.* 12.—*Liv.* 38, c. 13.—*Xenoph. Anab.* 1.—Marſyas is ſaid to have contended in its neighbourhood againſt Apollo. *Herodot.* 7, c. 26.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 206.

CELÆNO, one of the daughters of Atlas, raviſhed by Neptune. *Ovid.* 4, *Faſt.* v. 173.——One of the harpies, daughter of Nep-

tune and Terra. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 245.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A daughter of Neptune and Ergea. *Hygin.*——A daughter of Hyamus, mother of Delphus by Apollo. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.

CELRÆ, a town of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 14.

CELEIA & CELA, a town of Noricum. *Plin.* 3, c. 24.

CELELATES, a people of Liguria. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.

CELENDRÆ, CELENDRIS, & CELENDERIS, a colony of the Samians in Cilicia, with a harbour of the ſame name at the mouth of the Selinus. *Lucan.* 8, v. 259.

CELENUS, a Cimmerian, who firſt taught how perſons guilty of murder might be expiated. *Flacc.* 3, v. 406.

CELENNA or CELÆNA, a town of Campania, where Juno was worſhipped. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 739.

CELER, a man who with Severus undertook to rebuild Nero's palace after the burning of Rome. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 42.——A man called Fabius, who killed Remus when he leaped over the walls of Rome, by order of Romulus. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 837.—*Plut. in Romul.*

CELER METIUS, a noble youth to whom Statius dedicated a poem.

CELĔRES, 300 of the nobleſt and ſtrongeſt youths at Rome, choſen by Romulus to be his body guards, to attend him wherever he went, and to protect his perſon. The chief or captain was called *Tribunus Celerum. Liv.* 1, c. 15.

CELETRUM, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 40.

CELEUS, a king of Eleuſis, father to Triptolemus by Metanira. He gave a kind reception to Ceres, who taught his ſon the cultivation of the earth. His ruſtic dreſs became a proverb. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 165.——*Apollod.* 1, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.——A king of Cephallenia.

CELMUS, a man who nurſed Jupiter, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He was changed into a magnet ſtone for ſaying that Jupiter was mortal. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 281.

CELONÆ, a place of Meſopotamia. *Diod.* 17.

CELSUS, an epicurean philoſopher in the ſecond century, to whom Lucian dedicated one of his compoſitions. He wrote a treatiſe againſt the Chriſtians.——Corn. a phyſician, in the age of Tiberius, who wrote eight books on medicine, beſides treatiſes on agriculture, rhetoric and military affairs. The beſt editions of Celſus *de medicinâ*, are the 8vo, L. Bat. 1746, and that of Vallart. 12mo. Paris apud Didot, 1772.——Albinovanus, a friend of Horace, warned againſt plagiariſm, 1 ep. 3, v. 15, and pleaſantly ridiculed in the 8th epiſtle, for his foibles. Some of his elegies have been preſerved.——Juventius, a lawyer who conſpired againſt Domitian.——Titus. a man proclaimed emperor, A. D. 265, againſt his will, and murdered ſeven days after.

CELTÆ. a name given to the nation that inhabited the country between the Ocean and the Palus Mæotis, according to ſome authors mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.* This name, though anciently applied to the inhabitants of Gaul, as well as of Germany and Spain, was more particularly given to a part of the Gauls, whoſe country, called Gallia Celtica, was ſituate between the rivers Sequana and Garumna, modernly called *la Seine* and *la Garonne.* The Celtæ ſeemed to receive their name from Celtus, a ſon of Hercules or of Polyphemus. The promontory which bore the name of *Celticum*, is now called Cape Finiſterre. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 1. *&c.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

CELTĪBERI, a people of Spain, deſcended from the Celtæ. They ſettled near the Iberus, and added the name of the river to that of their nation, and were afterwards called Celtiberi. They made ſtrong head againſt the Romans and Carthaginians when they invaded their country. Their country is called Celtiberia. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 10.

CELTĬCA, a well populated part of Gaul, inhabited by the Celtæ.

CELTĬCI, a people of Spain.

CELTILLUS, the father of Vercingetorix among the Arverni. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 4.

CELTORII, a people of Gaul, near the Senones. *Plut.*

CELTOSCŸTHÆ, a northern nation of Scythians. *Strab.* 10.

CEMMĔNUS, a lofty mountain of Gaul, *Strab.*

CEMPSI, a people of Spain at the bottom of the Pyrenean mountains. *Dionyſ. Perig.* v. 358.

CENÆUM, a promontory of Eubœa, where Jupiter Cæneus had an altar raiſed by Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 136.—*Thucyd.* 3, c. 93.

CENCHREÆ, a town of Peloponneſus on the iſthmus of Corinth.——A harbour of Corinth. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 9, v. 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.

CENCHREIS, the wife of Cinyras king of Cyprus, or, as others ſay, of Aſſyria. *Hygin.* fab. 58.

CENCHREUS, a ſon of Neptune and Salamis, or as ſome ſay of Pyrene. He killed a large ſerpent at Salamis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 2.—*Diod.* 4.

CENCHRIUS, a river of Ionia near Epheſus, where ſome ſuppoſe that Latona was waſhed after ſhe had brought forth.

Cenespolis, a town of Spain, the ſame as Carthago Nova. *Polyb.*

Cenetium, a town of Peloponneſus. *Strab.*

Cenеus. *Vid.* Cænis.

Cenimăgni, a people on the weſtern parts of Britain.

Cenina. *Vid.* Cænina.

Cenon, a town of Italy. *Liv.* 2, c. 63.

Censores, two magiſtrates of great authority at Rome, firſt created, B. C. 443. Their office was to number the people, eſtimate the poſſeſſions of every citizen, reform and watch over the manners of the people, and regulate the taxes. Their power was alſo extended over private families; they puniſhed irregularity, and inſpected the management and education of the Roman youth. They could inquire into the expences of every citizen, and even degrade a ſenator from all his privileges and honors, if guilty of any extravagance. This puniſhment was generally executed in paſſing over the offender's name in calling the liſt of the ſenators. The office of public cenſor was originally exerciſed by the kings. Servius Tullius, the ſixth king of Rome, firſt eſtabliſhed a *cenſus*, by which every man was obliged to come to be regiſtered, and give in writing the place of his reſidence, his name, his quality, the number of his children, of his tenants, eſtates, and domeſtics, &c. The ends of the cenſus were very ſalutary to the Roman republic. They knew their own ſtrength, their ability to ſupport a war, or to make a levy of troops, or raiſe a tribute. It was required that every knight ſhould be poſſeſſed of 400,000 ſeſterces, to enjoy the rights and privileges of his order; and a ſenator was entitled to ſit in the ſenate, if he was really worth 800,000 ſeſterces. This laborious taſk of numbering and reviewing the people, was, after the expulſion of the Tarquins, one of the duties and privileges of the conſuls. But when the republic was become more powerful, and when the number of its citizens was increaſed, the conſuls were found unable to make the cenſus, on account of the multiplicity of buſineſs. After it had been neglected for 16 years, two new magiſtrates called cenſors were elected. They remained in office for five years, and every fifth year they made a cenſus of all the citizens in the campus martius, and offered a ſolemn ſacrifice, and made a luſtration in the name of all the Roman people. This ſpace of time was called a *luſtrum*, and ten or twenty years were commonly expreſſed by two or four luſtra. After the office of the cenſors had remained for ſome time unaltered, the Romans, jealous of their power, abridged the time of their exiſtence, and a law was made, A. U. C. 440, by Mamercus Æmilius, to limit the time of the cenſorſhip to 18 months. After the ſecond Punic war, they were always choſen from ſuch perſons as had been conſuls; their office was more honorable, though leſs powerful, than that of the conſuls; the badges of their office were the ſame, but the cenſors were not allowed to have lictors to walk before them as the conſuls. When one of the cenſors died, no one was elected in his room till the five years were expired, and his colleague immediately reſigned. This circumſtance originated from the death of a cenſor before the ſack of Rome by Brennus, and was ever after deemed an unfortunate event to the republic. The emperors aboliſhed the cenſors, and took upon themſelves to execute their office.

Censorinus, Ap. Cl. was compelled, after many ſervices to the ſtate, to aſſume the imperial purple by the ſoldiers, by whom he was murdered ſome days after, A. D. 270.——Martius, a conſul, to whom, as a particular friend, *Horace* addreſſed his 4 *od.* 8.——A grammarian of the third century, whoſe book, *De die natali*, is extant, beſt edited in 8vo, by Haverkamp, L. Bat. 1767. It treats of the birth of man, of years, months, and days.

Census, the numbering of the people at Rome, performed by the cenſors; *a cenſeo*, to value. *Vid.* Cenſores.——A god worſhipped at Rome, the ſame as Conſus.

Centarētus, a Galatian, who when Antiochus was killed, mounted his horſe in the greateſt exultation. The horſe, as if conſcious of diſgrace, immediately leaped down a precipice, and killed himſelf and his rider. *Plin.* 8, c. 42.

Centauri, a people of Theſſaly, half men and half horſes. They were the offſpring of Centaurus, ſon of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus. According to ſome, the Centaurs were the fruit of Ixion's adventure with the cloud in the ſhape of Juno, or, as others aſſert, of the union of Centaurus with the mares of Magneſia. This fable of the exiſtence of the Centaurs, monſters ſupported upon the four legs of a horſe, ariſes from the ancient people of Theſſaly having tamed horſes, and having appeared to their neighbours mounted on horſeback, a ſight very uncommon at that time, and which, when at a diſtance, ſeems only one body, and conſequently one creature. Some derive the name *απο των κεντειν ταυρους*, *goading bulls*, becauſe they went on horſeback after their bulls which had ſtrayed, or becauſe they hunted wild bulls with horſes. Some of the ancients have maintained, that monſters like the Centaurs can have exiſted in the natural courſe of

of things. Plutarch *in Sympoſ.* mentions one ſeen by Periander tyrant of Corinth; and Pliny 7, c. 3, ſays, that he ſaw one embalmed in honey, which had been brought to Rome from Egypt in the reign of Claudius. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in hiſtory. Ovid has elegantly deſcribed it, and it has alſo employed the pen of Heſiod, Valerius Flaccus, &c. and Pauſanias *in Eliac.* ſays, it was repreſented in the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, and alſo at Athens by Phidias and Parrhaſius according to Pliny 36, c. 5. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the Centaurs, intoxicated with wine, behaved with rudeneſs, and even offered violence to the women that were preſent. Such an inſult irritated Hercules, Theſeus, and the reſt of the Lapithæ, who defended the women, wounded and defeated the Centaurs, and obliged them to leave their country, and retire to Arcadia. Here their inſolence was a ſecond time puniſhed by Hercules, who, when he was going to hunt the boar of Erymanthus, was kindly entertained by the Centaur Pholus, who gave him wine which belonged to the reſt of the Centaurs, but had been given them on condition of their treating Hercules with it, whenever he paſſed through their territory. They reſented the liberty which Hercules took with their wine, and attacked him with uncommon fury. The hero defended himſelf with his arrows, and defeated his adverſaries, who fled for ſafety to the Centaur Chiron. Chiron had been the preceptor of Hercules, and therefore they hoped that he would deſiſt in his preſence. Hercules, though awed at the ſight of Chiron, did not deſiſt, but, in the midſt of the engagement, he wounded his preceptor in the knee, who, in the exceſſive pain he ſuffered, exchanged immortality for death. The death of Chiron irritated Hercules the more, and the Centaurs that were preſent, were all extirpated by his hand, and indeed few eſcaped the common deſtruction. *Diod.* 4.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Hercul.*—*Homer Il. & Od.*—*Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 10, &c.—*Ælian V. H.* 11, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 286.—*Hygin.* fab. 33 & 62.—*Pindar Pyth.* 2.

CENTAURUS, a ſhip in the fleet of Æneas, which had the figure of a Centaur. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.

CENTOBRICA, a town of Celtiberia. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.

CENTŌRES, a people of Scythia. *Flacc.*

CENTORIPA, a town of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 94.

CENTRITES, a river between Armenia and Media.

CENTONES, a people of Gaul, ſeverely beaten by J. Cæſar when they attempted to obſtruct his paſſage. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 12.

CENTRONIUS, a man who ſquandered his immenſe riches on uſeleſs and whimſical buildings. *Juv.* 14, v. 86.

CENTUMVĪRI, the members of a court of juſtice at Rome. They were originally choſen, three from the 35 tribes of the people, and though 105 they were always called Centumvirs. They were afterwards encreaſed to the number of 180, and ſtill kept their original name. The pretor ſent to their tribunal cauſes of the greateſt importance, as their knowledge of the law was extenſive. They were generally ſummoned by the Decemviri, who ſeemed to be the chiefeſt among them; and they aſſembled in the Baſilica, or public court, and had their tribunal diſtinguiſhed by a ſpear with an iron head, whence a decree of their court was called *Haſtæ judicium*: their ſentences were very impartial, and without appeal. *Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 38.—*Quintil.* 4, 5, & 11.—*Plin.* 6, ep. 33.

CENTŪRIA, a diviſion of the people among the Romans, conſiſting of a hundred. The Roman people were originally divided into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Servius Tullius made a cenſus; and when he had the place of habitation, name, and profeſſion of every citizen, which amounted to 80,000 men, all able to bear arms; he divided them into ſix claſſes, and each claſs into ſeveral centuries or companies of a hundred men. The firſt claſs conſiſted of 80 centuries, 40 of which were compoſed of men from the age of 45 and upwards, appointed to guard the city. The 40 others were young men from 17 to 45 years of age, appointed to go to war, and fight the enemies of Rome. Their arms were all the ſame, that is, a buckler, a cuiraſs, a helmet, cuiſhes of braſs, with a ſword, a lance, and a javelin; and as they were of the moſt illuſtrious citizens, they were called, by way of eminence, *Claſſici*, and their inferiors *infra claſſem*. They were to be worth 1,100,000 *aſſes*, a ſum equivalent to 1800 pounds Engliſh money. The ſecond, third, and fourth claſſes, conſiſted each of 20 centuries, ten of which were compoſed of the more aged, and the others of the younger ſort of people. Their arms were a large ſhield, a ſpear, and a javelin; they were to be worth in the ſecond claſs, 75,000 *aſſes*, or about 121l. In the third 50,000, or about 80l.; and in the fourth, 25,000, or about 40l. The fifth claſs conſiſted of 30 centuries, three of which were carpenters by trade, and the others of different profeſſions, ſuch as were neceſſary in a camp. They were all armed with

with ſlings and ſtones. They were to be worth 11,000 *aſſes*, or about 18l. The ſixth claſs contained only one centuria, compriſing the whole body of the pooreſt citizens, who were called *Proletarii*, as their only ſervice to the ſtate was procreating children. They were alſo called *capite cenſi*, as the cenſors took notice of their perſon, not of their eſtate. In the public aſſemblies in the Campus Martius, at the election of public magiſtrates, or at the trial of capital crimes, the people gave their vote by centuries, whence the aſſembly was called *comitia centuriata*. In theſe public aſſemblies, which were never convened only by the conſuls at the permiſſion of the ſenate, or by the dictator, in the abſence of the conſuls, ſome of the people appeared under arms, for fear of an attack from ſome foreign enemy. When a law was propoſed in the public aſſemblies, its neceſſity was explained, and the advantages it would produce to the ſtate were enlarged upon in a harangue; after which, it was expoſed in the moſt conſpicuous parts of the city three market days, that the people might ſee and conſider. Expoſing it to public view, was called *proponere legem*, and explaining it *promulgare legem*. He who merely propoſed it, was called *lator legis*; and he who dwelt upon its importance and utility, and wiſhed it to be enforced, was called *auctor legis*. When the aſſembly was to be held, the auguries were conſulted by the conſul, who, after haranguing the people, and reminding them to have in view the good of the republic, diſmiſſed them to their reſpective centuries, that their votes might be gathered. They gave their votes *vivâ voce*, till the year of Rome A. U. C. 615, when they changed the cuſtom, and gave their approbation or diſapprobation by ballots thrown into an urn. If the firſt claſs was unanimous, the others were not conſulted, as the firſt was ſuperior to all the others in number; but if they were not unanimous, they proceeded to conſult the reſt, and the majority decided the queſtion. This advantage of the firſt claſs gave offence to the reſt; and it was afterwards ſettled, that one claſs of the ſix ſhould be drawn by lot, to give its votes firſt, without regard to rank or priority. After all the votes had been gathered, the conſul declared aloud, that the law which had been propoſed was duly and conſtitutionally approved. The ſame ceremonies were obſerved in the election of conſuls, pretors, &c. The word Centuria is alſo applied to a ſubdiviſion of one of the Roman legions; it conſiſted of an hundred men, and was the half of a manipulus, the ſixth part of a cohort, and the ſixtieth part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called *centurio*, and he was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand.

Centŭrĭpa, a town of Sicily. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 23.—*Ital.* 14, v. 205.

Ceos & Cea, an iſland. *Vid.* Cos.

Cephălas, a lofty promontory of Africa, near the Syrtis Major.

Cephaledion, a town of Sicily, near the river Himera.

Cephallen, a noble muſician. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 7.

Cephalēna & Cephallenia, an iſland in the Ionian ſea, below Corcyra, whoſe inhabitants went with Ulyſſes to the Trojan war. It abounds in oil and excellent wines. It was anciently divided into four different diſtricts. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 30. —*Pauſ.* 6, c. 15.

Cephălo, an officer of Eumenes. *Diod.* 19.

Cephaloedis & Cephalŭdium, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 253.

Cephălon, a Greek of Ionia, who wrote an hiſtory of Troy, beſides an epitome of univerſal hiſtory from the age of Ninus to Alexander, which he divided into nine books, inſcribed with the name of the nine muſes. He affected not to know the place of his birth, expecting it would be diſputed like Homer's. He lived in the reign of Adrian.

Cephălus, ſon of Deioneus, king of Theſſaly, by Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, married Procris, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. Aurora fell in love with him, and carried him away; but he refuſed to liſten toher addreſſes, and was impatient to return to Procris. The goddeſs ſent him back; and to try the fidelity of his wife, ſhe made him put on a different form, and he arrived at the houſe of Procris in the habit of a merchant. Procris was deaf to every offer; but ſhe ſuffered herſelf to be ſeduced by the gold of this ſtranger, who diſcovered himſelf the very moment that Procris had yielded up her virtue. This circumſtance ſo aſhamed Procris, that ſhe fled from her huſband, and devoted herſelf to hunting in the iſland of Eubœa, where ſhe was admitted among the attendants of Diana, who preſented her with a dog always ſure of his prey, and a dart which never miſſed its aim, and always returned to the hands of its miſtreſs of its own accord. Some ſay that the dog was a preſent from Minos, becauſe Procris had cured his wounds. After this, Procris returned in diſguiſe to Cephalus, who was willing to diſgrace himſelf by ſome unnatural conceſſions to obtain the dog and the dart of Procris. Procris diſcovered herſelf at the moment that Cephalus ſhewed himſelf faithleſs, and a reconciliation was eaſily made between them.

They loved one another with more tenderneſs than before, and Cephalus received from his wife the preſents of Diana. As he was particularly fond of hunting, he every morning early repaired to the woods, and after much toil and fatigue, laid himſelf down in the cool ſhade, and earneſtly called for *Aura*, or the refreſhing breeze. This ambiguous word was miſtaken for a miſtreſs; and ſome informer reported to the jealous Procris, that Cephalus daily paid a viſit to a miſtreſs, whoſe name was Aura. Procris too readily believed the information, and ſecretly followed her huſband into the woods. According to his daily cuſtom, Cephalus retired to the cool, and called after Aura. At the name of Aura, Procris eagerly lifted up her head to ſee her expected rival; her motion occaſioned a ruſtling among the leaves of the buſh that concealed her, Cephalus liſtened, and thinking it to be a wild beaſt, he let fly his unerring dart. Procris was ſtruck to the heart, and inſtantly expired in the arms of her huſband, confeſſing that ill-grounded jealouſy was the cauſe of her death. According to Apollodorus, there were two perſons of the name of Cephalus; one, ſon of Mercury and Herſe, carried away by Aurora, with whom he dwelt in Syria, and by whom he had a ſon called Tithonus. The other married Procris, and was the cauſe of the tragical events mentioned above. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 26.—*Hygin.* fab. 189.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.——A Corinthian lawyer, who aſſiſted Timoleon in regulating the republic of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Tim.*——A king of Epirus. *Liv.* 43, c. 18.——An orator, frequently mentioned by Demoſthenes.

CEPHEUS, a king of Æthiopia, father of Andromeda, by Caſſiope. He was one of the Argonauts, and was changed into a conſtellation after his death. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 669. l. 5, v. 12.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 35. l. 8, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 1, 4, & 7. l. 3, c. 9, mentions one, ſon of Aleus, and another, ſon of Belus. The former he makes king of Tegea, and father of Sterope; and ſays, that he, with his twelve ſons, aſſiſted Hercules in a war againſt Hippocoon, where they were killed. The latter he calls king of Æthiopia, and father of Andromeda.

CEPHENES, an ancient name of the Perſians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.——A name of the Æthiopians, from Cepheus, one of their kings. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 1.

CEPHISIA, a part of Attica, through which the Cephiſus flows. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

CEPHISIADES, a patronymic of Eteocles, ſon of Andreus and Evippe, from the ſuppoſition of his being the ſon of the Cephiſus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 34.

CEPHISIDORUS, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Æſchylus——An hiſtorian who wrote an account of the Phocian war.

CEPHISION, the commander of ſome troops ſent by the Thebans to aſſiſt Megalopolis, &c.

CEPHISODOTUS, a diſciple of Iſocrates, and a great reviler of Ariſtotle, who wrote a book of proverbs. *Athen.* 2.

CEPHISUS & CEPHISSUS, a celebrated river of Greece, that riſes at Lilæa in Phocis, and after paſſing at the north of Delphi and mount Parnaſſus, enters Bœotia, where it flows into the lake Copais. The Graces were particularly fond of this river, whence they are called the goddeſſes of the Cephiſus. There was a river of the ſame name in Attica, and another in Argolis. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 175.——A man changed into a ſea monſter, by Apollo, when lamenting the death of his grandſon. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 388.

CEPHREN, a king of Egypt, who built one of the pyramids. *Diod.* 1.

CEPIO, a man who by a quarrel with Druſus cauſed a civil war at Rome, &c.——Servilius, a Roman conſul, who put an end to the war in Spain. He took gold from a temple, and for that ſacrilege the reſt of his life was always unfortunate. He was conquered by the Cimbrians, his goods were publicly confiſcated, and he died at laſt in priſon.

CEPION, a muſician. *Plut. de Muſ.*

CERACA, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5.

CERACATES, a people of Germany. *Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* c. 70.

CERAMBUS, a man changed into a beetle, or, according to others, into a bird, on mount Parnaſſus, by the nymphs, before the deluge. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9.

CERAMICUS, a bay of Caria near Halicarnaſſus. *Plin* 5, c. 29.—*Mela.* 1, c. 16.—A public walk, and a place to bury thoſe that were killed in defence of their country, at Athens.

CERAMIUM, a place of Rome, where Cicero's houſe was built. *Cic. ad Attic.*

CERAMUS, a town at the weſt of Aſia Minor.

CERAS, a people of Cyprus metamorphoſed into bulls.

CERASUS, (*untis*) a maritime city of Cappadocia, from which cherries were firſt brought to Rome by Lucullus. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Plin.*——Another built by a Greek colony from Sinope. *Died.* 14.

CERATA, a place near Megara.

CERATUS, a river of Crete.

CERAUNIA, a town of Achaia.

CERAUNIA & CERAUNII, large mountains of Epirus, extending far into the ſea, and forming a promontory which divides the Ionian and Adriatic ſeas. They are the

the ſame as the Acroceraunia. *Vid.* Acroceraunium.

CERAUNII, mountains of Aſia, oppoſite the Caſpian ſea. *Met.* 1, c. 19.

CERAUNUS, a river of Cappadocia.—— A ſirname of Ptolemy the 2d, from his boldneſs. *C. Nep. Reg.* c. 3.

CERAUSIUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 41.

CERBERION, a town of Cimmerian Boſphorus. *Plin.* 6, c. 6.

CERBERUS, a dog of Pluto, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. He had 50 heads according to Heſiod, and three according to other mythologiſts. He was ſtationed at the entrance of hell, as a watchful keeper, to prevent the living from entering the infernal regions, and the dead from eſcaping from their confinement. It was uſual for thoſe heroes, who in their lifetime viſited Pluto's kingdom, to appeaſe the barking mouths of Cerberus with a cake. Orpheus lulled him to ſleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from hell when he went to redeem Alceſte. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 134. l. 6, v. 417.—*Homer. Od.* 11, v. 622.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 31. l. 3, c. 25.—*Heſiod. Theog.* 312.—*Tibull.* 1, el. 10, v. 35.

CERCĂPHUS, a ſon of Æolus.——A ſon of Sol, of great power at Rhodes. *Diod.* 5.

CERCASŌRUM, a town of Ægypt, where the Nile divides itſelf into the Peluſian and Canopic mouths. *Herodot.* 2, c. 15.

CERCEIS, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 355.

CERCĒNE, a country of Africa. *Diod.* 3.

CERCESTES, a ſon of Ægyptus and Phoeniſſa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CERCIDES, a native of Megalopolis, who wrote Iambics. *Athen.* 10. *Ælian. V. H.* 13.

CERCII, a people of Italy.

CERCINA & CERCINNA, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean. *Plin.* 5, c. 7.——A mountain of Thrace, towards Macedonia. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 98.

CERCĪNIUM, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 41.

CERCIUS & RHETIUS, charioteers of Caſtor and Pollux.

CERCŌPES, a people of Epheſus, made priſoners by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c 6.—— The inhabitants of the iſland Pithecuſa changed into monkeys, on account of their diſhoneſty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 91.

CERCOPS, a Mileſian, author of a fabulous hiſtory.—A Pythagorean philoſopher.

CERCYON & CERCYŌNES, a king of Eleuſis, ſon of Neptune, or, according to others, of Vulcan. He obliged all ſtrangers to wreſtle with him; and as he was a dexterous wreſtler, they were eaſily conquered and put to death. After many cruelties, he challenged Theſeus in wreſtling, and he was conquered and put to death by his antagoniſt. His daughter, Alope, was loved by Neptune, by whom ſhe had a child. Cercyon expoſed the child, called Hippothoon; but he was preſerved, and placed upon his grandfather's throne by Theſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 7, c. 439.—*Hygin*, fab. 187.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5 & 39.

CERCYRA & CORCYRA, an iſland in the Ionian ſea, which receives its name from Cercyra, daughter of the Aſopus. *Diod.* 4.

CERDYLIUM, a place near Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 6.

CERĒĂLIA, feſtivals in honor of Ceres; firſt inſtituted at Rome by Memmius the edile, and celebrated on the 19th of April. Perſons in mourning were not permitted to appear at the celebration; therefore they were not obſerved after the battle of Cannæ. They are the ſame as the Theſmophoria of the Greeks. *Vid.* Theſmophoria.

CERES, the goddeſs of corn and of harveſts, was daughter of Saturn and Veſta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom ſhe called Pherephata, *fruit bearing*, and afterwards Proſerpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as ſhe was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. The rape of Proſerpine was grevious to Ceres, who ſought her all over Sicily; and when night came, ſhe lighted two torches in the flames of mount Ætna, to continue her ſearch by night all over the world. She at laſt found her veil near the mountain Cyane; but no intelligence could be received of the place of her concealment, till at laſt the nymph Arethuſa informed her that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto. No ſooner had Ceres heard this, than ſhe flies to heaven with her chariot drawn by two dragons, and demands of Jupiter the reſtoration of her daughter. The endeavours of Jupiter to ſoften her by repreſenting Pluto as a powerful god, to become her ſon-in-law, proved fruitleſs, and the reſtoration was granted, provided Proſerpine had not eaten any thing in the kingdom of Pluto. Ceres upon this repairs to Pluto, but Proſerpine had eaten the grains of a pomegranate which ſhe had gathered as ſhe walked over the Elyſian fields, and Aſcalaphus, the only one who had ſeen her, diſcovered it to make his court to Pluto. The return of Proſerpine upon earth, was therefore impracticable; but Aſcalaphus, for his unſolicited information, was changed into an owl. [*Vid. Aſcalophus.*] The grief of Ceres for the loſs of her daughter was ſo great, that Jupiter granted Proſerpine to paſs ſix months with her mother, and the reſt of the year with Pluto. During the inquiries of Ceres for her daughter, the cultivation of the earth was neglected, and the ground became

became barren; therefore, to repair the loss which mankind had suffered by her absence, the goddess went to Attica, which was become the most desolate country in the world, and instructed Triptolemus of Eleusis in every thing which concerned agriculture. She taught him how to plough the ground, to sow and reap the corn, to make bread, and to take particular care of fruit trees. After these instructions, she gave him her chariot, and commanded him to travel all over the world, and communicate his knowledge of agriculture to the rude inhabitants, who hitherto lived upon acorns and the roots of the earth. [*Vid. Triptolemus.*] Her beneficence to mankind made Ceres respected. Sicily was supposed to be the favorite retreat of the goddess, and Diodorus says, that she and her daughter made their first appearance to mankind in Sicily, which Pluto received as a nuptial dowry from Jupiter when he married Proserpine. The Sicilians made a yearly sacrifice to Ceres, every man according to his abilities; and the fountain of Cyane, through which Pluto opened himself a passage with his trident, when carrying away Proserpine, was publicly honored with an offering of bulls, and the blood of the victims was shed in the waters of the fountain. Besides these, other ceremonies were observed in honor of the goddesses who had so peculiarly favored the island. The commemoration of the rape was celebrated about the beginning of the harvest, and the search of Ceres at the time that corn is sown in the earth. The latter festival continued six successive days; and during the celebration, the votaries of Ceres made use of some free and wanton expressions, as that language had made the goddess smile while melancholy for the loss of her daughter. Attica, which had been so eminently distinguished by the goddess, gratefully remembered her favors in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. [*Vid. Eleusinia.*] Ceres also performed the duties of a legislator, and the Sicilians found the advantages of her salutary laws; hence, her surname of Thesmophora. She is the same as the Isis of the Egyptians, and her worship, it is said, was first brought into Greece by Erechtheus. She met with different adventures when she travelled over the earth, and the impudence of Stellio was severely punished. To avoid the importunities of Neptune, she changed herself into a mare; but the god took the advantage of her metamorphosis, and from their union arose the horse Arion. [*Vid. Arion.*] The birth of this monster so offended Ceres, that she withdrew herself from the sight of mankind; and the earth would have perished for want of her assistance, had not Pan discovered her in Arcadia, and given information of it to Jupiter. The Parcæ were sent by the god to comfort her, and at their persuasion she returned to Sicily, where her statues represented her veiled in black, with the head of a horse, and holding a dove in one hand, and in the other a dolphin. In their sacrifices, the ancients offered Ceres a pregnant sow, as that animal often injures and destroys the productions of the earth. While the corn was yet in grass, they offered her a ram, after the victim had been led three times round the field. Ceres was represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. She appears as a countrywoman mounted on the back of an ox, and carrying a basket on her left arm, and holding a hoe; and sometimes she rides in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. She was supposed to be the same as Rhea, Tellus, Cybele, Bona Dea, Berecynthia, &c. The Romans paid her great adoration, and her festivals were yearly celebrated by the Roman matrons on the month of April, during eight days. These matrons abstained during several days from the use of wine, or any carnal enjoyments. They always bore lighted torches in commemoration of the goddess; and whoever came to these festivals without a previous initiation, were punished with death. *Ceres* is metaphorically called *bread* and *corn*, as the word *Bacchus* is sometimes used to signify *wine*. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5, l. 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 12 & 14.—*Paus.* 1, c. 31. l. 2, c. 34. l. 3, c. 23. l. 8, c. 25 &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 417. *Met.* fab. 7, 8, &c.—*Claudian. de Rapt. Pros.*—*Cic. in Verr.*—*Calimach. in Cer.*—*Liv.* 29 & 31.—*Stat. Theb.* 12.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 33.—*Hygin. P. A.* 2.

CERESSUS, a place of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 14.

CERĔTÆ, a people of Crete.

CERIALIS ANICIUS, a consul elect, who wished a temple to be raised to Nero, as to a god, after the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 74.

CERII, a people of Etruria.

CERILLUM, a place of Lucania.

CERINTHUS, a town of Euboea.——A beautiful youth, long the favorite of the Roman ladies, and especially of Sulpitia, &c. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 81.——One of the early heretics from christianity.

CERMANUS, a place where Romulus was exposed by one of the servants of Amulius. *Plut. in Romul.*

CERNES, a priest of Cybele.

CERON, a fountain of Histiæotis, whose waters make black all the sheep that drink them. *Plin.* 3, c. 2.

CERO-

Cerobasades, a ſon of Phraates king of Perſia, given as an hoſtage to Auguſtus.

Cerossus, a place of the Ionian ſea.

Cerpheres, a king of Egypt, who is ſuppoſed to have built the ſmalleſt pyramid.

Cerrhæi, a people of Greece, who profaned the temple of Delphi. *Plut. in Sol.*

Cersobleptes, a king of Thrace, conquered by Philip king of Macedonia. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 31.

Certima, a town of Celtiberia. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

Certonium, a town of Aſia Minor.

Cervarius, a Roman knight who conſpired with Piſo againſt Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 50.

Ceryces, a ſacerdotal family at Athens. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 53.

Cerycius, a mountain of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 20.

Cerymica, a town of Cyrus. *Diod.*

Cernea, a town of Achaia, and mountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 25.

Cerynites, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 25.

Cesellius Balsus, a turbulent Carthaginian, who dreamt of money, and perſuaded Nero that immenſe treaſures had been depoſited by Dido in a certain place which he deſcribed. Enquiry was made, and when no money was found, Ceſellius deſtroyed himſelf. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 1, &c.

Cesennia, an infamous proſtitute, born of an illuſtrious family at Rome. *Juv.* 6, v. 135.

Cestius, an epicurean of Smyrna, who taught rhetoric at Rhodes, in the age of Cicero.

Cestrina, part of Epirus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 23.

Cestrinus, ſon of Helenus and Andromache, after his father's death, ſettled in Epirus, above the river Thyamis, and called the country Ceſtrina. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

Cetes, a king of Egypt, the ſame as Proteus. *Diod.* 1.

Cethegus, a conſul in the ſecond Punic war. *Cic. in Brut.*—A tribune at Rome, of the moſt corrupted morals, who joined Catiline in his conſpiracy againſt the ſtate, and was commiſſioned to murder Cicero. He was apprehended, and, with Lentulus, put to death by the Roman ſenate. *Plut. in Cic. &c.*——A Trojan, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 513.——P. Corn. a powerful Roman, who embraced the party of Marius againſt Sylla. His miſtreſs had obtained ſuch an aſcendancy over him, that ſhe diſtributed his favors, and Lucullus was not aſhamed to court her ſmiles, when he wiſhed to be appointed general againſt Mithridates.——A ſenator, put to death for adultery, under Valentinian.

Cetii, a people of Cilicia.

Cetius, a river of Myſia.

Ceto, a daughter of Pontus and Terra, who married Phorcys, by whom ſhe had the three Gorgons, &c. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 237.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 646.

Cetus & Cæus, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who married Phœbe, by whom he had Latona and Aſteria. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 135.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 179.——The father of Trœzen. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Ceyx, a king of Trachinia, ſon of Lucifer, and huſband of Alcyone. He was drowned as he went to conſult the oracle of Claros. His wife was appriſed of his misfortune in a dream, and found his dead body waſhed on the ſea ſhore. They were both changed into birds called Alcyons. *Vid.* Alcyone. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 587.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 32. According to *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 7, the huſband of Alcyone and the king of Trachinia were two different perſons.

Chea, a town of Peloponneſus.

Chabinus, a mountain of Arabia Felix. *Diod.* 3.

Chabria, a village of Egypt.

Chabrias, an Athenian general and philoſopher, who chiefly ſignalized himſelf when he aſſiſted the Bœotians againſt Ageſilaus. In this celebrated campaign, he ordered his ſoldiers to put one knee on the ground, and firmly to reſt their ſpears upon the other, and cover themſelves with their ſhields, by which means he daunted the enemy, and had a ſtatue raiſed to his honor in that ſame poſture. He aſſiſted alſo Nectanebus, king of Egypt, and conquered the whole iſland of Cyprus; but he at laſt fell a ſacrifice to his exceſſive courage, and deſpiſed to fly from his ſhip, when he had it in his power to ſave his life like his companions, B. C. 376. *C. Nep. in vitâ—Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Phoc.*

Chabryis, a king of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

Chæanitæ, a people at the foot of Caucaſus.

Chæreas, an Athenian, who wrote on agriculture.——An officer who murdered Caligula.——An Athenian, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 74, &c.

Chæredemus, a brother of Epicurus, &c. *Diog.*

Chærémon, a comic poet, and diſciple of Socrates.——A ſtoic, who wrote on the Egyptian prieſts.

Chærephon, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Philip of Macedonia.

Chærestrata, the mother of Epicurus, deſcended of a noble family.

Chærinthus, a beautiful youth, &c. *Horat.* 1. *Serm.* 2, v. 81.

Chærippus, an extortioner, &c. *Juv.* 8, v. 96.

Chæro, the founder of Chæronea. *Plut. in Syll.*

Chæronia, Chæronea, & Cherronea, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephiſus, celebrated for a defeat of the Athenians, by the Bœotians, B. C. 447, and for the victory which Philip of Macedonia obtained there with 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and Athenians, conſiſting of 30,000 men, the 2d of Auguſt, B. C. 338. Plutarch was born there. The town was anciently called Arne. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.—*Plut. in Pelop. &c.*

Chalæon, a city of Locris.——A port of Bœotia.

Chares, a herald of Buſiris, put to death by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Chalcæa, a town of Caria——of Phœnicia.

Chalcea, an iſland with a town near Rhodes. *Plin.* 5, c. 3.——A feſtival at Athens. *Vid.* Panathenæa.

Chalcedon & Chalcedonia, an ancient city of Bithynia, oppoſite Byzantium, built by a colony from Megara. Its ſituation was ſo improperly choſen, that it was called the city of blind men, intimating the inconſiderate plan of the founders. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.

Chalcidenses, the inhabitants of the iſthmus between Teos and Erythræ.—A people near the Phaſis.

Chalcideus, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet, killed by the Athenians, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 8.

Chalcidica, a country of Thrace—of Syria.

Chalcidicus, (of *Chalcis*), an epithet applied to Cumæ in Italy, as built by a colony from Chalcis. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 17.

Chalciœcus, a ſirname of Minerva, becauſe ſhe had a temple at Chalcis in Eubœa. She was alſo called Chalciotis and Chalcidica.

Chalciope, a daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, who married Phryxus ſon of Athamas, who had fled to her father's court for protection. She had ſome children by Phryxus, and ſhe preſerved their life from the avarice and cruelty of her father, who had murdered her huſband to obtain the golden fleece. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 232.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, &c.——The mother of Theſſalus by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——The daughter of Rhexenor who married Ægeus. *Id.* 3, c. 1.

Chalcitis, a country of Ionia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 5.

Chalcis, the chief city of Eubœa, in that part which is neareſt to Bœotia. It was founded by an Athenian colony. The iſland was ſaid to be joined to the continent in the neighbourhood of Chalcis. There were three other towns of the ſame name, in Thrace, Acarnania and Sicily, all belonging to the Corinthians. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.—*Pauſ.* 5. c. 23.

Chalcodon, a ſon of Ægyptus, by Arabia. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A man of Cos, who wounded Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.——The father of Elephenor, one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 15.——A man who aſſiſted Hercules in his war againſt Augias. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 15.

Chalcon, a Meſſenian, who reminded Antilochus, ſon of Neſtor, to beware of the Æthiopians, by whom he was to periſh.

Chalcus, a man made governor of Cizycus by Alexander. *Polyæn.*

Chaldæa, a country of Aſia, between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its capital is Babylon, whoſe inhabitants were famous for their knowledge of aſtrology. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 1.—*Diod.* 2.—*Strab.* 2.

Chaldæi, the inhabitants of Chaldæa.

Chalestra, a town of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Chalonitis, a country of Media.

Chalybes & Calybes, a people of Aſia Minor, near Pontus, once very powerful, and poſſeſſed of a great extent of country, abounding in iron mines, where the inhabitants worked naked. The Calybes attacked the ten thouſand in their retreat, and beſh ved with much ſpirit and courage. They were partly conquered by Crœſus, king of Lydia. Some authors imagine that the Calybes are a nation of Spain. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 421.—*Strab.* 12, &c.—*Apollon.* 2, v. 375.—*Xenoph. Anab.* 4, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 28.

Chalybonitis, a country of Syria, ſo famous for its wines that the kings of Perſia drank no other.

Calybs, a river of Spain, where *Juſtin* 44, c. 3, places the people called Calybes.

Chamani & Chamavi, a people of Germany. *Tacit. in Germ.*

Chane, a river between Armenia and Albania, falling into the Caſpian ſea.

Chaon, a mountain of Peloponneſus.

Chaones, a people of Epirus.

Chaonia, a mountainous part of Epirus, which receives its name from Chaon, a ſon of Priam, inadvertently killed by his brother Helenus. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 335.—*Propert.* 1, el. 9.

Chaonitis, a country of Aſſyria.

Chaos, a rude and ſhapeleſs maſs of matter, and confuſed aſſemblage of inactive elements, which, as the poets ſuppoſe, pre-exiſted the formation of the world, and from which the univerſe was formed by the hand and power of a ſuperior being. This doctrine was

was firſt eſtabliſhed by Heſiod, from whom the ſucceeding poets have copied it. Chaos was deemed, by ſome, as one of the oldeſt of the gods, and invoked as one of the infernal deities. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 510.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 1.

CHARĂDRA, a town of Phocis. *Herodot.* 8, c. 33.

CHARĂDROS, a river of Phocis, falling into the Cephiſus. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 46.

CHARĂDRUS, a place of Argos, where military cauſes were tried. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 60.

CHARÆADAS, an Athenian general, ſent with 20 ſhips to Sicily during the Peloponneſian war. He died 426 B. C. &c. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 86.

CHARANDÆI, a people near Pontus.

CHARAX, a town of Armenia.——A philoſopher of Pergamus, who wrote an hiſtory of Greece in 46 books.

CHARAXES & CHARAXUS, a Mitylenean, brother to Sappho, who became paſſionately fond of the courtezan Rhodope, upon whom he ſquandered all his poſſeſſions, and reduced himſelf to poverty, and the neceſſity of piratical excurſions. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, v. 117.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 135, &c.

CHARAXUS, one of the centaurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 272.

CHARES, an Athenian general.——A ſtatuary who was 12 years employed in making the famous Coloſſus at Rhodes. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.——A man who wounded Cyrus when fighting againſt his brother Artaxerxes.——An hiſtorian of Mitylene, who wrote the life of Alexander.——An Athenian who fought with Darius againſt Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.——A river of Peloponneſus. *Plut. in Arat.*

CHARĬCLES, one of the 30 tyrants ſet over Athens by the Lacedæmonians. *Xenoph. Memor.* 1.—*Ariſt.* 5, *Polit.* c. 6.——A famous phyſician under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 50.

CHARĬCLO, the mother of Tireſias, greatly favored by Minerva. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A daughter of Apollo, who married the centaur Chiron. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 635.

CHARICLĪDES, an officer of Dionyſius the younger, whom Dion gained to dethrone the tyrant. *Diod.* 16.

CHARĪDĒMUS, a Roman expoſed to wild beaſts. *Martial*, 1, ep. 44.——An Athenian, baniſhed by Alexander, and killed by Darius, &c.

CHARĪLA, a feſtival obſerved once in nine years by the Delphians. It owes its origin to this circumſtance: In a great famine the people of Delphi aſſembled and applied to their king to relieve their wants. He accordingly diſtributed the little corn he had among the nobleſt; but as a poor little girl, called Charila, begged the king with more than common earneſtneſs, he beat her with his ſhoe, and the girl, unable to bear his treatment, hanged herſelf in her girdle. The famine increaſed; and the oracle told the king, that to relieve his people, he muſt atone for the murder of Charila. Upon this a feſtival was inſtituted, with expiatory rites. The king preſided over this inſtitution, and diſtributed pulſe and corn to ſuch as attended. Charila's image was brought before the king, who ſtruck it with his ſhoe; after which it was carried to a deſolate place, where they put a halter round its neck, and buried it where Charila was buried. *Plut. in Quæſt. Græc.*

CHARILĀUS & CHARILLUS, a ſon of Polydectes king of Sparta, educated and protected by his uncle Lycurgus. He made war againſt Argos, and attacked Tegea. He was taken priſoner, and releaſed on promiſing that he would ceaſe from war, an engagement he ſoon broke. He died in the 64th year of his age. *Pauſ.* 2, 38, l. 8, c. 48.——A Spartan, who changed the tyranny into ariſtocracy. *Ariſtot. Polit.* 5, c. 12.

CHARILLUS, one of the anceſtors of Leutychides. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.

CHARĪNI & CARĪNI a people of Germany. *Plin.* 4, c. 14.

CHARIS, a goddeſs among the Greeks, ſurrounded with pleaſures, graces, and delight. She was the miſtreſs of Vulcan. *Homer. Il.* 18.

CHARISIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 3.——A feſtival in honor of the Graces, with dances which continued all night. He who continued awake the longeſt, was rewarded with a cake.

CHARĪTES & GRATIÆ, the Graces, daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus, are three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphroſyne. They were the conſtant attendants of Venus, and they were repreſented as three young, beautiful, and modeſt virgins, all holding one another by the hand. They preſided over kindneſs and all good offices, and their worſhip was the ſame as that of the nine Muſes, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally repreſented naked, becauſe kindneſſes ought to be done with ſincerity and candor. The moderns explain the allegory of their holding their hands joined, by obſerving, that there ought to be a perpetual and never ceaſing intercourſe of kindneſs and benevolence among friends. Their youth denotes the conſtant remembrance that we ought ever to have of kindneſſes received; and their virgin purity and innocence teaches us, that acts of benevolence ought to be done without any expectations of reſtoration, and that we ought never to ſuffer others or ourſelves to be guilty of baſe or impure favors.

CHARITON, a writer of Aphrodiſium, at the latter end of the 4th century. He compoſed a Greek romance, called *The Loves of Chæreas and Callirhoe*, which has been much admired for its elegance, and the originality of the characters it deſcribes. There is a very learned edition of Chariton, by Reiſke, with D'Orville's notes, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1750.

CHARMĂDAS, a philoſopher of uncommon memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

CHARME & CARME, the mother of Britomartis by Jupiter.

CHARMIDES, a Lacedæmonian, ſent by his king to quell ſeditions in Crete. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——A boxer, *Id.* 6, c. 7.——A philoſopher of the third academy, B. C. 95.

CHARMINUS, an Athenian general, who defeated the Peloponneſians. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 42.

CHARMIONE, a ſervant maid of Cleopatra, who ſtabbed herſelf after the example of her miſtreſs. *Plut. in Cæſar.*

CHARMIS, a phyſician of Marſeilles, in Nero's age, who uſed cold baths for his patients, and preſcribed medicines contrary to thoſe of his contemporaries. *Plin.* 21, c. 1.

CHARMOSYNA, a feſtival in Egypt. *Plut. de Iſid.*

CHARMOTAS, a part of Arabia.

CHARMUS, a poet of Syracuſe.

CHARON, a Theban, who received into his houſe Pelopidas and his friends, when they delivered Thebes from tyranny, &c. *Plut. in Pelop.*——An hiſtorian of Lampſacus, who wrote two books on Perſia, beſides other treatiſes, B. C. 479.——An hiſtorian of Naucratis, who wrote an hiſtory of his country, and of Egypt.——A Carthaginian writer, &c.——A god of hell, ſon of Erebus and Nox, who conducted the ſouls of the dead in a boat over the river Styx and Acheron, to the infernal regions, for an obolus. Such as had not been honored with a funeral were not permitted to enter his boat, without previouſly wandering on the ſhore for one hundred years. If any living perſon preſented himſelf to croſs the Stygian lake, he could not be admitted before he ſhowed Charon a golden bough, which he received from the Sybil; and Charon was impriſoned for one year, becauſe he had ferried over, againſt his own will, Hercules, without this paſſport. Charon is repreſented as an old robuſt man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead is covered with wrinkles. As all the dead were obliged to pay a ſmall piece of money for their admiſſion, it was always uſual, among the ancients, to place under the tongue of the deceaſed, a piece of money for Charon. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians, whoſe dead were carried across a lake, where ſentence was paſſed over them, and according to their good or bad actions, they were honored with a ſplendid burial, or left unnoticed in the open air. *Vid. Acheruſia. Diod.* 1.—*Senec. in Herc. Fur. act.* 3, v. 765. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 298, &c.

CHARONDAS, a man of Catana, who gave laws to the people of Thurium, and made a law that no man ſhould be permitted to come armed into the aſſembly. He inadvertently broke this law, and when told of it, he fell upon his ſword, B. C. 446. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.

CHARONEA, a place of Aſia, &c.

CHARONIUM, a cave near Nyſa, where the ſick were ſuppoſed to be delivered from their diſorders by certain ſuperſtitious ſolemnities.

CHAROPS & CHARŎPES, a Trojan, killed by Ulyſſes. *Homer. Il.*——A powerful Epirot who aſſiſted Flaminius when making war againſt Philip the king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*——The firſt decennial archon at Athens. *Paterc.* 1, c. 8.

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coaſt of Sicily, oppoſite another whirlpool called Scylla, on the coaſt of Italy. It was very dangerous to ſailors, and it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulyſſes. The words *Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdin*, became a proverb, to ſhew that in our eagerneſs to avoid an evil, we fall into a greater. The name of *Charybdis* was properly beſtowed on miſtreſſes who repay affection and tenderneſs with ingratitude. It is ſuppoſed that Charybdis was an avaricious woman, who ſtole the oxen of Hercules, for which theft ſhe was ſtruck with thunder by Jupiter, and changed into a whirlpool. *Lycophr. in Caſſ.*—*Homer. Od.* 12.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11.—*Ibid.* 14.—*Ovid. in Ibin. de Ponto*, 4, el. 10. *Amor.* 2, el. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* v. 420.

CHAUBI & CHAUCI, a people of Germany.

CHAULA, a village of Egypt.

CHAURUS & CHORUS, a cold wind blowing from the north weſt.

CHELÆ, a Greek word, (χηλαι,) ſignifying *claws*, which is applied to the Scorpion, one of the ſigns of the zodiac, and lies, according to the ancients, contiguous to Virgo. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 33.

CHELES, a ſatrap of Seleucus, &c.

CHELĬDŎNIA, a feſtival at Rhodes, in which it was cuſtomary for boys to go begging from door to door, and ſinging certain ſongs, &c. *Athen.*

CHELĬDONIÆ, ſmall iſlands oppoſite the promontory of Taurus, very dangerous to ſailors. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 506.

CHELIDŌNIS, a daughter of king Leotychides, who married Cleonymus, and committed adultery with Acrotatus. *Plut. in Pyrr.*

CHELŌNE, a nymph changed into a tortoise by Mercury, for not being present at the nuptials of Jupiter and Juno, and condemned to perpetual silence for having ridiculed these deities.

CHELONIS, a daughter of Leonidas king of Sparta, who married Cleombrotus. She accompanied her father, whom her husband had expelled, and soon after went into banishment with her husband, who had in his turn been expelled by Leonidas. *Plut. in Agid. & Cleom.*

CHELONOPHĂGI, a people of Carmania, who feed upon turtle, and cover their habitations with the shells. *Plin.* 6, c. 24.

CHELYDOREA, a mountain of Arcadia.

CHEMMIS, an island in a deep lake of Egypt. *Herodot.* 2, c. 156.

CHENA, a town of Laconia.

CHENÆ, a village on mount Œta. *Paus.* 10, c. 24.

CHENION, a mountain in Asia Minor, from which the 10,000 Greeks first saw the sea. *Diod.* 14.

CHENIUS, a mountain near Colchis.

CHEOPS & CHEOSPES, a king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, who built famous pyramids, upon which 1060 talents were expended only in supplying the workmen with leeks, parsley, garlick, and other vegetables. *Herodot.* 2, c. 124.

CHEPHREN, a brother of Cheops, who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inveterately hated these two royal brothers, that they publicly reported, that the pyramids which they had built, had been erected by a shepherd. *Herodot.* 2, c. 127.

CHEREMOCRĂTES, an artist who built Diana's temple at Ephesus, &c.

CHERISŎPHUS, a commander of 800 Spartans, in the expedition which Cyrus undertook against his brother Artaxerxes. *Diod.* 14.

CHERONÆA. *Vid.* Chæronea.

CHERŎPHON, a tragic writer of Athens, in the age of Philip. *Philostr. in vitis.*

CHERRONĒSUS. *Vid.* Chersonesus.

CHERSIAS, an Orchomenian, reconciled to Periander by Chilo. Pausanias praises some of his poetry, 9, c. 38.

CHERSIDĂMAS, a Trojan, killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 259.

CHERSIPHO, an architect, &c.

CHERSONĒSUS, a Greek word, rendered by the Latins *Peninsula*. There were many of these among the ancients, of which these five are the most celebrated: one called Peloponnesus; one called Thracian, at the south of Thrace, and west of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians. From its Isthmus to its further shores, it measured 420 stadia. The third, called Taurica, now Crim Tartary, was situate near the Palus Mæotis. The fourth, called Cimbrica, now Jutland, is in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth, surnamed Aurea, lies in India, beyond the Ganges.

CHERUSCI, a people of Germany, who long maintained a war against Rome. *Tacit.*

CHIDNÆI, a people near Pontus.

CHILIARCHUS, a great officer of state at the court of Persia. *C. Nep. in Conon.*

CHILIUS & CHILEUS, an Arcadian who advised the Lacedæmonians, when Xerxes was in Greece, not to desert the common cause of their country. *Herodot.* 9, c. 9.

CHILO, a Spartan philosopher, who has been called one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia, B. C. 597. *Plin.* 7, c. 33.—*Laert.*——One of the Ephori at Sparta, B. C. 556.

CHILONIS, the wife of Theopompus king of Sparta. *Polyæn.* 8.

CHIMÆRA, a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon, which had three heads, that of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, and continually vomited flames. The foreparts of its body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon. It generally lived in Lycia, about the reign of Jobates, by whose orders Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus, overcame it. This fabulous tradition is explained by the recollection that there was a burning mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, on account of its desolate wilderness; the middle, which was fruitful, was covered with goats; and at the bottom the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says, that it is the captain of some pirates, who adorned their ship with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 322.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 3.—*Lucret.* 5, v. 903.—*Ovid. Met.* v. 646.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 288.—— One of the ships in the fleet of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 118.

CHIMARUS, a river of Argolis. *Paus.* 2, c. 36.

CHIMERIUM, a mountain of Phthiotis, in Thessaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 8.

CHIOMARA, a woman who cut off the head of a Roman tribune when she had been taken prisoner, &c. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

Chion, a Greek writer, whose epiſtles were edited *cum notis*, Cobergi, 8vo. Lipſ. 1765.

Chione, a daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. To enjoy her company, Mercury lulled her to ſleep with his Caduceus, and Apollo, in the night, under the form of an old woman, obtained the ſame favors as Mercury. From this embrace Chione became mother of Philammon and Autolycus, the former of whom, as being ſon of Apollo, became an excellent muſician; and the latter was equally notorious for his robberies, of which his father Mercury was the patron. Chione grew ſo proud of her commerce with the gods, that ſhe even preferred her beauty to that of Juno, for which impiety ſhe was killed by the goddeſs, and changed into a hawk. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 8.——A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, who had Eumolpus by Neptune. She threw her ſon into the ſea, but he was preſerved by his father. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 38.——A famous proſtitute. *Martial.* 3. *ep.* 34.

Chionides, an Athenian poet, ſuppoſed, by ſome to be the inventor of comedy.

Chionis, a victor at Olympia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 13

Chios, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, between Leſbos and Samos, on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, which receives its name, as ſome ſuppoſe, from Chione, or from χιων, *ſnow*, which was very frequent there. It was well inhabited, and could once equip a hundred ſhips; and its chief town, called Chios, had a beautiful harbor, which could contain 80 ſhips. The wine of this iſland, ſo much celebrated by the ancients, is ſtill in general eſteem. Chios was anciently called Æthalia, Macris, and Pityaſa. There was no adultery committed there for the ſpace of 700 years. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*—*Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 10, v. 24.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, v. 2.—*Strab.* 2.

Chiron, a centaur, half a man and half a horſe, ſon of Philyra and Saturn, who had changed himſelf into a horſe, to eſcape the enquiries of his wife Rhea. Chiron was famous for his knowledge of muſic, medicine and ſhooting. He taught mankind the uſe of plants and medicinal herbs; and he inſtructed, in all the polite arts, the greateſt heroes of his age; ſuch as Achilles, Æſculapius, Hercules, &c. He was wounded in the knee by a poiſoned arrow, by Hercules, in his purſuit of the centaurs. Hercules flew to his aſſiſtance; but as the wound was incurable, and the cauſe of the moſt excruciating pains, Chiron begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the conſtellations, under the name of Sagittarius. *Heſiod. in Scuto.*—*Homer. Il.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18. l. 5, c. 19. l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 676.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 13.—*Horat. epod.* 13.

Chloe, a ſirname of Ceres at Athens. Her yearly feſtivals, called Chloeia, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and a ram was always ſacrificed to her. The name of Chloe is ſuppoſed to bear the ſame ſignification as Flava, ſo often applied to the goddeſs of corn. The name, from its ſignification, (χλοη *herba virens*) has generally been applied to women poſſeſſed of beauty and of ſimplicity.

Chloreus, a prieſt of Cybele, who came with Æneas into Italy, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 768.—Another, &c.

Chloris, the goddeſs of flowers, who married Zephyrus. She is the ſame as Flora.——A daughter of Amphion, ſon of Jaſus and Perſephone, who married Neleus king of Pylos, by whom ſhe had one daughter and twelve ſons, who all, except Neſtor, were killed by Hercules. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 21. l. 9, c. 36.——A proſtitute, &c. *Horat.* 3, *Od.* 15.

Chlorus, a river of Cilicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——Conſtantine, one of the Cæſars in Diocleſian's age, who reigned two years after the emperor's abdication, and died July 25, A. D. 306.

Choarina, a country near India, reduced by Craterus, &c.

Choaspes, a ſon of Phaſis, &c. *Flacc.* 5, v. 585.——An Indian river. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——A river of Media, flowing into the Tigris. Its waters are ſo ſweet that the kings of Perſia drank no other, and in their expeditions they always had ſome with them, which had been previouſly boiled. *Herodot.* 1, c. 188.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 40.—*Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 141.

Chobus, a river of Colchis. *Arrian.*

Chœrades & Pharos, two iſlands oppoſite Alexandria in Egypt, *Thucyd.* 7, v. 33.——Others in the Euxine ſea.——An iſland in the Ionian ſea, or near the Helleſpont. *Theocrit. Id.* 13.

Chœrilus, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 obtained the prize.——An hiſtorian of Samos.——Two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus. He wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes, and on account of the excellence of the compoſition, he received a piece of gold for each verſe from the Athenians, and was publicly ranked with Homer as a poet. The other was one of Alexander's flatterers and friends. It is ſaid the prince promiſed him as many pieces of gold as there ſhould be good verſes in his poetry, and as many

many ſlaps on the forehead as there were bad; and in conſequence of this, ſcarce ſix of his verſes in each poem were entitled to gold, while the reſt were rewarded with the caſtigation. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 232.

CHŒREÆ, a place of Bœotia.

CHONNIDAS, a man made preceptor to Theſeus, by his grandfather Pittheus king of Trœzene. The Athenians inſtituted ſacrifices to him for the good precepts he had inculcated in his pupil. *Plut. in Theſ.*

CHONUPHIS, an Egyptian prophet. *Plut. de Socrat. gen.*

CHORASMI, a people of Aſia, near the Oxus. *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.

CHORINEUS, a man killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 571.——Another. *Id.* 12, v. 298.——A prieſt with Æneas. *Id.*

CHORŒBUS, a man of Elis, who obtained a prize the firſt olympiad. *Vid.* Coræbus.——A youth of Mygdonia, who was enamoured of Caſſandra. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.

CHOROMNÆI, a people ſubdued by Ninus. *Diod.* 1.

CHOSROES, a king of Perſia, in Juſtinian's reign.

CHREMES, a ſordid old man, mentioned in Terence's Andria. *Horat. in Art.* v. 94.

CHREMETES, a river of Libya.

CHRESIPHON, an architect of Diana's temple in Epheſus. *Plin.* 36, c. 14.

CHRESPHONTES, a ſon of Ariſtomachus. *Vid.* Ariſtodemus.

CHRESTUS, an approved writer of Athens, &c. *Colum.* 1 *de R. R.* c. 1.

CHROMIA, a daughter of Itonus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.

CHROMIOS, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris, who, with 10 brothers, was killed in a battle by Hercules.——A ſon of Priam, killed by Diomedes. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

CHROMIS, a captain in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A young ſhepherd. *Virg. Ecl.* 6.——A Phrygian, killed by Camilla. *Id. Æn.* 11, v. 675.——A ſon of Hercules. *Stat.* 6, v. 346.

CHROMIUS, a ſon of Pterilaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——An Argive, who, alone with Alcenor, ſurvived a battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Spartans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.

CHRONIUS, a man who built a temple of Diana Orchomenos. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.

CHRONOS, the Greek name of Saturn, or time.

CHRYASUS, a king of Argus, deſcended from Inachus.

CHRYSA & CHRYSE, a town of Cilicia, famous for a temple of Apollo Smintheus. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 37.—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.——A daughter of Halmus, mother of Phlegias by Mars. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.

CHRYSAME, a Theſſalian, prieſteſs of Diana Trivia. She ſed a bull with poiſon, which ſhe ſent to the enemies of her country, who eat the fleſh, and became delirious, and were an eaſy conqueſt. *Polyæn.*

CHRYSANTAS, a man who refrained from killing another, by hearing a dog bark. *Plut. Quæſt. Rom.*

CHRYSANTHIUS, a philoſopher in the age of Julian, known for the great number of volumes he wrote.

CHRYSANTIS, a nymph who told Ceres that her daughter had been carried away. *Pauſ.* 1.

CHRYSAOR, a ſon of Meduſa by Neptune. Some report, that he ſprung from the blood of Meduſa, armed with a *golden ſword*, whence his name χρυσος αορ. He married Callirhoe, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Geryon, Echidna, and the Chimæra. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 295.——A rich king of Iberia. *Diod.* 4.——A ſon of Glaucus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

CHRYSAORIUS, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his temple at Stratonice, where all the Carians aſſembled upon any public emergency. *Strab.* 4.

CHRYSAORIS, a town of Cilicia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

CHRYSAS, a river of Sicily, worſhipped as a deity.

CHRYSEIS, the daughter of Chryſes. *Vid.* Chryſes.

CHRYSERMUS, a Corinthian, who wrote an hiſtory of Peloponneſus, and of India, beſides a treatiſe on rivers. *Plut. in Parall.*

CHRYSES, the prieſt of Apollo, father of Aſtynome, called from him *Chryſeis*. When Lyrneſſus was taken, and the ſpoils divided among the conquerors, Chryſeis fell to the ſhare of Agamemnon. Chryſes, upon this, went to the Grecian camp to ſolicit his daughter's reſtoration; and when his prayers were fruitleſs, he implored the aid of Apollo, who viſited the Greeks with a plague, and obliged them to reſtore Chryſeis. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 11, &c.——A daughter of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

CHRYSIPPE, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CHRYSIPPUS, a natural ſon of Pelops, highly favored by his father, for which Hippodamia, his ſtep-mother, ordered her own ſons, Atreus and Thyeſtes, to kill him, on account of which they were baniſhed. Some ſay that Hippodamia's ſons refuſed to murder Chryſippus, and that ſhe did it herſelf. They farther ſay, that Chryſippus had been carried away by Laius, king of Thebes, to gratify his unnatural luſts, and that he was

in his arms when Hippodamia killed him. *Hygin.* fab. 85.—*Plato de Leg.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 20.——A ſtoic philoſopher of Tarſus, who wrote about 311 treatiſes. Among his curious opinions was his approbation of a parent's marriage with his child, and his wiſh that dead bodies ſhould be eaten rather than buried. He died through exceſs of wine, or, as others ſay, from laughing too much on ſeeing an ass eating figs on a ſilver plate, 207 B. C. in the 80th year of his age. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Diog.*—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 40. There were alſo others of the ſame name. *Laert.*

Chryſis, a miſtreſs of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demet.*——A prieſteſs of Juno at Mycene. The temple of the goddeſs was burnt by the negligence of Chryſis, who fled to Tegea, to the altar of Minerva. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.

Chrysaspides, ſoldiers in the armies of Perſia, whoſe arms were all covered with ſilver, to diſplay the opulence of the prince whom they ſerved. *Juſtin.* 12, c 7.

Chrysogonus, a freed-man of Sylla. *Cic. pro Roſ.*——A celebrated ſinger in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6, v. 74.

Chrysolaus, a tyrant of Methymna, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

Chrysodium, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5.

Chrysopŏlis, a promontory of Aſia, oppoſite Byzantium.

Chrysorrhoæ, a people in whoſe country are golden ſtreams.

Chrysorrhoas, a river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 31.

Chrysostom, a biſhop of Conſtantinople, who died A. D. 407, in his 53d year. He was a great diſciplinarian, and by ſeverely laſhing the vices of his age, he procured himſelf many enemies. He was baniſhed for oppoſing the raiſing a ſtatue to the empreſs, after having diſplayed his abilities as an elegant preacher, a ſound theologician, and a faithful interpreter of ſcripture. Chryſoſtom's works were nobly and correctly edited, without a Latin verſion, by Saville, 8 vols. fol. Etonæ, 1613. They have appeared, with a tranſlation, at Paris, edit. Benedict. Montfaucon, 13 vols. fol. 1718.

Chrysothemis, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra.——A Cretan, who firſt obtained the poetical prize at the Pythian games. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 7.

Crynus, a leader of the Boii, grandſon to Brennus, who took Rome. *Sil.* 4, v. 148.

Chthonia, a daughter of Erechtheus, who married Butes. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.——A ſirname of Ceres, from a temple built to her by Chthonia, at Hermione. She had a feſtival there called by the ſame name, and celebrated every ſummer. During the celebration, the prieſts of the goddeſs march in proceſſion, accompanied by the magiſtrates, and a crowd of women and boys in white apparel, with garlands of flowers on their heads. Behind is dragged an untamed heifer, juſt taken from the herd. When they come to the temple, the victim is let looſe, and four old women, armed with ſcythes, ſacrifice the heifer, and kill her by cutting her throat. A ſecond, a third, and a fourth victim, is in a like manner diſpatched by the old women; and it is obſervable, that they all fall on the ſame ſide. *Pauſ. Corinth.*

Chthonius, a centaur, killed by Neſtor in a battle at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 441.——One of the ſoldiers who ſprang from the dragon's teeth, ſown by Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 178.——A ſon of Ægyptus and Caliadne. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Chitrum, a name given to part of the town of Clazomenæ.

Cibaritis, a country of Aſia, near the Mæander.

Cibyra, a town of Phrygia——of Caria.

M. T. Cicĕro, born at Arpinum, was ſon of a Roman knight, and lineally deſcended from the ancient kings of the Sabines. His mother's name was Helvia. After diſplaying many promiſing abilities at ſchool, he was taught philoſophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scævola. He acquired and perfected a taſte for military knowledge under Sylla, in the Marſian war, and retired from Rome, which was divided into factions, to indulge his philoſophic propenſities. He was naturally of a weak and delicate conſtitution, and he viſited Greece on account of his health; but, perhaps, the true cauſe of his abſence from Rome might be attributed to his fear of Sylla. His friends, who were well acquainted with his ſuperior abilities, were anxious for his return; and when at laſt he obeyed their ſolicitations, he applied himſelf with uncommon diligence to oratory, and was ſoon diſtinguiſhed above all the ſpeakers of his age in the Roman forum. When he went to Sicily as quæſtor, he behaved with great juſtice and moderation; and the Sicilians remembered with gratitude the eloquence of Cicero, their common patron, who had delivered them from the tyranny and avarice of Verres. After he had paſſed through the offices of edile and prætor, he ſtood a candidate for the conſulſhip, A. U. C. 689; and the patricians and the plebeians were equally anxious to raiſe him to that dignity, againſt the efforts and bribery of Catiline. His new ſituation was critical, and required circumſpection. Catiline, with many diſſolute and deſperate Romans, had conſpired againſt their country, and combined to murder Cicero himſelf,

himſelf. In this dilemma, Cicero, in full ſenate, accuſed Catiline of treaſon againſt the ſtate; but as his evidence was not clear, his efforts were unavailing. He, however, ſtood upon his guard, and by the information of his friends, and the diſcovery of Fulvia, his life was ſaved from the dagger of Marcius and Cethegus, whom Catiline had ſent to aſſaſſinate him. After this, Cicero commanded Catiline, in the ſenate, to leave the city; and this deſperate conſpirator marched out in triumph to meet the 20,000 men who were aſſembled to ſupport his cauſe. The lieutenant of C. Antony, the other conſul, defeated them in Gaul; and Cicero, at Rome, puniſhed the reſt of the conſpirators with death. This capital puniſhment, though inveighed againſt by J. Cæſar as too ſevere, was ſupported by the opinion of Lutatius Catulus, and Cato, and confirmed by the whole ſenate. After this memorable deliverance, Cicero received the thanks of all the people, and was ſtiled *The father of his country, and a ſecond founder of Rome.* The vehemence with which he had attacked Clodius, proved injurious to him; and when his enemy was made tribune, Cicero was baniſhed from Rome, though 20,000 young men were ſupporters of his innocence. He was not, however, deſerted in his baniſhment. Wherever he went, he was received with uncommon favor; and when the faction had ſubſided at Rome, all the ſenate and people were unanimous for his return. After ſixteen months abſence, he entered Rome with univerſal ſatisfaction; and when he was ſent, with the power of proconſul, to Cilicia, his integrity and prudence made him ſucceſsful againſt the enemy, and, at his return, he was honored with a triumph which the factions prevented him to have. After much heſitation, during the civil commotions between Cæſar and Pompey, he joined himſelf to the latter, and followed him to Greece. When victory had declared in favor of Cæſar, at the battle of Pharſalia, Cicero went to Brundiſium, and was reconciled to the conqueror, who treated him with great humanity. From this time Cicero retired into the country, and ſeldom viſited Rome. When Cæſar had been ſtabbed in the ſenate, Cicero recommended a general amneſty, and was the moſt earneſt to decree the provinces to Brutus and Caſſius. But when he ſaw the intereſt of Cæſar's murderers decreaſed, and Antony come into power, he retired to Athens. He ſoon after returned, but lived in perpetual fear of aſſaſſination. Auguſtus courted the approbation of Cicero, and expreſſed his wiſh to be his colleague in the conſulſhip. But his wiſh was not ſincere; he ſoon rejected him; and when the two conſuls had been killed at Mutina, Auguſtus joined his intereſt to that of Antony, and the triumvirate was ſoon after formed. The great enmity which Cicero bore to Antony, was fatal to him; and Auguſtus, Antony, and Lepidus, the triumvirs, to deſtroy all cauſe of quarrel, and each to diſpatch his enemies, produced their liſt of proſcription. About two hundred were doomed to death, and Cicero was among them, upon the liſt of Antony. Auguſtus yielded a man to whom he partly owed his greatneſs, and Cicero was purſued by the emiſſaries of Antony, among whom was Popilius, whom he had defended upon an accuſation of parricide. He had fled in a litter towards the ſea of Caieta; and when the aſſaſſins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was ſevered from the body by Herennius. This memorable event happened in December, 43 B. C. after the enjoyment of life for 63 years, 11 months, and five days. The head and right hand were carried to Rome, and hung up in the Roman forum; and ſo inveterate was Antony's hatred againſt the unfortunate man, that even Fulvia, the triumvir's wife, wreaked her vengeance upon his head, and drew the tongue out of his mouth, and bored it through repeatedly with a gold bodkin, verifying, in this act of inhumanity, what Cicero had once obſerved, that *no animal is more revengeful than a woman.* Cicero has acquired more real fame by his literary compoſitions, than by his ſpirited exertions as a Roman ſenator. The learning and the abilities which he poſſeſſed, have been the admiration of every age and country, and his ſtyle has always been accounted as the true ſtandard of pure latinity. The words *naſcitur poeta* have been verified in his attempts to write poetry; and the ſatyr of Martial, *Carmina quod ſcribit muſis et Apolline nullo*, though ſevere, is true. He once formed a deſign to write the hiſtory of his country, but he was diſappointed. He tranſlated many of the Greek writers, poets as well as hiſtorians, for his own improvement. When he travelled into Aſia, he was attended by moſt of the learned men of his age; and his ſtay at Rhodes, in the ſchool of the famous Molo, conduced not a little to perfect his judgment. Like his countrymen, he was not deſtitute of ambition, and the arrogant expectations with which he returned from his quæſtorſhip in Sicily are well known. He was of a timid diſpoſition; and he who ſhone as the father of Roman eloquence, never aſcended the pulpit to harangue without feeling a ſecret emotion of dread. His conduct, during the civil wars, is far from that of a patriot; and when we view him, dubious and irreſolute, ſorry not to follow Pompey, and yet afraid to oppoſe Cæſar, the judgment would almoſt give him the name of coward.

In his private character, however, Cicero was of an amiable diſpoſition; and though he was too elated with proſperity, and debaſed by adverſity, the affability of the friend conciliated the good graces of all. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a ſon and daughter. He afterwards married a young woman, to whom he was guardian; and becauſe ſhe ſeemed elated at the death of his daughter Tullia, he repudiated her. The works of this celebrated man, of which, according to ſome, the tenth part is ſcarce extant, have been edited by the beſt ſcholars in every country. The moſt valuable editions of the works compleat, are that of Verburgius, 2 vols. fol. Amſt. 1724.—that of Olivet, 9 vols. 4to. Geneva, 1758.—the Oxford edition in 10 vols. 4to, 1782.—and that of Lallemand, 12mo. 14 vols. Paris apud Barbou, 1768. *Plutarch. in vitâ.—Quintil.—Dio. Caſſ.—Appian.—Florus.—C. Nep. in Attic.—Eutrop.—Cic. &c.*——Marcus, the ſon of Cicero, was taken by Auguſtus as his colleague in the conſulſhip. He revenged his father's death, by throwing public diſhonor on the memory of Antony. He diſgraced his father's virtues, and was ſo fond of drinking, that Pliny obſerves, he wiſhed to deprive Antony of the honor of being the greateſt drunkard in the Roman empire. *Plut. in Cic.*——Quintus, the brother of the orator, was Cæſar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconſul of Aſia, for three years. He was proſcribed with his ſon at the ſame time as his brother Tully. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian.*

Cicerōnis villa, a place near Puteoli in Campania. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Cichyris, a town of Epirus.

Cicŏnes, a people of Thrace near the Hebrus. Ulyſſes, at his return from Troy, conquered them, and plundered their chief city Iſmarus. They tore to pieces, Orpheus, for his obſcene indulgences. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 83. l. 15, v. 313.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 520, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Cicūta, an old avaricious uſurer. *Horat.* 2, *Ser.* 3, v. 69.

Cilicia, a country of Aſia Minor, on the ſea coaſt, at the north of Cyprus, the ſouth of mount Taurus, and the weſt of the Euphrates. The inhabitants enriched themſelves by piratical excurſions, till they were conquered by Pompey. The country was opulent, and was governed by kings, under ſome of the Roman emperors; but reduced into a province by Veſpaſian. Cicero preſided over it as proconſul. It receives its name from Cilix, the ſon of Agenor. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Sueton. in Veſp.* 8.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, 34.—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 11.—*Curt.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.—Part of the country between Æolia and Troas, is called Cilicia. *Strab.* 13, calls it Trojan, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Cilicia.

Cilissa, a town of Phrygia.

Cilix, a ſon of Phœnix, or according to Herodotus, of Agenor, who gave his name to Cilicia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 91.

Cilla, a town of Africa Propria. *Diod.* 20.——A town of Æolia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149.——Of Troas, which received its name according to Theopompus, from a certain Cillus, who was one of Hippodamia's ſuitors, and killed by Œnomaus. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 38.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.

Cilles, a general of Ptolemy, conquered by Demetrius. *Diod.* 19.

Cillus, a charioteer of Pelops, in whoſe honor, a city was built. *Strab.* 13.

Cilnius, the ſirname of Mœcenas.

Cilo, Jun. an oppreſſive governor of Bithynia and Pontus. The provinces carried their complaints againſt him to Rome; but ſuch was the noiſe of the flatterers that attended the emperor Claudius, that he was unable to hear them; and when he aſked what they had ſaid, he was told by one of Cilo's friends, that they returned thanks for his good adminiſtration; upon which the emperor ſaid, Let Cilo be continued two years longer in his province. *Dio.* 60.—*Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 21.

Cimber, Tull. one of Cæſar's murderers. He laid hold of the dictator's robe, which was a ſignal for the reſt to ſtrike. *Plut. in Cæſ.*

Cimberius, a chief of the Suevi.

Cimbri, a people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire with a large army, and were conquered by Marius. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.

Cimbricum bellum, was begun by the Cimbri and Teutones, by an invaſion of the Roman territories, B. C. 109. Theſe barbarians were ſo courageous, and even deſperate, that they faſtened their firſt ranks, each to the other, with cords. In the firſt battle they deſtroyed 80,000 Romans, under the conſuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. But Marius, in his ſecond conſulſhip, was choſen to carry on the war againſt them; he met the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, where, after a bloody engagement, he left dead on the field of battle 20 000, and took 90,000 priſoners, B. C. 102. The Cimbri, who had formed another army, had already penetrated into Italy, where they were met at the river Atheſis, by Marius and his colleague Catulus, a year after. An engagement enſued, and 140,060 of them were ſlain. This laſt battle put an end to this dreadful war, and the two conſuls entered Rome in triumph. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Plin.* 7, c. 22, l. 17, c. 1.—*Mela.* 3, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.—*Plut. in Mario.*

Cimĭnus,

Cimĭnus, a lake and mountain of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 697.—*Liv.* 9, c. 36.

Cimmĕrii, a people near the Palus Mœotis, who invaded Asia Minor, and seized upon the kingdom of Cyaxares. After they had been masters of the country for 28 years, they were driven back by Alyattes king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 6, &c. l. 4, c. 1, &c.——Another nation on the western coast of Italy. The country which they inhabited, was supposed to be so gloomy, that, to mention a great obscurity, the expression of *Cimmerian darkness* has proverbially been used; and Homer, according to Plutarch, drew his images of hell and Pluto from the gloomy and dismal country where they dwelt. *Homer. Od.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 592, &c.

Cimmĕris, a town of Troas, formerly called Edonis. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

Cimmĕrium, a town of Taurica Chersonesus, whose inhabitants are called Cimmerii.

Cimōlis & Cinolis, a town of Paphlagonia.

Cimōlus, an island in the Cretan sea. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 463.

Cimon, an Athenian, son of Miltiades and Hegisipyle, famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when arrived to years of discretion. When his father died, he was imprisoned, because unable to pay the fine laid upon him by the Athenians; but he was released from confinement by his sister and wife Elpinice. (*Vid. Elpinice.*) He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself popular by his munificence and valor. He defeated the Persian fleet, and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land army, the very same day. The money that he obtained by his victories, was not applied to his own private use; but with it he fortified and embellished the city. He some time after lost all his popularity, and was banished by the Athenians, who declared war against the Lacedæmonians. He was recalled from his exile, and at his return, he made a reconciliation between Lacedæmon and his countrymen. He was afterwards appointed to carry on the war against Persia in Egypt, and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships; and on the coast of Asia, he gave battle to the enemy, and totally ruined their fleet. He died as he was besieging the town of Citium in Cyprus, B. C. 449, in the 51st year of his age. He may be called the last of the Greeks, whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He was such an inveterate enemy to the Persian power, that he formed a plan of totally destroying it; and in his wars, he had so reduced the Persians, that they promised in a treaty, not to pass the Chelidonian islands with their fleet, or to approach within a day's journey of the Grecian seas. The munificence of Cimon has been highly extolled by his biographers, and he has been praised for leaving his gardens open to the public. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 100 and 112.—*Justin.* 2. c. 15.—*Diod.* 11.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ*——An Athenian, father of Miltiades. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.——A Roman, supported in prison by the milk of his daughter.——An Athenian, who wrote an account of the war of the Amazons against his country.

Cinæthon, an ancient poet of Lacedæmon, &c.

Cinaradas, one of the descendants of Cinyras, who presided over the ceremonies of Venus at Paphos. *Tacit.* 2. *Hist.* c. 3.

Cincia lex, was enacted by M. Cincius, tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549. By it no man was permitted to take any money as a gift or a fee in judging a cause. *Liv.* 34, c. 4.

L. Q. Cincinnātus, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, as he ploughed his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this he left his ploughed land with regret, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. He conquered the enemy, and returned to Rome in triumph; and 16 days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and retired back to plough his fields. In his 80th year, he was again summoned against Prænestæ as dictator; and after a successful campaign, he resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, disregarding the rewards that were offered him by the senate. He flourished about 460 years before Christ. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.—*Flor.* 1, c. 11.—*Cic. de Finib.* 4.

L. Cincius Alimentus, a prætor of Sicily in the second Punic war, who wrote annals in Greek. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.——Marcus, a tribune of the people. A. U. C. 549.

Cineas, a Thessalian, minister and friend to Pyrrhus king of Epirus. He was sent to Rome by his master to sue for a peace, which he, however, could not obtain. He told Pyrrhus, that the Roman senate was a venerable assembly of kings; and observed, that to fight with them, was to fight against another Hydra. He was of such a retentive memory, that the day after his arrival at Rome, he could call every senator and knight by his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.—*Cic. ad Fam.* 9, c. 25.——A king of Thessaly. *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——An Athenian, &c. *Polyæn.* 2, c. 32.

Cinesias, a Greek poet of Thebes in Bœotia, who composed some dithyrambic verses. *Athen.*

CINETHON, a Spartan, who wrote genealogical poems, in one of which he aſſerted that Medea had a ſon by Jaſon, called Medus, and a daughter called Eriopis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.

CINGA, a river of Spain, flowing from the Pyrenean mountains into the Iberus. *Lucan.* 4, v. 21.

CINGETORIX, a prince of Gaul, in alliance with Rome. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 3. ——A prince of Britain, who attacked Cæſar's camp, by order of Caſſivelaunus. *Id. ib.* c. 22.

CINGULUM, a town of Picenum, whoſe inhabitants are called Cingulani. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 15.

CINIATA, a place of Galatia.

CINITHII, a people of Africa.

L. CORN. CINNA, a Roman who oppreſſed the republic with his cruelties, and was baniſhed by Octavius, for attempting to make the fugitive ſlaves free. He joined himſelf with Marius; and with him at the head of 30 legions, he filled Rome with blood, defeated his enemies, and made himſelf conſul even to a fourth time. He maſſacred ſo many citizens at Rome, that his name became odious; and one of his officers aſſaſſinated him at Ancona, as he was preparing war againſt Sylla. *Plut. in Mar. Pomp. & Syll.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 822.——*Appian. bell. Civ.* 1.—*Flor.* 3, c. 21.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 20, &c.—*Plut. in Cæſ.*——One of Cæſar's murderers.——C. Helvius Cinna, a poet intimate with Cæſar. He went to attend the obſequies of Cæſar, and being miſtaken by the populace for the other Cinna, he was torn to pieces. He had been 8 years in compoſing an obſcure poem called Smyrna, in which he made mention of the inceſt of Cinyras. *Plut. in Cæſ.*——A grandſon of Pompey. He conſpired againſt Auguſtus, who pardoned him, and made him one of his moſt intimate friends. He was conſul, and made Auguſtus his heir. *Dio.*—*Seneca de Clem.* c. 9.——A town of Italy taken by the Romans from the Samnites.

CINNADON, a Lacedæmonian youth, who reſolved to put to death the Ephori, and ſeize upon the ſovereign power. His conſpiracy was diſcovered, and he was put to death. *Ariſtot.*

CINNAMUS, a hair-dreſſer at Rome, ridiculed by *Martial.* 7, ep. 63.

CINNIANA, a town of Luſitania, famous for the valor of its citizens. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.

CINXIA, a ſirname of Juno, who preſided over marriages, and was ſuppoſed to untie the girdle of new brides.

CINYPS & CINYPHUS, a river and country of Africa near the Garamantes, whence Cinyphius. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 312.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 198.

CINYRAS, a king of Cyprus ſon of Paphus, who married Cenchreis, by whom he had a daughter called Myrrha. Myrrha fell in love with her father; and in the abſence of her mother, ſhe introduced herſelf into his bed by means of her nurſe. Cinyras had by her a ſon called Adonis; and when he knew the inceſt he had committed, he attempted to ſtab his daughter, who eſcaped his purſuit and fled to Arabia, where, after ſhe had brought forth, ſhe was changed into a tree, which ſtill bears her name. Cinyras, according to ſome, ſtabbed himſelf. *Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 9.—*Plut. in Parall.*—*Hygin.* fab. 242, 248, &c.——A ſon of Laodice. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——A man who brought a colony from Syria to Cyprus. *Id.* 3, c. 14.——A Ligurian, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 186.

CIOS, a river of Thrace. *Plin.* 5, c. 32. ——A commercial place of Phrygia.—The name of three cities in Bithynia.

CIPPUS, a noble Roman, who, as he returned home victorious, was told that if he entered the city he muſt reign there. Unwilling to enſlave his country, he aſſembled the ſenate without the walls, and baniſhed himſelf for ever from the city, and retired to live upon a ſingle acre of ground. *Ovid. Met.* 15. v. 565.

CIRCE, a daughter of Sol and Perſeis, celebrated for her knowledge of magic and venomous herbs. She was ſiſter to Æetes king of Colchis, and Paſiphae the wife of Minos. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom ſhe murdered to obtain the kingdom. She was expelled by her ſubjects, and carried by her father upon the coaſts of Italy, in an iſland called Æa. Ulyſſes, at his return from the Trojan war, viſited her coaſts; and all his companions, who ran headlong into pleaſure and voluptuouſneſs, were changed by Circe's potions into filthy ſwine. Ulyſſes, who was fortified againſt all enchantments by an herb called *moly*, which he had received from Mercury, went to Circe, and demanded, ſword in hand, the reſtoration of his companions to their former ſtate. She complied, and loaded the hero with pleaſures and honors. In this voluptuous retreat, Ulyſſes had by Circe one ſon called Telegonus, or two according to Heſiod, called Agrius & Latinus. For one whole year, Ulyſſes forgot his glory in Circe's arms. At his departure, the nymph adviſed him to deſcend to hell, and conſult the manes of Tireſias, concerning the fates that attended him. Circe ſhowed herſelf cruel to Scylla her rival, and to Picus. [*Vid.* Scylla & Picus.]

cus.] *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 1 & 5.—*Horat.* 1. ep. 2, l. 1, od. 17.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 70. *Æn.* 7, v. 10, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 125.—*Apollon.* 4, *Arg.*—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 136, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

CIRCENSES LUDI, games performed in the circus at Rome. They were dedicated to the god Conſus, and were firſt eſtabliſhed by Romulus at the rape of the Sabines. They were in imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were often called the great games. Their original name was Conſualia, and they were firſt called Circenſians by Tarquin the elder after he had built the Circus. They were not appropriated to one particular exhibition; but were equally celebrated for leaping, wreſtling, throwing the quoit and javelin, races on foot as well as in chariots, and boxing. Like the Greeks, they gave the name of Pentathlum or Quinquertium to theſe five exerciſes. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th of September. All games in general that were exhibited in the Circus, were ſoon after called Circenſian games. Some ſea-fights and ſkirmiſhes, called by the Romans Naumachiæ, were afterwards exhibited in the Circus. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 636.

CIRCIUS, a part of mount Taurus. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——A rapid and tempeſtuous wind frequent in Gallia Narbonenſis, and unknown in any other country. *Lucan.* 1, v. 408.

CIRCUS, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays and ſhows were exhibited. There were about eight at Rome; the firſt, called Maximus Circus, was the grandeſt, raiſed and embelliſhed by Tarquin Priſcus. Its figure was oblong, and it was filled all round with benches, and could contain, as ſome report, about 300,000 ſpectators. It was about 2187 feet long, and 960 broad. All the emperors vied in beautifying it, and J. Cæſar introduced in it large canals of water, which, on a ſudden, could be covered with an infinite number of veſſels, and repreſent a ſea-fight.

CIRIS, the name of Scylla a daughter of Niſus, who was changed into a bird of the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 151.

CIRRÆATUM, a place near Arpinum, where C. Marius lived when young.—*Plut. in Mar.*

CIRRHA & CYRRHA, a town of Phocis, at the foot of Parnaſſus, where Apollo was worſhipped. *Lucan.* 3, v. 172.

CIRTHA & CIRTA, a town of Numidia. *Strab.* 7.

CISALPINA GALLIA, a part of Gaul, called alſo Citerior and Togata. Its fartheſt boundary lies near the Rubicon, and it touches the Alps on the Italian ſide.

CISBA, a river of Pontus.——An iſland near Iſtria.

CISSEIS, a patronymic given to Hecuba as daughter of Ciſſeus.

CISSEUS, a king of Thrace, father to Hecuba. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 320.——A ſon of Melampus, killed by Æneas. *Id. Æn.* 10, v. 317.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CISSIA, a country near Armenia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 49.

CISSIÆ, ſome gates in Babylon. *Id.* 3, c. 155.

CISSIDES, a general of Dionyſius ſent with nine gallies to aſſiſt the Spartans, &c. *Diod.* 15.

CISSOESSA, a fountain of Bœotia. *Plut.*

CISSUS, a mountain of Macedonia.——A city of Thrace.——A man who acquainted Alexander with the flight of Harpalus. *Plut. in Alex.*

CISSUSA, a fountain where Bacchus was waſhed when young. *Plut. in Lyſ.*

CISTENÆ, a town of Æolia.——A town of Lycia. *Mela.* 1, c. 18.

CITHÆRON, a king, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the ſouth of the river Aſopus. It was ſacred to Jupiter and the Muſes. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs on this mountain. Hercules killed there, an immenſe lion. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 303.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9.—*Paſ.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

CITHARISTA, a promontory of Gaul.

CITIUM, a town of Cyprus, where Cimon died in his expedition againſt Egypt. *Plut. in Cim.*—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 112.

CIUS, a town of Myſia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

J. CIVILIS, a powerful Batavian, who raiſed a ſedition againſt Galba, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 59.

CIZYCUM, a city of Aſia, in the Propontis. the ſame of Cyzicus.

CLADEUS, a river of Elis. *Paſ.* 5, c. 7.

CLANES, a river falling into the Iſter.

CLANIS, a centaur killed by Theſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 379.

CLANIUS or CLANIS, a river of Campania. *Virg G.* 2, v. 225.——Of Etruria. *Sil.* 8, v. 454.

CLARUS, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo. It was built by Manto daughter of Tireſias, who fled from Thebes, after it had been deſtroyed by the Epigoni. She was ſo afflicted with her misfortunes, that a lake was formed with her tears, where ſhe firſt founded the oracle. Apollo was from thence ſirnamed Clarius. *Strab.* 14.—*Paſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.——An iſland of the Ægean, between Tenedos and Scios. *Thucyd.*

ral. 5, c. 33.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 126.

Clastidium, a town of Italy. *Strab.* 5.——A village of Gaul. *Plut. in Marcel.*

Claudia, a patrician family at Rome, deſcended from Clauſus a king of the Sabines. It gave birth to many illuſtrious patriots.

Claudia, a veſtal virgin accuſed of incontinence. To ſhew her innocence, ſhe offered to remove a ſhip which had brought the image of Veſta to Rome, and had ſtuck in one of the ſhallow places of the river. This had already baffled the efforts of a number of men; and Claudia, after addreſſing her prayers to the goddeſs, untied her girdle, and with it eaſily dragged after her the ſhip to ſhore, and by this action was honorably acquitted. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Propert.* 4, el. 12, v. 52.—*Ital.* 17, v. 34.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 315, *ex Ponto*, 1, ep. 2, v. 144.——A ſtep-daughter of M. Antony, whom Auguſtus married. He diſmiſſed her undefiled, immediately after the contract of marriage, on account of a ſudden quarrel with her mother Fulvia. *Sueton. in Aug.* 62.——The wife of the poet Statius. *Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 5.——A daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tib. Gracchus.——An inconſiderable town of Noricum. *Plin.* 3, c. 24.——A Roman road, which led from the Milvian bridge to the Flaminian way. *Ovid.* 1, *ex Pont.* el. 8, v. 44.——A tribe which received its name from Appius Claudius, who came to ſettle at Rome with a large body of attendants. *Liv.* 2, c. 16.—*Mela*, 5.——Quinta, a daughter of Appius Cæcus, whoſe ſtatue in the veſtibulum of Cybele's temple was unhurt when that edifice was reduced to aſhes. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 64.——Pulcra, a couſin of Agrippina, accuſed of adultery and criminal deſigns againſt Tiberius. She was condemned. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 52.——Antonia, a daughter of the emperor Claudius, married Cn. Pompey, whom Meſſalina cauſed to be put to death. Her ſecond huſband, Sylla Fauſtus, by whom ſhe had a ſon, was killed by Nero, and ſhe ſhared his fate, when ſhe refuſed to marry his murderer.

Claudia lex, *de comitiis*, was enacted by M. Cl. Marcellus, A. U. C. 702. It ordained, that at public elections of magiſtrates, no notice ſhould be taken of the votes of ſuch as were abſent.——Another, *de æſuré*, which forbade people to lend money to minors on condition of payment after the deceaſe of their parents.——Another, *de negotiatione*, by Q. Claudius the tribune, A. U. C. 535. It forbade any ſenator, or father of a ſenator, to have any veſſel containing above 300 amphoræ, for fear of their engaging themſelves in commercial ſchemes. The ſame law alſo forbade the ſame thing to the ſcribes and the attendants of the queſtors, as it was naturally ſuppoſed that people who had any commercial connections, could not be faithful to their truſt, nor promote the intereſt of the ſtate.——Another, A. U. C. 576, to permit the allies to return to their reſpective cities, after their names were inrolled. *Liv.* 41, c. 9.——Another to take away the freedom of the city of Rome from the coloniſts, which Cæſar had carried to Novicomum. *Sueton. in Jul.* 28.

Claudiæ aquæ, two fountains at Rome.

Claudiānus, a celebrated poet in the age of Honorius and Arcadius, who ſeems to poſſeſs all the majeſty of Virgil, without being a ſlave to the corrupted ſtyle which prevailed in his age. Scaliger obſerves, that he has ſupplied the poverty of his matter, by the purity of his language, the happineſs of his expreſſions, and the melody of his numbers. As he was the favorite of Stilicho, he retired when his patron was diſgraced, and paſſed the reſt of his life in retirement, and learned eaſe. His poems on Rufinus and Eutropius, ſeem to be the beſt of his compoſitions. The beſt editions of his works are that of Burman, 4to. 2 vols, Amſt. 1760, and that of Geſner, 2 vols, 8vo. Lipſ. 1758.

Claudiopŏlis, a town of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

Claudius 1. (Tiber. Druſus Nero) ſon of Druſus, Livia's ſecond ſon, ſucceeded as emperor of Rome, after the murder of Caligula, whoſe memory he endeavoured to annihilate. He made himſelf popular for a while, by taking particular care of the city, and by adorning and beautifying it with buildings. He paſſed over into Britain, and obtained a triumph for victories which his generals had obtained, and ſuffered himſelf to be governed by favorites, whoſe licentiouſneſs and avarice plundered the ſtate, and diſtracted the provinces. He married four wives, one of whom, called Meſſalina, he put to death on account of her luſt and debauchery. He was at laſt poiſoned by another called Agrippina, who wiſhed to raiſe her ſon Nero to the throne. The poiſon was conveyed in muſhrooms; but as it did not operate faſt enough, his phyſician, by order of the empreſs, made him ſwallow a poiſoned feather. He died in the 63d year of his age, 13 October, A. D. 54, after a reign of 13 years; diſtinguiſhed neither by humanity nor courage, but debaſed by weakneſs and irreſolution. He was ſucceeded by Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, &c.—*Dio.* 60.—*Juv.* 6, v. 619.—*Suet. in vitâ*——The

ſecond emperor of that name, was a Dalmatian, who ſucceeded Gallienus. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and killed no leſs than 300,000 in a battle; and after a reign of about two years, died of the plague in Pannonia. The excellence of his character, marked with bravery, and tempered with juſtice and benevolence, is well known by theſe words of the ſenate, addreſſed to him: *Claudi Auguſte, tu frater, tu pater, tu amicus, tu bonus ſenator, tu vere princeps.*——Nero, a conſul, with Liv. Salinator, who defeated and killed Aſdrubal, near the river Metaurum, as he was paſſing from Spain into Italy, to go to the aſſiſtance of his brother Annibal. *Liv.* 27, &c.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 37.—*Sueton. in Tib.*——The father of the emperor Tiberius, quæſtor to Cæſar in the wars of Alexandria.——Pollo, an hiſtorian. *Plin.* 7, ep. 51.——Pontius, a general of the Samnites, who conquered the Romans at Furcæ Caudinæ, and made them paſs under the yoke. *Liv.* 9, c. 1, &c.——Petilius, a dictator A. U. C. 442.——Appius, an orator. *Cic. in Brut. Vid.* Appius.——App. Cæcus, a Roman cenſor, who built an aqueduct A. U. C. 441, which brought water to Rome from Tuſculum, at the diſtance of ſeven or eight miles. The water was called Appia, and it was the firſt that was brought to the city from the country. Before his age, the Romans were ſatisfied with the waters of the Tiber, or of the fountains and wells in the city. [*Vid. Appius.*]——A prætor of Sicily.——Publius, a great enemy to Cicero. *Vid.* Clodius.——Marcellus. *Vid.* Marcellus.——Pulcher, a conſul, who, when conſulting the ſacred chickens, ordered them to be dipped in water, becauſe they would not eat. *Liv.* ep. 19. He was unſucceſsful in his expedition againſt the Carthaginians in Sicily, and diſgraced on his return to Rome.——Tiberius Nero, was elder brother of Druſus, and ſon of Livia Druſilla, who married Auguſtus, after his divorce of Scribonia. He married Livia, the emperor's daughter by Scribonia, and ſucceeded in the empire by the name of Tiberius. *Vid.* Tiberius. *Horat.* 1, ep. 3, v. 2.——The name of Claudius is common to many Roman conſuls, and other officers of ſtate; but nothing is recorded of them, and their name is but barely mentioned. *Liv.*

CLAVIENUS, an obſcure poet in Juvenal's age. 1, v. 8.

CLAVIGER, a ſirname of Janus, from his being repreſented with a *key*. Hercules received alſo that ſirname, as he was armed with a *club*. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 284.

CLAUSUS or CLAUDIUS, a king of the Sabines, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was the progenitor of that Ap. Claudius, who migrated to Rome, and became the founder of the Claudian family. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 707. l. 10, v. 345.

CLAZOMENÆ & CLAZOMENA, a city of Ionia, on the coaſts of the Ægean ſea, between Smyrna and Chios. It was founded A. U. C. 98, by the Ionians, and gave birth to Anaxagoras and other illuſtrious men. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Strab.* 14.

CLEADAS, a man of Platæa, who raiſed tombs over thoſe who had been killed in the battle againſt Mardonius. *Herodot.* 9, c. 85.

CLEANDER, one of Alexander's officers, who killed Parmenio by the king's command. He was puniſhed with death, for offering violence to a noble virgin, and giving her as a proſtitute to his ſervants. *Curt.* 7, c. 2. l. 10, c. 1.——The firſt tyrant of Gela. *Ariſtot.* 5, *Polit.* c. 12.——A ſoothſayer of Arcadia. *Herodot.* 6, c. 83.——A favourite of the emperor Commodus, who was put to death, A. D. 190, after abuſing public Juſtice, and his maſter's confidence.

CLEANDRIDAS, a Spartan general, &c.——A man puniſhed with death, for bribing two of the Ephori.

CLEANTHES, a ſtoic philoſopher, ſucceſſor of Zeno. He was ſo poor, that to maintain himſelf, he uſed to draw out water for a gardener in the night, and ſtudy in the day time. Cicero calls him the father of the ſtoics; and in reſpect to his virtues, the Roman ſenate raiſed a ſtatue to him in Aſſos. It is ſaid that he ſtarved himſelf in his 90th year, B. C. 240. *Strab.* 13.—*Cic. de finib.* 2, c. 69. l. 4, c. 7.

CLEARCHUS, a tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, who was killed by Chion and Leonidas, Plato's pupils, during the celebration of the feſtivals of Bacchus, after the enjoyment of the ſovereign power during twelve years, 353 B. C. *Juſtin.* 16, c. 4.—*Diod.* 15.——The ſecond tyrant of Heraclea of that name, died B. C. 288.——A Lacedæmonian ſent to quiet the Byzantines. He was recalled, but refuſed to obey, and fled to Cyrus the younger, who made him captain of 13,000 Greek ſoldiers. He obtained a victory over Artaxerxes, who was ſo enraged at the defeat, that when Clearchus fell into his hands, by the treachery of Tiſſaphernes, he put him immediately to death. *Diod.* 14.——A diſciple of Ariſtotle, who wrote a treatiſe on tactics, &c. *Xenoph.*

CLEARIDES, a ſon of Cleonymus governor of Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 132. l. 5, c. 10.

CLEMENS ROMANUS, one of the fathers of the church, ſaid to be contemporary with St. Paul. Several ſpurious compoſitions are aſcribed to him, but the only thing extant is

his

his epiſtle to the Corinthians, to quiet the diſturbances that had ariſen there. It has been much admired. The beſt edition is that of Wotton, 8vo. Cantab. 1718.——Another of Alexandria, called from thence *Alexandrinus*, who floriſhed 206 A. D. His works are various, elegant, and full of erudition; the beſt edition of which is Potter's, 2 vols. folio, Oxon. 1715.——A ſenator who favored the party of Niger againſt Severus.

CLEO, a Sicilian among Alexander's flatterers. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

CLEŎBIS & EITON, two youths, ſons of Cydippe, the prieſteſs of Juno at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themſelves under the yoke, and drew it 45 ſtadia to the temple, amidſt the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on account of the piety of her ſons. Cydippe entreated the goddeſs to reward the piety of her ſons with the beſt gift that could be granted to a mortal. They went to reſt, and awoke no more; and by this the goddeſs ſhewed, that death is the only true happy event that can happen to a man. The Argives raiſed them ſtatues at Delphi *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 47.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 31.—*Plut. de conſ. ad. Apol.*

CLEOBŪLA, the wife of Amyntor, by whom ſhe had Phœnix.——A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, called alſo Cleopatra. She married Phineus ſon of Agenor, by whom ſhe had Plexippus and Pandion. Phineus repudiated her to marry a daughter of Dardanus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.——A woman, mother of a ſon called Euripides, by Apollo.——Another who bore Cepheus and Amphidamus to Ægeus.——The mother of Pithus. *Hygin.* fab. 14, 97, &c.

CLEOBŪLĪNA, a daughter of Cleobulus, remarkable for her genius, learning, judgment, and courage. She compoſed ænigmas, ſome of which have been preſerved. One of them runs thus: A father had 12 children, and theſe 12 children had each 30 white ſons and 30 black daughters, who are immortal, though they die every day. In this there is no need of an Œdipus, to diſcover that there are 12 months in the year, and that every month conſiſts of 30 days, and of the ſame number of nights. *Laert.*

CLEOBŪLUS, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, ſon of Evagoras of Lindos, famous for the beautiful ſhape of his body. He wrote ſome few verſes, and died in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 564. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Plut. in Symp.*——An hiſtorian. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.——One of the Ephori. *Thucyd.*

CLEOCHARES, a man ſent by Alexander to demand Porus to ſurrender. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

CLEOCHARIA, the mother of Eurotas, by Lelex. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

CLEODÆUS, a ſon of Hyllus. *Herodot.* 6. c. 52. l. 7, c. 204. l. 8, c. 131. He endeavoured to recover Peloponneſus after his father's death, but to no purpoſe.

CLEODAMUS, a Roman general under Gallienus.

CLEODĒMUS, a phyſician. *Plut. de Symp.*

CLEODŌRA, a nymph, mother of Parnaſſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CLEODOXA, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion, changed into a ſtone as a puniſhment for her mother's pride. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

CLEOGĔNES, a ſon of Silenus, &c. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 1.

CLEOLĀUS, a ſon of Hercules, by the ſervant maid of Jardanus.

CLEOMĂCHUS, a boxer of Magneſia.

CLEOMANTES, a Lacedæmonian ſoothſayer. *Plut. in Alex.*

CLEOMBRŎTUS, ſon of Pauſanias, king of Sparta, after his brother Ageſipolis 1ſt. He made war againſt the Bœotians, and leſt he ſhould be ſuſpected of treacherous communications with Epaminondas, he gave that general battle at Leuctra, in a very diſadvantageous place. He was killed in the engagement, and his army deſtroyed, B. C. 371. *Diod.* 15.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 13.—*Xenoph.*——A ſon-in-law of Leonidas king of Sparta, who, for a while, uſurped the kingdom, after the expulſion of his father-in-law. When Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was baniſhed; and his wife, Chelonis, who had accompanied her father, now accompanied her huſband in his exile. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 6.—*Plut. in Ag. & Cleom.*——A youth of Ambracia, who killed himſelf after reading Plato's treatiſe upon the immortality of the ſoul. *Cic. in Tuſc.* 1, c. 34.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 493.

CLEOMĒDES, a famous athlete of Aſtypalæa, above Crete. In a combat at Olympia, he killed one of his antagoniſts by a blow with his fiſt. On account of this accidental murder, he was deprived of the victory, and he became delirious. In his return to Aſtypalæa, he entered a ſchool, and pulled down the pillars which ſupported the roof, and cruſhed to death 60 boys. He was purſued with ſtones, and he fled for ſhelter into a tomb, whoſe doors he ſo ſtrongly ſecured, that his purſuers were obliged to break them for acceſs. When the tomb was opened, Cleomedes could not be found either dead or alive. The oracle of Delphi was conſulted, and gave this anſwer, *Ultimus heroum Cleomedes Aſtypalæus.* Upon this they offered ſacrifices to him as a god. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 9.—*Plut. in Rom.*

CLEOMĒNES,

Cleomenes 1ſt, king of Sparta, conquered the Argives, and burnt 5000 of them by ſetting fire to a grove where they had fled, and freed Athens from the tyranny of the Piſiſtratidæ. By bribing the oracle, he pronounced Demaratus, his colleague on the throne, illegitimate, becauſe he refuſed to puniſh the people of Ægina, who had deſerted the Greeks. He killed himſelf in a fit of madneſs, 491 B. C. *Herodot.* 5, 6, & 7.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 3, &c.——The 2d, ſucceeded his brother Ageſipolis 2d. He reigned 61 years in the greateſt tranquillity, and was father to Acrotatus and Cleonymus, and was ſucceeded by Areus 1ſt, ſon of Acrotatus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 6.——The 3d, ſucceeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprizing ſpirit, and reſolved to reſtore the ancient diſcipline of Lycurgus in its full force, by baniſhing luxury and intemperance. He killed the Ephori, and removed by poiſon his royal colleague Eurydamides, and made his own brother, Euclidas, king, againſt the laws of the ſtate, which forbade more than one of the ſame family to ſit on the throne. He made war againſt the Achæans, and attempted to deſtroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who ſuppoſed himſelf inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his aſſiſtance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellaſia, B. C. 222, retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his ſucceſſor, weak and ſuſpicious, ſoon expreſſed his jealouſy of this noble ſtranger, and impriſoned him. Cleomenes killed himſelf, and his body was flea'd, and expoſed on a croſs, B. C. 219. *Polyb.* 6.—*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Juſtin.* 28, c. 4.——A man appointed by Alexander to receive the tributes of Egypt and Africa. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.——A man placed as arbitrator between the Athenians and the people of Megara.——An hiſtorian.——A dithyrambic poet of Rhegium.——A Sicilian, contemporary with Verres, whoſe licentiouſneſs and avarice he was fond of gratifying. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 12.——A Lacedæmonian general.

Cleon, an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became general of the armies of the ſtate, by his intrigues and eloquence. He took Thoron in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Braſidas the Spartan general, 422 B. C. *Thucyd.* 3, 4, &c.—*Diod.* 12.——A general of Meſſenia, who diſputed with Ariſtodemus for the ſovereignty.——A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 8.——A poet who wrote a poem on the Argonauts.——An orator of Halicarnaſſus, who compoſed an oration for Lyſander, in which he intimated the propriety of making the kingdom of Sparta elective. *C. Nep. & Plut. in Lyſ.*——A Magneſian, who wrote ſome commentaries, in which he ſpeaks of portentous events, &c. *Paul.* 10. c. 4.——A Sicilian, one of Alexander's flatterers. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.——A tyrant of Sicyon.——A friend of Phocion.

Cleonæ & Cleona, a village of Peloponneſus, between Corinth and Argos. Hercules killed the lion of Nemæa in its neighbourhood. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 417.—*Sil.* 3, v. 32.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 15.——A town of Phocis.

Cleone, a daughter of Aſopus. *Diod.* 4.

Cleonica, a young virgin of Byzantium, whom Pauſanias, king of Sparta, invited to his bed. She was introduced into his room when he was aſleep, and unluckily overturned a burning lamp which was by the ſide of the bed. Pauſanias was awakened at the ſudden noiſe, and thinking it to be ſome aſſaſſin, he ſeized his ſword, and killed Cleonica before he knew who it was. Cleonica often appeared to him, and he was anxious to make a proper expiation. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 17.—*Plut. in Cim. &c.*

Cleonicus, a freedman of Seneca, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 45.

Cleonnis, a Meſſenian, who diſputed with Ariſtodemus for the ſovereign power of his country. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 10.

Cleonymus, a ſon of Cleomenes 2d, who called Pyrrhus to his aſſiſtance, becauſe Areus, his brother's ſon, had been preferred to him in the ſucceſſion; but the meaſure was unpopular, and even the women united to repel the foreign prince. His wife was unfaithful to his bed; and committed adultery with Acrotatus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.——A general who aſſiſted the Tarentines, and was conquered by Æmylius the Roman conſul. *Strab.* 6.

Cleopater, an officer of Aratus.

Cleopatra, the grand-daughter of Attalus, betrothed to Philip of Macedonia, after he had divorced Olympias. When Philip was murdered by Pauſanias, Cleopatra was ſeized by order of Olympias, and put to death. *Diod.* 16.—*Juſtin.* 9, c. 7.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A ſiſter of Alexander the Great, who married Perdiccas, and was killed by Antigonus, as ſhe attempted to fly to Ptolemy in Egypt. *Diod.* 16 & 20.—*Juſtin.* 9, c. 6. l. 13, c. 6.——A harlot of Claudius Cæſar.——A daughter of Boreas. [*Vid. Cleobula.*]——A daughter of Idas and Marpeſſa, daughter of Evenus, king of Ætolia. She married Meleager, ſon of king Œneus. *Homer. Il.* 9, v. 552.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.——One of the Danaïdes. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——A daughter of Amyntas of Epheſus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.——A wife of Tigranes, king of Armenia, ſiſter of Mithridates. *Juſtin.* 38, v. 3.

v. 3.——A daughter of Tros and Callirhoe. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, who married Alexander Bala, and afterwards Nicanor. She killed Seleucus, Nicanor's son, because he ascended the throne without her consent. She was suspected of preparing poison for Antiochus her son, and compelled to drink it herself, B. C. 120.——A wife and sister of Ptolemy Evergetes, who raised her son Alexander, a minor, to the throne of Egypt, in preference to his elder brother, Ptolemy Lathurus, whose interest the people favored. As Alexander was odious, Cleopatra suffered Lathurus to ascend the throne, on condition, however, that he should repudiate his sister and wife, called Cleopatra, and marry Seleuca, his younger sister. She afterwards raised her favorite, Alexander, to the throne; but her cruelties were so odious, that he fled to avoid her tyranny. Cleopatra laid snares for him; and when Alexander heard it, he put her to death. *Justin.* 39, c. 3 & 4 ——A queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and sister and wife to Ptolemy Dionysius, celebrated for her beauty and her cunning. She admitted Cæsar to her arms, to influence him to give her the kingdom, in preference to her brother, who had expelled her, and had a son by him, called Cæsarion. As she had supported Brutus, Antony, in his expedition to Parthia, summoned her to appear before him. She dressed herself in the most magnificent apparel, and appeared before her judge in the most captivating attire. Her artifice succeeded; Antony became enamoured of her, and publicly married her, forgetful of his connections with Octavia, the sister of Augustus. He gave her the greatest part of the eastern provinces of the Roman empire. This behaviour was the cause of a rupture between Augustus and Antony; and these two celebrated Romans met at Actium, where Cleopatra, by flying with sixty sail, ruined the interest of Antony, and he was defeated. Cleopatra had retired to Egypt, where soon after Antony followed her. Antony killed himself upon the false information that Cleopatra was dead; and as his wound was not mortal, he was carried to the queen, who drew him by a cord from one of the windows of the monument, where she had retired. Antony soon after died of his wounds; and Cleopatra, after she had received pressing invitations from Augustus, and even pretended declarations of love, destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, not to fall into the conqueror's hands. She had previously attempted to stab herself, and had once made a resolution to starve herself. Cleopatra was a voluptuous and extravagant woman, and, in one of the feasts she gave to Antony at Alexandria, she melted pearls into her drink. She was fond of appearing dressed as the goddess Isis; and she advised Antony, to make war against the richest nations, to support her debaucheries. Her beauty has been greatly commended, and it is said that she could give audience to the ambassadors of seven different nations, and speak their various languages as fluently as her own. In Antony's absence, she repaired the public library of Alexandria, with the addition of that of Pergamus. Two treatises, *de medicamine faciei epistolæ eroticæ*, and *de morbis mulierum*, have been falsely attributed to her; and she died B. C. 30 years, after a reign of 24 years. Egypt became a Roman province at her death. *Flor.* 4, c. 11.—*Appian. 5. bell. civ. Plut. in Pomp. & Ant.*—*Hor.* 1, od. 37, v. 21, *&c.*—*Strab.* 17.——A daughter of Ptolemy Epiphanes, who married Philometor, and afterwards Physcon of Cyrene.

CLEOPATRIS & ARSINOE, a fortified town of Egypt on the Arabian gulf.

CLEOPHANES, an orator.

CLEOPHANTHUS, a son of Themistocles, famous for his skill in riding.

CLEOPHIS, a queen of India, who submitted to Alexander, by whom, as some suppose, she had a son. *Curt.* 8, c. 10.

CLEOPHOLUS, a Samian, who wrote an account of Hercules.

CLEOPHON, a tragic poet of Athens.

CLEOPHYLUS, a man whose posterity saved the poems of Homer. *Plut.*

CLEOPOMPUS, an Athenian, who took Thronium, and conquered the Locrians, *&c. Thucyd.* 2, c. 26 & 58.——A man who married the nymph Cleodora, by whom he had Parnassus. As Cleodora was beloved by Neptune, some have supposed that she had two husbands. *Paus.* 10, c, 6.

CLEOPTOLEMUS, a man of Chalcis, whose daughter was given in marriage to Antiochus. *Liv.* 36, c. 11.

CLEOPUS, a son of Codrus. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

CLEORA, the wife of Agesilaus. *Plut. in Ages.*

CLEOSTRATUS, a youth devoted to be sacrificed to a serpent, among the Thespians, *&c. Paus.* 9, c. 26.——An ancient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos, about 536 years before Christ. He first found the constellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar.

CLEOXENUS, wrote an history of Persia.

CLEPSYDRA, a fountain of Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 31.

CLERI, a people of Attica.

CLESIDES, a Greek painter, about 276 years before Christ, who revenged the injuries he had received from queen Stratonice, by representing her in the arms of a fisherman,

man. However indecent the painter might repreſent the queen, ſhe was drawn with ſuch perſonal beauty, that ſhe preſerved the piece, and liberally rewarded the artiſt.

CLETA & PHAENNA, two of the graces, according to ſome. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

CLIDĒMUS, a Greek, who wrote the hiſtory of Attica.

CLIMENUS, a ſon of Arcas, deſcended from Hercules.

CLINAS, a muſician and Pythagorean philoſopher. *Æ lian. V. H.* 14, c. 23.

CLINIAS, a Pythagorean philoſopher, 320 years before the Chriſtian era. *Plut. Symp.*——A ſon of Alcibiades, the braveſt man in the Grecian fleet that fought againſt Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 17.——The father of Alcibiades, killed at the battle of Coronea. *Plut. in Alc.*——The father of Aratus, killed by Abantidas, B. C. 263. *Plut. in Arat.*——A friend of Solon. *Id. in Sol.*

CLINIPPĪDES, an Athenian general in Leſbos. *Diod.* 12.

CLINUS of Cos, was general of 7000 Greeks, in the pay of king Nectanebus. He was killed with ſome of his troops, by Nicoſtratus and the Argives, as he paſſed the Nile. *Diod.* 16.

CLIO, the firſt of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over hiſtory. She is repreſented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet, and a book in the other. Sometimes ſhe holds a *plectrum* or quill with a lute. Her name ſignifies honor and reputation, (κλεος, *gloria*); and it was her office faithfully to record the actions of brave and illuſtrious heroes. She had Hyacintha by Pierus ſon of Magnes. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 75.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 14.——One of Cyrene's nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.

CLISITHERA, a daughter of Idomeneus, promiſed in marriage to Leucus, by whom ſhe was murdered.

CLISTHENES, the laſt tyrant of Sicyon. *Ariſtot.*——An Athenian, of the family of Alcmæon. It is ſaid, that he firſt eſtabliſhed oſtraciſm, and that he was the firſt who was baniſhed by that inſtitution. He baniſhed Iſagoras, and was himſelf ſoon after reſtored. *Plut. in Ariſt.*—*Herodot.* 5, c. 66, &c.——A perſon cenſured as effeminate and incontinent. *Ariſtot.*——An orator. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 7.

CLITÆ, a people of Cilicia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 55.——A place near mount Athos. *Liv.* 44, c. 11.

CLITARCHUS, a man who made himſelf abſolute at Eretria, by means of Philip of Macedonia. He was ejected by Phocion.——An hiſtorian, who accompanied Alexander the Great, of whoſe life he wrote the hiſtory. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.

CLITE, the wife of Cyzicus, who hung herſelf when ſhe ſaw her huſband dead. *Apollon.* 1.—*Orpheus.*

CLITERNIA, a town of Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

CLITODĒMUS, an ancient writer. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 15.

CLITOMĀCHUS, a Carthaginian philoſopher of the third academy, who was pupil and ſucceſſor to Carneades at Athens, B. C. 128. *Diog. in vitâ.*——An athlete of a modeſt countenance and behaviour. *Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 30.

CLITONYMUS, wrote a treatiſe on Sybaris and Italy.

CLITŌPHON, a man of Rhodes, who wrote an hiſtory of India, &c.

CLITOR, a ſon of Lycaon.—A ſon of Azan, who founded a city in Arcadia, called after his name. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8. Ceres, Æſculapius, and other deities, had temples in that city. There was alſo in the town a fountain, whoſe waters gave a diſlike for wine. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 322.——A river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 12.

CLITORIA, the wife of Cimon the Athenian.

CLITUMNUS, a river of Campania, whoſe waters, when drunk, made oxen white. *Propert.* 2, el. 10, v. 25.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 146.

CLITUS, a familiar friend and foſter-brother of Alexander. He had ſaved the king's life in a bloody battle. Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated; becauſe, at a feaſt, he preferred the actions of Philip to thoſe of his ſon. Alexander was inconſolable for the loſs of a friend, whom he had ſacrificed in the hour of drunkenneſs and diſſipation. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 6.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.* 4, &c.——A commander of Polyperchon's ſhips, defeated by Antigonus. *Diod.* 18.——An officer ſent by Antipater, with 240 ſhips againſt the Athenians, whom he conquered near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.——A Trojan prince, killed by Teucer.——A diſciple of Ariſtotle, who wrote a book on Miletus.

CLOACĪNA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over the Cloacæ. Some ſuppoſe her to be Venus. The Cloacæ were large receptacles for the filth and dung of the whole city, begun by Tarquin the elder, and finiſhed by Tarquin the proud. They were built all under the city; ſo that, according to an expreſſion of Pliny, Rome ſeemed to be ſuſpended between heaven and earth. The building was ſo ſtrong, and the ſtones ſo large, that though they were continually waſhed by impetuous torrents, they remained unhurt during above 700 years. There

were public officers choſen to take care of the Cloacæ, called *Curatores Cloacarum urbis.*

CLOANTHUS, one of the companions of Æneas, from whom the family of the Cluentii at Rome are deſcended. *Virg. Æn.* 5, *v.* 122.

CLODIA, the wife of Lucullus, repudiated for her laſciviouſneſs. *Plut. in Lucull.* ——An opulent matron at Rome, mother of D. Brutus. *Cic. at Attic.*

CLODIA LEX *ae Cypro*, was enacted by the tribune Clodius, A. U. C. 695, to reduce Cyprus into a Roman province, and expoſe Ptolemy king of Egypt to ſale in his regal ornaments. It empowered Cato to go with the prætorian power, and ſee the auction of the king's goods, and commiſſioned him to return the money to Rome —— Another, *de Magiſtratibus*, A. U. C. 695, by Clodius the tribune. It forbade the cenſors to put a ſtigma or mark of infamy upon any perſon who had not been actually accuſed and condemned by both the cenſors. ——Another, *de Religione*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 696, to deprive the prieſt of Cybele, a native of Peſcinum, of his office, and confer the prieſthood upon Brotigonus, a Gallogrecian.——Another, *de Provinciis*, A. U. C. 695, which nominated the provinces of Syria, Babylon, and Perſia, to the conſul Gabinus; and Achaia, Theſſaly, Macedon, and Greece, to his colleague Piſo, with pro conſular power. It empowered them to defray the expences of their march from the public treaſury.——Another, A. U. C. 695, which required the ſame diſtribution of corn among the people gratis, as had been given them before at ſix *aſſes* and a *triens* the buſhel.——Another, A. U. C. 695, by the ſame, *de Judiciis*. It called to an account, ſuch as had executed a Roman citizen without a judgment of the people, and all the formalities of a trial.—Another, by the ſame, to pay no attention to the appearances of the heavens, while any affair was before the people.——Another, to make the power of the tribunes free, in making and propoſing laws.——Another, to re-eſtabliſh the companies of artiſts, which had been inſtituted by Numa; but ſince his time aboliſhed.

CLODII FORUM, a town of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.

PB. CLODIUS, a Roman, deſcended of an illuſtrious family. He made himſelf famous for his licentiouſneſs, avarice and ambition. He committed inceſt with his three ſiſters, and introduced himſelf in women's cloaths into the houſe of J. Cæſar, whilſt Pompeia, Cæſar's wife, of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the myſteries of Ceres, where no man was permitted to appear. He was accuſed for this violation of human and divine laws; but he corrupted his judges, and by that means ſcreened himſelf from juſtice. He deſcended from a Patrician into a plebeian family to become a tribune. He was ſuch an enemy to Cato, that, he made him go with prætorian power, in an expedition againſt Ptolemy king of Cyprus, that, by the difficulty of the campaign, he might ruin his reputation, and deſtroy his intereſt at Rome during his abſence. Cato, however, by his uncommon ſucceſs, fruſtrated the views of Clodius. He was alſo an inveterate enemy to Cicero; and, by his influence, he baniſhed him from Rome, partly on pretence that he had puniſhed with death, and without trial, the adherents of Catiline. He wreaked his vengeance upon Cicero's houſe, which he burnt, and ſet all his goods to ſale; which, however, to his great mortification, no one offered to buy. In ſpite of Clodius, Cicero was recalled, and all his goods reſtored to him. Clodius was ſome time after murdered by Milo, whoſe defence Cicero took upon himſelf. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian. de Civ.* 2. —*Cic. pro Milon. & pro domo.—Dio.*——A certain author, quoted by *Plut.*——Licinius, wrote an hiſtory of Rome. *Liv.* 29, c. 22. ——Quirinalis, a rhetorician in Nero's age. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.* c. 7.——Sextus, a rhetorician of Sicily, intimate with M. Antony, whoſe preceptor he was. *Suet. de Clar. Orat.—Cic. in Philip.*

CLŒLIA, a Roman virgin, given with other maidens, as hoſtages to Porſenna king of Etruria. She eſcaped from her confinement, and ſwam across the Tiber to Rome. Her unprecedented virtue was rewarded by her countrymen, with an equeſtrian ſtatue in the Via ſacra. *Liv.* 2, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 651.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 5.—*Juv.* 8, v. 265.——A patrician family deſcended from Clœlius one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionyſ.*

CLŒLIÆ FOSSÆ, a place near Rome. *Plut. in Coriol.*

CLŒLIUS GRACCHUS, a general of the Volſci and Sabines againſt Rome, conquered by Q. Cincinnatus the dictator.

CLONAS, a muſician. *Plut. de Muſic.*

CLONIA, the mother of Nycteus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

CLONIUS, a Bœotian, who went with 50 ſhips to the Trojan war *Homer. Il.* 2.—— A Trojan, killed by Meſſapus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 749.——Another, killed by Turnus. *Id.* 9, v. 574.

CLOTHO, the youngeſt of the three Parcæ, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, was ſuppoſed to preſide over the moment that we are born. She held the diſtaff in her hand, and ſpun the thread of life, whence her name (κλωθειν, *to ſpin.*) She was repreſented wearing a crown with ſeven ſtars, and covered

covered with a variegated robe. *Vid.* Parcæ. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 218.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

CLUACĪNA, a name of Venus, whoſe ſtatue was erected in that place where peace was made between the Romans and Sabines, after the rape of the virgins.

CLUENTIUS, a Roman citizen, accuſed by his mother of having murdered his father, 54 years before Chriſt. He was ably defended by Cicero, in an oration ſtill extant. The family of the Cluentii was deſcended from Cloanthus, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.—*Cic. pro Cluent.*

CLŬPEA & CLŸPEA, a town of Africa Propria, which receives its name from its exact reſemblance to a ſhield, *clypeus*. *Lucan.* 4. v. 586.

CLUSIA, a daughter of an Etrurian king, of whom V. Torquatus the Roman general became enamoured. He aſked her of her father, who ſlighted his addreſſes; upon which he beſieged and deſtroyed his town. Cluſia threw herſelf down from a high tower, and came to the ground unhurt. *Plut. in Parall.*

CLUSINI FONTES, baths in Etruria. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15. v. 9

CLUSIUM, a town of Etruria, taken by the Gauls under Brennus. *Diod.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 167.

CLUSIUS, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul. *Polyb.* 2.——The ſirname of Janus, when his temple was ſhut. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 130.

CLUVIA, a noted debauchee, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 49.

CLUVIUS RUFUS, a quæſtor, A. U. C. 693.—*Cic. ad fam.* 13, ep. 56.

CLYMĔNE, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who married Japetus, by whom ſhe had Atlas, Prometheus, Menœtius, and Epimetheus. *Heſiod. Theog.*——One of the Nereides, mother of Mnemoſyne by Jupiter. *Hygin.*——The mother of Theſimenus by Parthenopæus. *Id. fab.* 71.——A daughter of Mynias, mother of Atalanta by Jaſus. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Crateus, who married Nauplius. *Id.* 2.——The mother of Phaeton by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 756.——A Trojan woman. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 26.——The mother of Homer. *Id.* 10, c. 24.——A female ſervant of Helen, who accompanied her miſtreſs to Troy, when ſhe eloped with Paris. *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 267.—*Homer. Il.* 3. v. 144.

CLYMENEĬDES, a patronymic given to Phaeton's ſiſters, who were daughters of Clymene.

CLYMĔNUS, a king of Orchomenos, ſon of Preſbon. He received a wound from a ſtone thrown by a Theban, of which he died. His ſon Erginus, who ſucceeded him, made war againſt the Thebans, to revenge his death. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 37.——One of the deſcendants of Hercules, who built a temple to Minerva of Cydonia. *Id.* 6, c. 21.——A ſon of Phoroneus. *Id.* 2, c. 35.——A king of Elis. *Id.*——A ſon of Œneus, king of Calydon.

CLYSONŸMUSA, a ſon of Amphidamas, killed by Patroclus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.

CLYTEMNESTRA, a daughter of Tyndarus king of Sparta, by Leda. She was born together, with her brother Caſtor, from one of the eggs which her mother brought forth after her amour with Jupiter, under the form of a ſwan. Clytemneſtra married Agamemnon king of Argos. She had before married Tantalus, ſon of Thyeſtes, according to ſome authors. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he left his couſin Ægyſthus to take care of his wife, of his family, and all his domeſtic affairs. Beſides this, a certain favorite muſician was appointed by Agamemnon, to watch over the conduct of the guardian, as well as that of Clytemneſtra. In the abſence of Agamemnon, Ægyſthus made his court to Clytemneſtra, and publicly lived with her. Her infidelity reached the ears of Agamemnon, before the walls of Troy, and he reſolved to take full revenge upon the adulterers at his return. He was prevented from putting his ſchemes into execution; Clytemneſtra, with her adulterer, murdered him at his arrival, as he came out of the bath, or, according to other accounts, as he ſat down at a feaſt prepared to celebrate his happy return. Caſſandra, whom Agamemnon had brought from Troy, ſhared his fate; and Oreſtes would alſo have been deprived of life, like his father, had not his ſiſter Electra removed him from the reach of Clytemneſtra. After this murder, Clytemneſtra publicly married Ægyſthus, and he aſcended the throne of Argos. Oreſtes, after an abſence of ſeven years, returned to Mycenæ, reſolved to avenge his father's murder. He concealed himſelf in the houſe of his ſiſter Electra, who had been married by the adulterers, to a perſon of mean extraction and circumſtances. His death was publicly announced; and when Ægyſthus and Clytemneſtra repaired to the temple of Apollo, to return thanks to the god, for the death of the ſurviving ſon of Agamemnon, Oreſtes, with his faithful friend Pylades, hid himſelf in the temple, and ruſhed upon the adulterers, and killed them with his own hand. They were buried without the walls of the city, as their bones were not worthy to be laid in the ſepulchre of Agamemnon. *Vid.* Ægyſthus, Agamemnon, Oreſtes, Electra.—*Diod.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 18 & 22.—*Euripid. Iphig. in Aul.*—*Hygin.* fab.

117 & 140.—*Propert.* 3, el. 19.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 471.—*Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 9.

CLYTIA or CLYTIE, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, beloved by Apollo. She was deserted by her lover, who paid his addresses to Leucothoe; and this so irritated her, that she discovered the whole intrigue to her rival's father. Apollo despised her the more for this, and she pined away and was changed into a flower, commonly called a sun-flower, which still turns its head towards the sun in his course, as in pledge of her love. *Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 3, *&c.*——A daughter of Amphidamas, mother of Pelops, by Tantalus.——A concubine of Amyntor, son of Phrastor.——A daughter of Pandarus.

CLYTIUS, a son of Laomedon. *Homer. Il.* 20.——A youth in the army of Turnus, beloved by Cydon. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 325.——A giant, killed by Vulcan. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.——The father of Pireus, who faithfully attended Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 251.——A son of Æolus, who followed Æneas in Italy, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 774.——A son of Alcmæon, the son of Amphiaraus. *Paus.* 6, c. 17.

CLYTUS, a Greek in the Trojan war, killed by Hector. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 302.

CNACADIUM, a mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

CNACALIS, a mountain of Arcadia, where festivals where celebrated in honor of Diana. *Id.* 8, c. 23.

CNAGIA, a surname of Diana.

CNEMUS, a Macedonian general, unsuccessful in an expedition against the Acarnanians. *Diod.* 12.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 66, &c.

CNEUS or CNÆUS, a prænomen common to many Romans.

CNIDINIUM, a name given to a monument near Ephesus.

CNIDUS & GNIDUS, a town and promontory of Doris in Caria. Venus was the chief deity of the place, and had there a famous statue made by Praxiteles. *Horat.* 1, od. 30. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.

CNOPUS, one of the descendants of Codrus, who went to settle a colony, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

CNOSSIA, a mistress of Menelaus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 11.

CNOSUS, a town of Crete, about 25 stadia from the sea. It was built by Minos, and had a famous labyrinth. *Paus.* 1, c. 27.

Co, Coos & Cos, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia, about 15 miles from Halicarnassus. Its chief town is called Cos, and anciently bore the name of Astypalæa. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, and the wine and silk worms which it produced. The women of the island always dressed in white; and their garments were so clear and thin, that their body could be seen through, according to *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9. The women of Cos where changed into cows by Venus or Juno; whom they reproached for suffering Hercules to lead Geryon's flocks through their territories. *Tibull.* 2, el. 4, v. 29.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, c. 101.—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 11. c. 23.—*Propert.* 1, el. 2, v. 2, l. 2, el. 1, v. 5, l. 4, el. 2, v. 23.

COAMANI, a people of Asia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

COASTRÆ & COACTRÆ, a people between Assyria and Media. *Lucan.* 3, v. 246.

COBARES, a celebrated magician of Media, in the age of Alexander. *Curt.* 7, c. 4.

COCALUS, a king of Sicily, who hospitably received Dædalus, when he fled before Minos. When Minos arrived in Sicily, the daughters of Cocalus destroyed him. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 261.—*Diod.* 4.

COCCEIUS NERVA, a friend of Horace and Mecænas, and grandfather to the emperor Nerva. He was one of those who settled the disputes between Augustus and Antony. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 27.——An architect of Rome, one of whose buildings is still in being, the present cathedral of Naples.——A lawyer and consul, who resolved to starve himself to death. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.*——A nephew of Otho. *Plut.*——A man to whom Nero granted a triumph, after the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy, *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 72.

COCCYGIUS, a mountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 36.

COCLES, PUB. HORAT. a celebrated Roman, who, alone, opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions behind him were cutting off the communication with the other shore. When the bridge was destroyed, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, leapt into the Tiber, and swam across it with his arms. A brazen statue was raised to him in the temple of Vulcan, by the consul Publicola, for his eminent services. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 650.

COCTIÆ, & COTTIÆ, certain parts of the Alps, called after Coctius, the conqueror of the Gauls, who was in alliance with Augustus. *Tacit. Hist.*

COCYTUS, a river of Epirus. The word is derived from κωκυειν, *to weep and to lament.* Its etymology, the unwholesomeness of its water, and above all, its vicinity to the Acheron, have made the poets call it one of the rivers of hell. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 297.—*Paus.* 1, c. 17——A river of Campania, flowing into the Lucrine lake.

Codomănus, a ſirname of Darius the third, king of Perſia.

Codridæ, the deſcendants of Codrus, who went from Athens at the head of ſeveral colonies. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.

Codropŏlis, a town of Illyricum.

Codrus, the 17th, and laſt king of Athens, ſon of Melanthus. When the Heraclidæ made war againſt Athens, the oracle ſaid, that the victory would be granted to that nation whoſe king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ upon this gave ſtrict orders to ſpare the life of Codrus; but the patriotic king diſguiſed himſelf, and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was deſervedly called the father of his country. He reigned 22 years, and was killed 1070 years before the Chriſtian era. To pay more honor to his memory, the Athenians made a reſolution, that no man after Codrus ſhould reign in Athens under the name of king, and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons. *Paterc.* 1, c. 2.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 6 & 7.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 19, l. 7, c. 25.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.——A man who, with his brothers, killed Hegeſias, tyrant of Epheſus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 49.——A Latin poet, contemporary with Virgil. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.——Another, in the reign of Domitian, whoſe poverty became a proverb. *Juv.* 3, v. 203.

Cœcilius, a centurion. *Cæſ. Civ. bell.*

Cœla, a place in the bay of Eubœa. *Liv.* 31, c. 47.——A part of Attica. *Strab.* 10.

Cœlaletæ, a people of Thrace.

Cœlesyria & Cœlosyria, a country of Syria, between mount Libanus and Antilibanus, where the Orontes takes its riſe.——Antiochus Cyzicnus gave this name to that part of Syria which he obtained as his ſhare, when he divided his father's dominions with Grypus, B. C. 112. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Cœlia, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*

Cœlius, a Roman, defended by Cicero.——Two brothers of Tarracina, accuſed of having murdered their father in his bed. They were acquitted, when it was proved that they were both aſleep at the time of the murder. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A general of Carbo.——An orator. *Id. in Pomp.*——A lieutenant of Antony's.——Curſor, a Roman knight, in the age of Tiberius.——A man who, after ſpending his all in diſſipation and luxury, became a public robber with his friend Birrhus. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4, v. 69.——A Roman hiſtorian, who floriſhed B. C. 121.——A hill of Rome. *Vid.* Cælius.

Cœlus, or Uranus, an ancient deity, ſuppoſed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, &c. He was ſon of Terra, whom he afterwards married. The number of his children, according to ſome, amounted to forty-five. They were called Titans, and were ſo cloſely confined by their father, that they conſpired againſt him, and were ſupported by their mother, who provided them with a ſcythe. Saturn armed himſelf with this ſcythe, and deprived his father of the organs of generation, as he was going to unite himſelf to Terra. From the blood which iſſued from the wound, ſprang the giants, furies, and nymphs. The mutilated parts were thrown into the ſea, and from them, and the foam which they occaſioned, aroſe Venus the goddeſs of beauty. *Heſiod.* &c.

Cœnus, an officer of Alexander, ſon-in-law to Parmenio. He died of a diſtemper, in his return from India. *Curt.* 9, c. 3.—*Diod.* 17.

Cœrănus, a ſtoic philoſopher. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 52.——A perſon ſlain by Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 257.——A Greek charioteer to Merion. He was killed by Hector. *Homer. Il.* 17, v. 610.

Coes, a man of Mitylene, made ſovereign maſter of his country by Darius. His countrymen ſtoned him to death. *Herodot.* 5, c. 11 & 38.

Cœus, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra. He was father of Latona, Aſteria, &c. by Phœbe. *Virg. G.* 1. v. 279.——A river of Meſſenia flowing by Electra. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

Cogamus, a river of Lydia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Cogidūnus, a king of Britain, faithful to Rome. *Tacit. Agric.* c. 14.

Cohibus, a river of Aſia, near Pontus.

Cohors, a diviſion in the Roman armies, conſiſting of about 600 men. It was the ſixth part of a legion, and conſequently its number was under the ſame fluctuation as that of the legions, being ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs.

Colænus, a king of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to ſome accounts, *Pauſ.* 1, c. 31.

Colaxes, a ſon of Jupiter and Ora. *Flacc.* 6, v. 48.

Colaxais, one of the remote anceſtors of the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 5, &c.

Colchi, the inhabitants of Colchis.

Colchis & Colchos, a country of Aſia, at the ſouth of Aſiatic Sarmatia, eaſt of the Euxine ſea, north of Armenia, and weſt of Iberia, now called Mingrelia. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and the birth place of Medea. It was fruitful in poiſonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. The inhabitants were originally Egyptians, who ſettled there when Seſoſtris king of Egypt extended his conqueſts in the

north. *Strab.* 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 24.—*Horat.* 2, od. 13, v. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19, l. 2, c. 3.

Colenda, a town of Spain.

Colias, a promontory of Attica, in the form of a man's foot, where Venus had a temple. *Herodot.* 8, c. 96.

Collatia, a town on the Anio, built by the people of Alba. It was there that Sext. Tarquin offered violence to Lucretia. *Liv.* 1, 37, &c.—*Strab.* 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 774.

L. Tarquinius Collatinus, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sext. Tarquin offered violence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made firſt conſuls. As he was one of the Tarquins, ſo much abominated by all the Roman people, he laid down his office of conſul, and retired to Alba in voluntary baniſhment. *Liv.* 1, c. 57, l. 2, c. 2.—*Flor.* 1, c. 9.——One of the ſeven hills of Rome.

Collina, one of the gates of Rome, on mount Quirinalis. *Ovid.* 4, *Faſt.* v. 871.—A goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over hills.——One of the original tribes eſtabliſhed by Romulus.

Collucia, a laſcivious woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 306.

Jun. Colo, a governor of Pontus, who brought Mithridates to the emperor Claudius. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 21.

Colonæ, a place of Troas.

Colonæ, a city of Phocis——of Erythræa——of Theſſaly—— of Meſſenia.——A rock of Aſia, on the Thracian Boſporus.

Colonos, an eminence near Athens, where Œdipus retired during his baniſhment.

Colophon, a town of Ionia, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, firſt built by Mopſus the ſon of Manto, and colonized by the ſons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes, and one of the cities which diſputed for the honor of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple there. *Strab.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 54.—*Cic. pro Arch. Poet.* 8.

Colosse & Colossis, a large town of Phrygia, near Laodicea, of which the government was democratical, and the firſt ruler called archon.

Colossus, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, which paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles, which formed the entrance of the harbour, and ſhips paſſed full ſail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet high, and every thing in equal proportion, and few could claſp round its thumb. It was the work of Chares, the diſciple of Lyſippus, and the artiſt was 12 years in making it. It was begun 300 years before Chriſt; and after it had remained unhurt during 56 or 88 years, it was partly demoliſhed by an earthquake, 224 B. C. A winding ſtaircaſe ran to the top, from which you could eaſily diſcern the ſhores of Syria, and the ſhips that ſailed on the coaſt of Egypt, by the help of glaſſes, which were hung on the neck of the ſtatue. It remained in ruins for the ſpace of 894 years; and the Rhodians, who had received ſeveral large contributions to repair it, divided the money among themſelves, and fruſtrated the expectations of the donors, by ſaying that the oracle of Delphi forbade them to raiſe it up again from its ruins. In the year 672 of the Chriſtian era, it was ſold by the Saracens, who were maſters of the iſland, to a Jewiſh merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the braſs, whoſe value has been eſtimated at 36,000 pounds Engliſh money.

Colotes, a Teian painter, diſciple of Phidias. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.——A diſciple of Epicetus.——A follower of Epicurus, accuſed of ignorance by *Plut.*——A ſculptor, who made a ſtatue of Æſculapius. *Strab.* 8.

Colpi, a city of Ionia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Columba, a dove, the ſymbol of Venus among the poets. This bird was ſacred to Venus, and received divine honors in Syria. Doves diſappeared once every year at Eryx, where Venus had a temple, and they were ſaid to accompany the goddeſs to Libya, whither ſhe went to paſs nine days, after which they returned. Doves were ſuppoſed to give oracles in the oaks of the foreſt of Dodona. *Tibull.* 1, el. 7, v. 17.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 15.

Columella, (L. Jun. Moderatus), a native of Gades, who wrote twelve books on agriculture, of which, the tenth, on gardening, is in verſe. The ſtyle is elegant, and the work diſplays the genius of a naturaliſt, and the labors of an accurate obſerver.

Columnæ Hercŭlis, a name given to two mountains on the extremeſt parts of Spain and Africa, at the entrance into the Mediterranean. They were called Calpe and Abyla, the former on the coaſt of Spain, and the latter on the ſide of Africa, at the diſtance of only 18 miles. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and they were ſuppoſed to have been joined, till the hero ſeparated them, and opened a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic ſeas.

Colŭthus, a native of Lycopolis in Egypt, who wrote a poem on the rape of Helen,

Helen, in imitation of Homer. The compoſition remained long unknown, till it was diſcovered at Lycopolis in the 15th century, by the learned cardinal Beſſarion. Coluthus was, as ſome ſuppoſe, a contemporary of Tryphiodorus.

Colyttus, a tribe in Athens.

Comagēna, a part of Syria above Cilicia, on the eaſt, extending as far as the Euphrates. *Strab.* 11 & 17.

Comāna, (orum), a city of Cappadocia, famous for a temple of Bellona, where there were above 6000 miniſters of both ſexes. The chief prieſt among them was very powerful, and knew no ſuperior but the king of the country. This high office was generally conferred upon one of the royal family. *Flacc.* 7, v. 636.—*Strab.* 12.

Comānia, a country of Aſia.

Comări, a people of Aſia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Comărus, a port in the bay of Ambracia near Nicopolis.

Comastus, a place of Perſia.

Combabus, a favorite of Stratonice, wife of Antiochus.

Combe, a daughter of the Ophius, who firſt invented a brazen ſuit of armour. She was changed into a bird, and eſcaped from her children, who had conſpired to murder her. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 382.

Combi & Ombi, a city of Egypt on the Nile. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

Combrĕa, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Combutis, a general under Brennus. *Paſ.* 10, c. 22.

Cometes, the father of Aſterion, and one of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 356.—One of the Centaurs, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 284.——A man killed at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Paſ.* 8, c. 45.——One of the Magi, intimate with Cambyſes king of Perſia. *Juſtin* 1, c. 9.——An adulterer of Ægiale.—A ſon of Oreſtes,

Cometho, a daughter of Pterilaus, who deprived her father of a golden hair in his head, upon which depended his fate. She was put to death by Amphitryon for her perfidy. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

Q. Cominius, a Roman knight, who wrote ſome illiberal verſes againſt Tiberius. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 31.

Comitia, *(orum)*, an aſſembly of the Roman people. The word is derived from *Comitium*, the place where they were convened, *quaſi a cum eundo*. The Comitium was a large hall, which was left uncovered at the top, in the firſt ages of the republic; ſo that the aſſembly was often diſſolved in rainy weather. The Comitia were called, ſome *conſularia*, for the election of the conſuls; others *prætoria*, for the election of prætors, &c. Theſe aſſemblies were more generally known by the name of *Comitia*, *Curiata*, *Centuriata*, and *Tributa*. The *Curiata* was when the people gave their votes by curiæ. Theſe *Centuriata* were not convened in later times. (*Vid. Centuria.*) Another aſſembly was called *Comitia tributa*, where the votes were received from the whole tribes together. At firſt the Roman people were divided only into three tribes; but as their numbers increaſed, the tribes were at laſt ſwelled to 35. The object of theſe aſſemblies was the electing of magiſtrates and all the public officers of ſtate. They could be diſſolved by one of the tribunes, if he differed in opinion from the reſt of his colleagues. If one among the people was taken with the falling ſickneſs, the whole aſſembly was immediately diſſolved, whence that diſeaſe is called *morbus comitalis*. After the cuſtom of giving their votes *vivâ voce* had been aboliſhed, every one of the aſſembly, in enacting of a law, was preſented with two ballots, on one of which were the letters U. R. that is *uti rogas*, be it as it is required; on the other was an A. that is *antiquo*, which bears the ſame meaning as *antiquam volo*, I forbid it, the old law is more preferable. If the number of ballots with U. R. was ſuperior to the A's, the law was approved conſtitutionally; if not, it was rejected. Only the chief magiſtrates, and ſometimes the pontifices, had the privilege of convening theſe aſſemblies. There were only theſe eight of the magiſtrates who had the power of propoſing a law, the conſuls, the dictator, the prætor, the interrex, the decemvirs, the military tribunes, the kings, and the triumvirs. Theſe were called *majores magiſtratus*; to whom one of the *minores magiſtratus* was added, the tribune of the people.

Comius, a man appointed king over the Attrebates, by J. Cæſar, for his ſervices. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 4, c. 21.

Commŏdus, (L. Aurelius Antoninus) ſon of M. Antoninus, ſucceeded his father in the Roman empire. He was naturally cruel, and fond of indulging his licentious propenſities, and regardleſs of the inſtructions of philoſophers, and of the decencies of nature, he corrupted his own ſiſters, and kept 300 women, and as many boys, for his illicit pleaſures. Deſirous to be called Hercules, like that hero, he adorned his ſhoulders with a lion's ſkin, and armed his hand with a knotted club. He ſhowed himſelf naked in public, and fought with the gladiators, and boaſted of his dexterity in killing the wild beaſts in the amphitheatre. He required divine honors from the ſenate, and they were granted. He was wont to put

ſuch an immenſe quantity of gold duſt in his hair, that when he appeared bare-headed in the ſunſhine, his head glittered as if ſurrounded with ſun-beams. Martia, one of his concubines, whoſe death he had prepared, poiſoned him; but as the poiſon did not quickly operate, he was ſtrangled by a wreſtler. He died in the 31ſt year of his age, and the 13th of his reign, A. D. 192. It has been obſerved, that he never truſted himſelf to a barber, but always burnt his beard, in imitation of the tyrant Dionyſius. *Herodian.*

COMON, a general of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4. c. 26.

COMPĬTĀLIA, feſtivals celebrated by the Romans the 12th of January and the 6th of March, in the croſs ways, in honor of the houſehold gods called Lares. Tarquin the Proud firſt inſtituted them, on account of an oracle which ordered him to offer heads to the Lares. He ſacrificed to them human victims; but J. Brutus, after the expulſion of the Tarquins, thought it ſufficient to offer them only poppy heads, and men of ſtraw. The ſlaves were generally the miniſters, and, during the celebration, they enjoyed their freedom. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 140.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.

COMPSATUS, a river of Thrace, falling into the lake Biſtonis. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

COMPUSA, a town of Bithynia.

COMUS, the god of revelry, feaſting, and nocturnal entertainments. During his feſtivals, men and women exchanged each other's dreſs. He was repreſented as a young and drunken man, with a garland of flowers on his head, and a torch in his hand, which ſeemed falling. He is more generally ſeen ſleeping upon his legs, and turning himſelf when the heat of the falling torch ſcorched his ſide. *Philoſtrat.* 2, *Icon. Plut. Queſt. Rom.*

CONCANI, a people of Spain, who lived chiefly on milk mixed with horſe's blood. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 34.

CONCORDIA, the goddeſs of peace and concord at Rome, to whom Camillus firſt raiſed a temple in the capitol, where the magiſtrates often aſſembled for the tranſaction of public buſineſs. She had, beſides this, other temples and ſtatues, and was addreſſed to promote the peace and union of families, and citizens. *Plut. in Camill.*—*Plin.* 33, c. 1.—*Cic. pro Domo.*

CONDALUS, an avaricious officer, &c. *Ariſtot. Polit.*

CONDOCHĀTES, a river of India, flowing into the Ganges.

CONDRŪSI, a people of Belgium. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 4, c. 6.

CONDŸLIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 23.

CONE, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the Iſter. *Lucan.* 3, v. 200.

CONETODŪNUS & COTUATUS, two deſperate Gauls, who raiſed their countrymen againſt Rome, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c 3.

CONFUCIUS, a Chineſe philoſopher, as much honored among his countrymen as a monarch. He died about 479 years B. C.

CONGĔDUS, a river of Spain. *Martial.* 1, ep. 50, v. 9.

CONII, a people of Spain.

CONISALTUS, a god worſhipped at Athens, with the ſame ceremonies as Priapus at Lampſacus. *Strab.* 3.

CONISCI, a people of Spain.

CONNĪDAS, the preceptor of Theſeus, in whoſe honor the Athenians inſtituted a feſtival called *Connidcia*. It was then uſual to ſacrifice to him a ram. *Plut. in Theſ.*

CONON, a famous general of Athens, ſon of Timotheus. He was made governor of all the iſlands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lyſander, near the Ægoſpotamos. He retired in voluntary baniſhment to Evagoras king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artaxerxes king of Perſia, by whoſe aſſiſtance he freed his country from ſlavery. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidos, in an engagement where Piſander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a ſtrong wall, and attempted to recover Ionia and Æolia. He was perfidiouſly betrayed by a Perſian, and died in priſon, B. C. 393. *C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Plut. in Lyſ. & Artax.*—*Iſocrates.*——A Greek aſtronomer of Samos, who, to gain the favor of Ptolemy Evergetes, publicly declared that the queen's locks, which had been dedicated in the temple of Venus, and had ſince diſappeared, were become a conſtellation. He was intimate with Archimedes, and floriſhed 247 B. C. *Catull.* 67.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3, v. 40.—A Grecian mythologiſt, in the age of Julius Cæſar, who wrote a book which contained 40 fables, ſtill extant.——There was a treatiſe written on Italy by a man of the ſame name.

CONSENTES, the name which the Romans gave to the twelve ſuperior gods, the *Dii majorum gentium*. The word ſignifies as much as *conſentientes*, that is, who conſented to the deliberations of Jupiter's council. They were twelve in number, whoſe names Ennius has briefly expreſſed in theſe lines:

Juno, Veſta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

Varro. de R. R.

CONSENTIA, a town in the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.

CONSIDIUS,

Considius Æquus, a Roman knight, &c. *Tacit.*——Caius, one of Pompey's adherents, &c. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 2, c. 23.

Consilinum, a town of Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Constans, a ſon of Conſtantina. *Vid.* Conſtantinus.

Constantia, a grand-daughter of the great Conſtantine, who married the emperor Gratian.

Constantina, a princeſs, wife of the emperor Gallus.——Another.

Constantinopŏlis, formerly Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, a noble and magnificent city, built by Conſtantine the Great, and ſolemnly dedicated A. D. 330. It was the capital of the eaſtern Roman empire, and was called, after its foundation, *Roma nova*, on account of its greatneſs, which ſeemed to rival Rome. The beauty of its ſituation, with all its conveniences, have been the admiration of every age. Conſtantinople fell into the hands of Mahomet the 2d, the 28th of May 1453.

Constantīnus, ſirnamed *the Great*, from the greatneſs of his exploits, was ſon of Conſtantius. As ſoon as he became independent, he aſſumed the title of Auguſtus, and made war againſt Licinius, his brother-in-law, and colleague on the throne, becauſe he was cruel and ambitious. He conquered him, and obliged him to lay aſide the imperial power. It is ſaid, that as he was going to fight againſt Maxentius, one of his rivals, he ſaw a croſs in the ſky, with this inſcription, ἐν τούτῳ νίκα *in hoc vince*. From this circumſtance he became a convert to chriſtianity, and obtained an eaſy victory, ever after adopting a croſs or *labarum* as his ſtandard. After the death of Diocletian, Maximian, Maxentius, Maximinus, and Lucinius, who had reigned together, though in a ſubordinate manner, Conſtantine became ſole emperor, and began to reform the ſtate. He founded a city in a moſt eligible ſituation, where old Byzantium formerly ſtood, and called it by his own name, Conſtantinopolis. Thither he tranſported part of the Roman ſenate; and by keeping his court there, he made it the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial cities began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and ſoon after the age of Conſtantine, a ſeparation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the weſtern, and Conſtantinopolis was called the capital of the eaſtern, dominions of Rome. The emperor has been diſtinguiſhed for perſonal courage, and praiſed for the protection he extended to the chriſtians. He at firſt perſecuted the Arians, but afterwards inclined to their opinions; and his murder of his ſon Criſpus has been deſervedly cenſured. By removing the Roman legions from the garriſons on the rivers, he opened an eaſy paſſage to the Barbarians, and rendered his ſoldiers unwarlike. He defeated 100,000 Goths, and received into his territories 300,000 Sarmatians, who had been baniſhed by their ſlaves, and gave them ground to cultivate. Conſtantine was learned, and preached, as well as compoſed, many ſermons, one of which remains. He died A. D. 337, after a reign of 31 years of the greateſt glory and ſucceſs. He left three ſons, Conſtantinus, Conſtans, and Conſtantius, among whom he divided his empire. The firſt, who had Gaul, Spain, and Britain for his portion, was conquered by the armies of his brother Conſtans, and killed in the 25th year of his age, A. D. 340. Magnentius, the governor of the provinces of Rhætia, murdered Conſtans in his bed, after a reign of 13 years, over Italy, Africa, and Illyricum; and Conſtantius, the only ſurviving brother, now become the ſole emperor, A. D. 353, puniſhed his brother's murderer, and gave way to cruelty and oppreſſion. He viſited Rome, where he diſplayed a triumph, and died in his march againſt Julian, who had been proclaimed independent emperor by his ſoldiers.——The name of Conſtantine was very common to the emperors of the eaſt, in a later period. ——A private ſoldier in Britain, raiſed on account of his name, to the imperial dignity. ——A general of Beliſarius.

Constantius Chlorus, ſon of Eutropius, and father of the great Conſtantine, merited the title of Cæſar, which he obtained, by his victories in Britain and Germany. He became the colleague of Galerius, on the abdication of Diocleſian; and after bearing the character of a humane and benevolent prince, he died at York, and made his ſon his ſucceſſor, A. D. 306.——The ſecond ſon of Conſtantine the Great. *Vid. Conſtantinus.*——The father of Julian and Gallus, was ſon of Conſtantius by Theodora, and died A. D. 337.——A Roman general of Nyſſa, who married Placidia, the ſiſter of Honorius, and was proclaimed emperor, an honor he enjoyed only ſeven months. He died univerſally regretted, 421 A. D. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Valentinian in the weſt.——One of the ſervants of Attila.

Consŭales Ludi or Consŭalia, feſtivals at Rome in honor of Conſus, the god of counſel, whoſe altar Romulus diſcovered under the ground. This altar was always covered, except at the feſtival, when a mule was ſacrificed, and games and horſe-races exhibited in honor of Neptune. It was during theſe feſtivals that Romulus carried away the Sabine women who had aſſembled to be ſpectators of the games. They were firſt inſtitut-

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ed by Romulus. Some ſay that Romulus only regulated and re-inſtituted them after they had been before eſtabliſhed by Evander. During the celebration, which happened about the middle of Auguſt, the horſes were exempted from all labors, and were led through the ſtreets adorned with garlands and flowers.

CONSUL, a magiſtrate at Rome, with regal authority for the ſpace of one year. There were two conſuls, *a conſulendo*, and annually choſen in the Campus Martius. The two firſt conſuls were L. Jun. Brutus, and L. Tarquinius Collatinus, choſen A. U. C. 244, after the expulſion of the Tarquins. In the firſt times of the republic, the two conſuls were always choſen from Patrician families, or noblemen; but the people obtained the privilege, A. U. C. 388, of electing one of the conſuls from their own body; and ſometimes both were plebeians. The firſt conſul among the plebeians was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the conſulſhip ſhould be 43 years of age, called *legitimum tempus*. He was always to appear at the election as a private man, without a retinue; and it was requiſite, before he canvaſſed for the office, to have diſcharged the functions of quæſtor, edile, and prætor. Sometimes theſe qualifications were diſregarded. Val. Corvinus was made a conſul in his 23d year, and Scipio in his 24th. Young Marius, Pompey, and Auguſtus, were alſo under the proper age when they were inveſted with the office, and Pompey had never been quæſtor or prætor. The power of the conſuls was unbounded, and they knew no ſuperior but the gods and the laws; but after the expiration of their office, their conduct was minutely ſcrutinized by the people, and miſbehavior was often puniſhed by the laws. The badges of their office was the *prætexta*, a robe fringed with purple, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by 12 lictors, carrying the *faſces* or bundle of ſticks, in the middle of which appeared an ax. The ax, as being the characteriſtic rather of tyranny than of freedom, was taken away from the *faſces* by Valerius Poplicola, but it was reſtored by his ſucceſſor. They took it by turns, monthly, to be preceded by the lictors while at Rome, leſt the appearance of two perſons with the badges of royal authority, ſhould raiſe apprehenſions in the multitude. While one appeared publicly in ſtate, only a crier walked before the other, and the lictors followed behind without the faſces. Their authority was equal; yet the Valerian law gave the right of priority to the older, and the Julian law to him who had the moſt children, and he was generally called *conſul major* or *prior*. As their power was abſolute, they preſided over the ſenate, and could convene and diſmiſs it at pleaſure. The ſenators were their counſellors; and among the Romans, the manner of reckoning their years was by the name of the conſuls, and by *M. Tul. Cicerone & L. Antonio, Conſulibus* for inſtance, the year of Rome 689 was always underſtood. This cuſtom laſted from the year of Rome 244 till the year 1294, or 541ſt year of the chriſtian era, when the conſular office was totally ſuppreſſed by Juſtinian. In public aſſemblies the conſuls ſat in ivory chairs, and held in their hands an ivory wand, called *ſcipio eburneus*, which had an eagle on its top, as a ſign of dignity and power. When they had drawn by lot the provinces over which they were to preſide during their conſulſhip, they went to the capitol to offer their prayers to the gods, and entreat them to protect the republic: after this they departed from the city, arrayed in their military dreſs, and preceded by the lictors. Sometimes the provinces were aſſigned them, without drawing by lot, by the will and appointment of the ſenators. At their departure, they were provided by the ſtate with whatever was requiſite during their expedition. In their provinces they were both attended by the lictors, and equally inveſted with regal authority. They were not permitted to return to Rome without the ſpecial command of the ſenate, and they always remained in the province till the arrival of their ſucceſſor. At their return they harangued the people, and ſolemnly proteſted that they had done nothing againſt the laws or intereſt of their country, but had faithfully and diligently endeavoured to promote the greatneſs and welfare of the ſtate. No man could be conſul two following years; yet this inſtitution was ſometimes broken, and we find Marius re-elected conſul, after the expiration of his office, during the Cimbrian war. The office of conſul, ſo dignified during the times of the commonwealth, became a mere title under the emperors, and retained nothing of its authority but the uſeleſs enſigns of original dignity. Even the office of conſul, which was originally annual, was reduced to two or three months by J. Cæſar; but they who were admitted on the firſt of January denominated the year, and were called *ordinarii*. Their ſucceſſors, during the year, were diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ſuffecti*. Tiberius and Claudius abridged the time of the conſulſhip, and the emperor Commodus made no leſs than 25 conſuls in one year. Conſtantine the Great renewed the original inſtitution, and permitted them to be a whole year in office.——Here is annexed a liſt of the conſuls from the eſtabliſhment of the conſular power

power to the battle of Actium, in which it may be ſaid that the authority of the conſuls was totally extinguiſhed.

The two firſt conſuls, choſen about the middle of June, A. U. C. 244, were L. Jun. Brutus, and L. Tarq. Collatinus. Collatinus retired from Rome as being of the family of the Tarquins, and Pub. Valerius was choſen in his room. When Brutus was killed in battle, Sp. Lucretius was elected to ſucceed him; and after the death of Lucretius, Marcus Horatius was choſen for the reſt of the year with Valerius Publicola. The firſt conſulſhip laſted about 16 months, during which the Romans fought againſt the Tarquins, and the capitol was dedicated.

A. U. C. 246. Pub. Valerius Publicola, 2. Tit. Lucretius. Porſenna ſupported the claims of Tarquin. The noble actions of Cocles, Scævola, and Cloelia.

——— 247. P. Lucretius, or M. Horatius; P. Valer. Publicola 3. The vain efforts of Porſenna continued.

——— 248. Sp. Lartius; T. Herminius. Victories obtained over the Sabines.

——— 249. M. Valerius; P. Poſtumius. Wars with the Sabines continued.

——— 250. P. Valerius 4; T. Lucretius 2.

——— 251. Agrippa Menenius; P. Poſtumius, 2. The death of Publicola.

——— 252. Opiter Virginius; Sp. Caſſius. Sabine war.

——— 253. Poſtumius Cominius; T. Lartius. A conſpiracy of ſlaves at Rome.

——— 254. Serv. Sulpicius; Manius Tullius.

——— 255. P. Veturius Geminus; T. Æbutius Elva.

——— 256. T. Lartius 2; L. Cloelius. War with the Latins.

——— 257. A. Sempronius Atratinus; M. Minucius.

——— 258. Aulus Poſtumius; Tit. Virginius. The battle of Regillæ.

——— 259. Ap. Claudius; P. Servilius. War with the Volſci.

——— 260. A. Virginius; T. Veturius. The diſſatisfied people retire to Mons Sacer.

——— 261. Poſtumius Cominius 2; Sp. Caſſius, 2. A reconcilation between the ſenate and people, and the election of the tribunes.

——— 262. T. Geganius; P. Minucius. A famine at Rome.

——— 263. M. Minucius 2d; Aul. Sempronius 2. The haughty behavior of Coriolanus to the populace.

A. U. C. 264. Q. Sulpitius Camerinus; Sp. Lartius Flavus 2. Coriolanus retires to the Volſci.

——— 265. C. Julius; P. Pinarius. The Volſci make declarations of war.

——— 266. Sp. Nautius; Sex. Furius. Coriolanus forms the ſiege of Rome. He retires at the entreaties of his mother and wife, and dies.

——— 267. T. Sicinius; C. Aquilius. The Volſci defeated.

——— 268. Sp. Caſſius 3; Proculus Virginius. Caſſius aſpires to tyranny.

——— 269. Serv. Cornelius; Q. Fabius. Caſſius is condemned, and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

——— 270. L. Æmilius; Cæſo Fabius. The Æqui and Volſci defeated.

——— 271. M. Fabius; L. Valerius.

——— 272. Q. Fabius 2; C. Julius. War with the Æqui.

——— 273. Cæſo Fabius 2; Sp. Furius. War continued with the Æqui and Veientes.

——— 274. M. Fabius, 2; Cn. Manlius. Victory over the Hernici.

——— 275. Cæſo Fabius, 3; A. Virginius. The march of the Fabii to the river Cremera.

——— 276. L. Æmilius, 2; C. Servilius. The wars continued againſt the neighbouring ſtates.

——— 277. C. Horatius; T. Menenius. The defeat and death of the 300 Fabii.

——— 278. Sp. Servilius; Aul. Virginius. Menenius brought to his trial for the defeat of the armies under him.

——— 279. C. Nautius; P. Valerius.

——— 280. L. Furius; C. Manlius. A truce of 40 years granted to the Veientes.

——— 281. L. Æmilius 3; Virginius or Vopiſcus Julius. The tribune Genutius murdered in his bed for his ſeditions.

——— 282. L. Pinarius; P. Furius.

——— 283. Ap. Claudius; T. Quintius. The Roman army ſuffer themſelves to be defeated by the Volſci, on account of their hatred to Appius, while his colleague is boldly and chearfully obeyed againſt the Æqui.

——— 284. L. Valerius, 2; Tib. Æmilius. Appius is cited to take his trial before the people, and dies before the day of trial.

——— 285. T. Numicius Priſcus; A. Virginius.

A. U. C.

A. U. C. 286. T. Quintius, 2; Q. Servilius.

——— 287. Tib. Æmilius, 2; Q. Fabius.

——— 288. Q. Servilius, 2; Sp. Postumius.

——— 289. Q. Fabius, 2; T. Quintius, 3. In the Cenſus made this year, which was the ninth, there were found 124,214 citizens in Rome.

——— 290. Aul. Postumius; Sp. Furius.

——— 291. L. Æbutius; P. Servilius. A plague at Rome.

——— 292. T. Lucretius Tricipitinus; T. Veturius Geminus.

——— 293. P. Volumnius; Serv. Sulpicius. Dreadful prodigies at Rome, and ſeditions.

——— 294. C. Claudius; P. Valerius, 2. A Sabine ſeizes the Capitol, and is defeated and killed. Valerius is killed in an engagement, and Cincinnatus is taken from the plough, and made dictator; he quelled the diſſentions at Rome, and returned to his farm.

——— 295. Q. Fabius, 3; L. Cornelius. The Cenſus made the Romans amount to 132,049.

——— 296. L. Minucius; C. Nautius, 2. Minucius is beſieged in his camp by the Æqui; and Cincinnatus being elected dictator, delivers him, obtains a victory, and lays down his power 16 days after his election.

——— 297. Q. Minucius; C. Horatius. War with the Æqui and Sabines. Ten tribunes elected inſtead of five.

——— 298. M. Valerius; Sp. Virginius.

——— 299. T. Romilius; C. Veturius.

——— 300. Sp. Tarpeius; A. Aterius.

——— 301. P. Curiatius; Sex. Quintilius.

——— 302. C. Menenius; P. Ceſtius Capitolinus. The Decemvirs reduce the laws into twelve tables.

——— 303. Ap. Claudius; T. Genutius; P. Ceſtius, &c. The Decemvirs aſſume the reins of government, and preſide with conſular power.

——— 304 & 305. Ap. Claudius; Q. Fabius Vibulanus; M. Cornelius, &c. The Decemvirs continued. They act with violence. Appius endeavours to take poſſeſſion of Virginia, who is killed by her father. The Decemvirs aboliſhed.

——— 306. Valerius Potitus; M. Horatius Barbatus. Appius is ſummoned to take his trial. He dies in priſon, and the reſt of the Decemvirs are baniſhed.

A. U. C. 307. Lart. Herminius; T. Virginius.

——— 308. M. Geganius Macerinus; C. Julius. Domeſtic troubles.

——— 309. T. Quintius Capitolinus 4; Agrippa Furius. The Æqui and Volſci come near to the gates of Rome, and are defeated.

——— 310. M. Genucius; C. Curtius. A law paſſed to permit the patrician and plebeian families to intermarry.

——— 311. Military tribunes are choſen inſtead of conſuls. The plebeians admitted among them. The firſt were A. Sempronius; L. Atilius; T. Cloelius. They abdicated three months after their election, and conſuls were again choſen, L. Papirius Mugilanus; L. Sempronius Atratinus.

——— 312. M. Geganius Macerinus 2; T. Quintius Capitolinus 5. The cenſorſhip inſtituted.

——— 313. M. Fabius Vibulanus; Poſthumius Æbutius Cornicen.

——— 314. C. Furius Pacilus; M. Papirius Craſſus.

——— 315. P. Geganius Macrinus; L. Menenius Lanatus. A famine at Rome. Mælius attempts to make himſelf king.

——— 316. T. Quintius Capitolinus 6; Agrippa Menenius Lanatus.

——— 317. Mamercus Æmilius; T. Quintius; L. Julius. Military tribunes.

——— 318. M. Geganius Macerinus; Sergius Fidenas. Tolumnius, king of the Veientes, killed by Coſſus, who takes the ſecond royal ſpoils called *Opima*.

——— 319. M. Cornelius Maluginenſis; L. Papirius Craſſus.

——— 320. C. Julius; L. Virginius.

——— 321. C. Julius 2; L. Virginius 2. The duration of the cenſorſhip limited to 18 months.

——— 322. M. Fabius Vibulanus; M. Foſſius; L. Sergius Fidenas, military tribunes.

——— 323. L. Pinerius Manſicus; L. Furius Medullinus; Sp. Poſtumius Albus. Military tribunes.

——— 324. T. Quintius Cincinnatus; C. Julius Mento; conſuls. A victory over the Veientes and Fidenates by the dictator Poſthumius.

——— 325. C. Papirius Craſus; L. Julius.

A. U. C. 326. L. Sergius Fidenas 2; Host. Lucret. Tricipitinus.

——— 327. A. Cornelius Cossus; T. Quintius Pennus 2.

——— 328. Servilius Ahala; L. Papirius Mugilanus 2.

——— 329. T. Quintius Pennus; C. Furius; M. Posthumius; A. Corn. Cossus. Military tribunes, all of Patrician families. Victory over the Veientes.

——— 330. A. Sempronius Atratinus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus; L. Furius Medullinus, L. Horat. Barbatus.

——— 331. A. Claudius Crassus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 332. C. Sempronius Atratinus; Q. Fabius Vibulanus. Conſuls who gave much diſſatisfaction to the people.

——— 333. L. Manlius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 334. Numerius Fabius Vibulanus; T. Q. Capitolinus.

——— 335. L. Q. Cincinnatus, 3; L. Furius Medullinus, 2; M. Manlius; A. Sempronius Atratinus. Military tribunes.

——— 336. A. Menenius Lanatus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 337 L. Sergius Fidenas, M. Papirius Mugillanus, C. Servilius.

——— 338. A. Menenius Lanatus, 2, &c.

——— 339. A. Sempronius Atratinus, 3, &c.

——— 340. P. Cornelius Cossus, &c.

——— 341. Cn. Corn. Cossus, &c. One of the military tribunes ſtoned to death by the army.

——— 342. M. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, Conſuls. Domeſtic ſeditions.

——— 343. Q. Fabius Ambustus; C. Furius Pacilus.

——— 344. M. Papirius Atratinus; C. Nautius Rutilus.

——— 345. Mamercus Æmilius; C. Valerius Potitus.

——— 346. Cn. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, 2. Plebeians for the firſt time quæſtors.

——— 347. C. Julius, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 348. L. Furius Medullinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 349. P. & Cn. Cornelii Cossi, &c. Military tribunes. This year the Roman ſoldiers firſt received pay.

——— 350. T. Quintius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes. The ſiege of Veii begun.

A. U. C. 351. C. Valerius Potitus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 352. Manlius Æmilius Mamercinus, &c. The Roman cavalry begin to receive pay.

——— 353. C. Servilius Ahala, &c. A defeat at Veii, occaſioned by a quarrel between two of the military tribunes.

——— 354. L. Valerius Potitus, 4; M. Furius Camillus, 2, &c. A military tribune choſen from among the plebeians.

——— 355. P. Licinius Calvus, &c,

——— 356. M. Veturius, &c.

——— 357. L. Valerius Potitus, 5; M. Furius Camillus, 3, &c.

——— 358. L. Julius Julus, &c.

——— 359. P. Licinius, &c. Camillus declared dictator. The city of Veii taken by means of a mine. Camillus obtains a triumph.

——— 360. P. Corn. Cossus, &c. The people wiſhed to remove to Veii.

——— 361. M. Furius Camillus, &c. Faliſci ſurrendered to the Romans.

——— 362. L. Lucret. Flaccus; Servius Sulpicius Camerinus, Conſuls after Rome had been governed by military tribunes for 15 ſucceſſive years. Camillus ſtrongly oppoſes the removing to Veii, and it is rejected.

——— 363. L. Valerius Potitus; M. Manlius. One of the cenſors dies.

——— 364. L. Lucretius, &c. Military tribunes. A ſtrange voice heard, which foretold the approach of the Gauls. Camillus goes to baniſhment to Ardea. The Gauls beſiege Cluſium, and ſoon after march towards Rome.

——— 365. Three Fabii military tribunes. The Romans defeated at Allia by the Gauls. The Gauls enter Rome, and ſet it on fire. Camillus declared dictator by the ſenate, who had retired into the capitol. The geeſe ſave the capitol, and Camillus ſuddenly comes and defeats the Gauls.

——— 366. L. Valerius Poplicola, 3; L. Virginius, &c. Camillus declared dictator, defeats the Volſci, Æqui, and Tuſcans.

——— 367. T. Q. Cincinnatus; Q. Servilius Fidenas; L. Julius Julus.

——— 368. L. Papirius; Cn. Sergius; L. Æmilius, &c.

——— 369. M. Furius Camillus, &c.

——— 370. A. Manlius; P. Cornelius,

MELIUS, &c. The Volſci defeated. Manlius aims at royalty.

A. U. C. 371. SER. CORN. MALUGINENSIS; P. VALERIUS POTITUS; M. FURIUS CAMILLUS. Manlius is condemned and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

——— 372. L. VALERIUS; A. MANLIUS; SER. SULPICIUS, &c.

——— 373. SP. & L. PAPIRII, &c.

——— 374. M. FURIUS CAMILLUS; L. FURIUS, &c.

——— 375. L. & P. VALERII.

——— 376. C. MANLIUS, &c.

——— 377. SP. FURIUS, &c.

——— 378. L. ÆMILIUS, &c.

——— 379. L. PAPIRIUS; L. MERENIUS; SER. SULPICIUS, &c.

——— 380. } For four years anar-
——— 381. } archy at Rome. No
——— 382. } conſuls or military tri-
——— 383. } bunes elected, but only for that time. L. SEXTINUS; C. LICINIUS CALVUS STOLO. Tribunes of the people.

——— 384. L. FURIUS, &c.

——— 385. Q. SERVILIUS; C. VETURIUS, &c. Ten magiſtrates are choſen to take care of the Sibylline books.

——— 386. M. FABIUS, &c.

——— 387. T. QUINTIUS; SER. CORNELIUS, &c.

——— 388. A. & M. CORNELII, &c. The Gauls defeated by Camillus. One of the conſuls for the future to be elected from among the plebeians.

——— 389. M. ÆMILIUS; L. SEXTIUS; conſuls. The offices of prætor and Curule Ædile, granted to the ſenate by the people.

——— 390. L. GENUCIUS; Q. SERVILIUS. Camillus died.

——— 391. SULPITIUS PETICUS; C. LICINIUS STOLO.

——— 392. CN. GENUTIUS; L. ÆMILIUS.

——— 393. Q. SERV. AHALA 2; L. GENUCIUS 2. Curtius devotes himſelf to the *Dii manes*.

——— 394. C. SULPICIUS 2; C. LICINIUS 2. Manlius conquers a Gaul in ſingle battle.

——— 395. C. PETILIUS BALBUS; M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.

——— 396. M. POPILIUS LÆNAS; C. MANLIUS 2.

——— 397. C. FABIUS; C. PLAUTIUS. Gauls defeated.

——— 398. C. MARCIUS; CN. MANLIUS 2.

——— 399. M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS 2; M. POPILIUS LÆNAS 2. A dictator elected from the plebeians for the firſt time.

——— 400. C. SULPICIUS PÆTICUS 3; M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA 4; both of patrician families.

A. U. C. 401. M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS 3; T. QUINTIUS.

——— 402. C. SULPITIUS PÆTICUS 4; M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA 3.

——— 403. M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA 4; C. MARCIUS RUTILUS.

——— 404. Q. SULPICIUS PÆTICUS 5; T. Q. PENNUS. A cenſor elected for the firſt time from the plebeians.

——— 405. M. POPILIUS LÆNAS 3; L. CORN. SCIPIO.

——— 406. L. FURIUS CAMILLUS; AP. CLAUDIUS CRASSUS. Valerius ſirnamed Corvinus, after conquering a Gaul.

——— 407. M. VALER. CORVUS; M. POPILIUS LÆNAS 4. Corvus was elected at 23 years of age, againſt the ſtanding law. A treaty of amity concluded with Carthage.

——— 408. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS; C. PLAUTIUS.

——— 409. M. VALERIUS CORVUS 2; C. PÆTILIUS.

——— 410. M. FABIUS DORSO; SER. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS.

——— 411. C. MARCIUS RUTILUS; T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

——— 412. M. VALERIUS CORVUS 3; A. CORN. COSSUS. The Romans begin to make war againſt the Samnites, at the requeſt of the Campanians. They obtain a victory.

——— 413. C. MARCIUS RUTILUS 4; Q. SERVILIUS.

——— 414. C. PLAUTIUS; L. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS.

——— 415. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS 3; P. DECIUS MUS. The victories of Alexander the Great in Aſia. Manlius put his ſon to death for fighting againſt his order. Decius devotes himſelf for the army, which obtains a great victory over the Latins.

——— 416. T. ÆMILIUS MAMERCINUS; Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO.

——— 417. L. FURIUS CAMILLUS; C. MÆNIUS. The Latins conquered.

——— 418. C. SULPICIUS LONGUS; P. ÆLIUS PÆTUS. The prætorſhip granted to a plebeian.

——— 419. L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS; CÆSO DUILIUS.

——— 420. M. VALERIUS CORVUS; M. ATILIUS REGULUS.

——— 421. T. VETURIUS; SP. POSTHUMIUS.

——— 422. A. CORNELIUS 2; CN. DOMITIUS.

——— 423. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, C. VALERIUS POTITUS.

——— 424. L. PAPIRIUS CURSOR; C. PÆTILIUS LIBO.

A. U. C. 425. L. Papirius Crassus; C. Plautius Venno.

——— 426. L. Æmilius Mamercinus 2; C. Plautius.

——— 427. P. Plautius Procucus; P. Corn. Scapula.

——— 428. L. Corn. Lentulus; Q. Publilius Philo 2.

——— 429. C. Pætilius; L. Papirius Mugillanus.

——— 430. L. Furius Camillus 2; D. Jun. Brutus Scæta. The dictator Papirius Cursor is for putting to death Fabius his master of horse, because he fought in his absence, and obtained a famous victory. He pardons him.

——— 431. C. Sulpicius Longus 1; Q. Aulius Cerretanus.

——— 432. Q. Fabius; L. Fulvius.

——— 433. T. Veturius Calvinus 2; Sp. Postumius Albinus 2. C. Pontius, the Samnite, takes the Roman consuls in an ambuscade at Caudium.

——— 434. L. Papirius Cursor 2; Q. Publilius Philo.

——— 435. L. Papirius Cursor 3; Q. Aulius Cerretanus 2.

——— 436. M. Fossius Flaccinator; L. Plautius Venno.

——— 437. C. Jun. Bubulcus; L. Æmilius Barbula.

——— 438. Sp. Nautius; M. Popilius.

——— 439. L. Papirius 4; Q. Publilius 4.

——— 440. M. Pætilius; C. Sulpicius.

——— 441. L. Papirius Cursor 5; C. Jun. Bubulcus 2.

——— 442. M. Valerius; P. Decius. The censor Appius makes the Appian way and aqueducts. The family of the Potitii extinct.

——— 443. C. Jun. Bubulcus 3; Q. Æmilius Barbula 2.

——— 444. Q. Fabius 2; C. Martius Rutilus.

——— 445. Q. Fabius 3; P. Decius 2.

——— 446. Appius Claudius; L. Volumnius.

——— 447. P. Corn. Arvina; Q. Marcius Tremulus.

——— 448. L. Postumius; T. Minucius.

——— 449. P. Sulpicius Saverrio; Sempronius Sophus. The Æqui conquered.

——— 450. L. Genucius; Ser. Cornelius.

——— 451. M. Livius; M. Æmilius.

A. U. C. 452. M. Valerius Maximus; Q. Apulius. The priesthood made common to the plebeians.

——— 453. M. Fulvius Pætinus; T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 454. L. Cornelius Scipio; Cn. Fulvius.

——— 455. Q. Fabius Maximus 4; P. Decius Mus 3. Wars against the Samnites.

——— 456. L. Volumnius 2; Ap. Claudius 2. Conquest over the Etrurians and Samnites.

——— 457. Q. Fabius 5; P. Decius 4. Decius devotes himself in a battle against the Samnites and the Gauls, and the Romans obtain a victory.

——— 458. L. Postumius Megellus; M. Atilius Regulus.

——— 459. L. Papirius Cursor; Sp. Carvilius. Victories over the Samnites.

——— 460. Q. Fabius Gurges; D. Jun. Brutus Scæva. Victory over the Samnites.

——— 461. L. Postumius 3; C. Jun. Brutus. Æsculapius brought to Rome in the form of a serpent from Epidaurus.

——— 462. P. Corn. Rufinus; M. Curius Dentatus.

——— 463. M. Valerius Corvinus; Q. Cædicius Noctua.

——— 464. Q. Marcius Tremulus; P. Corn. Arvina.

——— 465. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Nautius.

——— 466. M. Valerius Potitus; C. Ælius Pætus.

——— 467. C. Claudius Cænina; M. Æmilius Lepidus.

——— 468. C. Servilius Tucca; Cæcilius Metellus. War with the Senones.

——— 469. P. Corn. Dolabella; C. Domitius Calvinus. Senones defeated.

——— 470. Q. Æmilius; C. Fabricius. War with Tarentum.

——— 471. L. Æmilius Barbula; Q. Marcius. Pyrrhus comes to assist Tarentum.

——— 472. P. Valerius Levinus; Tib. Coruncianus. Pyrrhus conquers the consul Levinus, and, though victorious, sues for peace, which is refused by the Roman senate. The census was made, and 272,222 citizens were found.

——— 473. P. Sulpicius Saverrio; P. Decius Mus. A battle with Pyrrhus.

——— 474. C. Fabricius Luscinus, 2; Q. Æmilius Pappus, 2. Pyrrhus

rhus goes to Sicily. The treaty between Rome and Carthage renewed.

A. U. C. 475. P. Corn. Rufinus; C. Jun. Brutus. Crotona and Locri taken.

——— 476. Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, 2; C. Genucius Clepsina. Pyrrhus returns from Sicily to Italy.

——— 477. M. Curius Dentatus, 2; L. Corn. Lentulus. Pyrrhus finally defeated by Curius.

——— 478. M. Curius Dentatus, 3; Ser. Corn. Merenda.

——— 479. C. Fabius Dorso; C. Claudius Cænina, 2. An embassy from Philadelphus, to conclude an alliance with the Romans.

——— 480. L. Papirius Cursor, 2; Sp. Carvilius, 2. Tarentum surrenders.

——— 481. L. Genucius; C. Quintius.

——— 482. C. Genucius; Cn. Cornelius.

——— 483. Q. Ogulinus Gallus; C. Fabius Pictor. Silver money coined at Rome for the first time.

——— 484. P. Sempronius Sophus; Ap. Claudius Crassus.

——— 485. M. Atilius Regulus; L. Julius Libo. Italy enjoys peace universally.

——— 486. Numerius Fabius; D. Junius.

——— 487. Q. Fabius Gurges, 3; L. Mamilius Vitulus. The number of the quæstors doubled to eight.

——— 488. Ap. Claudius Caudex; M. Fulvius Flaccus. The Romans aid the Mamertines, which occasions the first Punic war. Appius defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily. The combats of gladiators first instituted.

——— 489. M. Valerius Maximus; M. Otacilius Crassus. Alliance between Rome and Hiero king of Syracuse. A sun dial first put up at Rome, brought from Catana.

——— 490. L. Postumius Gemellus; Q. Mamilius Vitulus. The siege and taking of Agrigentum. The total defeat of the Carthaginians.

——— 491. L. Valerius Flaccus; T. Otacilius Crassus.

——— 492. Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina; C. Duilius. In two months the Romans build and equip a fleet of 120 gallies. The naval victory and triumph of Duilius.

——— 493. L. Corn. Scipio; C. Aquilius Florus. Expedition against Sardinia and Corsica.

——— 494. A. Atilius Calatinus; C. Sulpicius Paterculus. The Carthaginians defeated in a naval battle.

A. U. C. 495. C. Attilius Regulus; Cn. Corn. Blasio.

——— 496. L. Manlius Vulso; Q. Cædicius. At the death of Cædicius Marilius Regulus 2, was elected for the rest of the year. The famous battle of Ecnoma. The victorious consuls land in Africa.

——— 497. Serv. Fulvius Petinus Nobilior; M. Æmilius Paulus Regulus, after many victories in Africa, is defeated, and taken prisoner by Xanthippus. Agrigentum retaken by the Carthaginians.

——— 498. Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina 2; A. Attilius Calatinus 2. Panormus taken by the Romans.

——— 499. Cn. Servilius Cæpio; C. Sempronius Blæsus. The Romans, discouraged by shipwrecks, renounce the sovereignty of the seas.

——— 500. C. Aurelius Cotta; P. Servilius Geminus. Citizens capable to bear arms, amounted to 297,797.

——— 501. L. Cæcilius Metellus, 2; C. Furius Pacilus. The Romans begin to recover their power by sea.

——— 502. C. Attilius Regulus 2; L. Manlius Volso 2. The Carthaginians defeated near Panormus in Sicily. One hundred and forty-two elephants taken and sent to Rome. Regulus advises the Romans not to exchange prisoners. He is put to death in the most excruciating torments.

——— 503. P. Clodius Pulcher; L. Jun. Pullus. The Romans defeated in a naval battle. The Roman fleet lost in a storm.

——— 504. C. Aurelius Cotta, 2; P. Servilius Geminus, 2.

——— 505. L. Cæcilius Metellus, 3; Num. Fabius Buteo. The number of the citizens 252,222.

——— 506. M. Otacilius Crassus; M. Fabius Licinus.

——— 507. M. Fabius Buteo; C. Atilius Balbus.

——— 508. A. Manlius Torquatus 2; C. Sempronius Blæsus.

——— 509. C. Fundanius Fundulus; C. Sulpicius Gallus. A fleet built by individuals at Rome.

——— 510. C. Lutatius Catulus; A. Postumius Albinus. The Carthaginian fleet defeated near the islands Ægates. Peace made between Rome and Carthage. The Carthaginians evacuate Sicily.

——— 511. Q. Lutatius Cerco; A. Manlius Atticus. Sicily is made a Roman

Roman province. The 39th Cenſus taken. The citizens amount to 260,000.

A. U. C. 512. C. Claudius Centho; M. Sempronius Tuditanus.

——— 513. C. Mamilius Turinus; Q. Valerius Falto.

——— 514. T. Sempronius Gracchus; P. Valerius Falto. The Carthaginians give up Sardinia to Rome.

——— 515. L. Corn. Lentulus Caudinus; Q. Fulvius Flaccus. The Romans offer Ptolemy Evergetes aſſiſtance againſt Antiochus Theos.

——— 516. P. Corn. Lentulus Caudinus; Licinius Varus. Revolt of Corſica and Sardinia.

——— 517. C. Atilius Bulbus 2; T. Manlius Torquatus. The temple of Janus ſhut for the firſt time ſince the reign of Numa about 440 years. An univerſal peace at Rome.

——— 518. L. Poſtumius Albinus; Sp. Carvilius Maximus.

——— 519. Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucoſus; M. Pomponius Matho. Differences and jealouſy between Rome and Carthage.

——— 520. M. Æmilius Lepidus; M. Publicius Malleolus.

——— 521. M. Pomponius Matho 2; C. Papirius Maſo. The firſt divorce known at Rome.

——— 522. M. Æmilius Barbula; M. Junius Pera. War with the Illyrians.

——— 523. L. Poſtumius Albinus 2; Cn. Fulvius Centumalus. The building of new Carthage.

——— 524. Sp. Carvilius Maximus 2; Q. Fabius Maximus.

——— 525. P. Valerius Flaccus; M. Atilius Regulus. Two new prætors added to the other prætors.

——— 526. M. Valerius Meſſala; L. Apullius Fullo. Italy invaded by the Gauls. The Romans could now lead into the field of battle 770,000 men.

——— 527. L. Æmilius Papus; C. Atilius Regulus. The Gauls defeat the Romans near Cluſium. The Romans obtain a victory near Telamon.

——— 528. T. Manlius Torquatus 2; Q. Fulvius Flaccus 2. The Boii, part of the Gauls, ſurrender.

——— 529. C. Flaminius; P. Furius Philus.

——— 530. M. Claudius Marcellus; Cn. Corn. Scipio Calvus. A new war with the Gauls. Marcellus gains the ſpoils called *opima*.

——— 531. P. Cornelius; M. Minucius Rufus. Annibal takes the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain.

A. U. C. 532. L. Veturius; C. Lutatius. The Via Flaminia built.

——— 533. M. Livius Salinator; L. Æmilius Paulus. War with Illyricum.

——— 534. P. Corn. Scipio; T. Sempronius Longus. Siege of Saguntum, by Annibal, the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war. Annibal marches towards Italy, and croſſes the Alps. The Carthaginian fleet defeated near Sicily. Sempronius defeated near Trebia, by Annibal.

——— 535. Cn. Servilius; C. Flaminius 2. A famous battle near the lake Thraſymenus. Fabius is appointed dictator. Succeſs of Cn. Scipio in Spain.

——— 536. C. Terentius Varro; L. Æmilius Paulus 2. The famous battle of Cannæ. Annibal marches to Capua. Marcellus beats Annibal near Nola. Aſdrubal begins his march towards Italy, and his army is totally defeated by the Scipios.

——— 537. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; Q. Fabius Maximus 2. Philip of Macedonia enters into alliance with Annibal. Sardinia revolts, and is reconquered by Manlius. The Carthaginians twice beaten in Spain by Scipio.

——— 538. Q. Fabius Maximus 3; M. Claudius Marcellus 3. Marcellus beſieges Syracuſe by ſea and land.

——— 539. Q. Fabius Maximus 4; T. Sempronius Gracchus 2. The ſiege of Syracuſe continued.

——— 540. Q. Fulvius Flaccus; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Syracuſe taken and plundered. Sicily made a Roman province. Tarentum treacherouſly delivered to Annibal. The two Scipios conquered in Spain.

——— 541. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus; P. Sulpicius Galba. Capua beſieged and taken by the Romans. P. Scipio ſent to Spain with proconſular power.

——— 542. M. Claudius Marcellus 4; M. Valerius Lævinus 2. The Carthaginians driven from Sicily. Carthagena taken by young Scipio.

——— 543. Q. Fabius Maximus 5; Q. Fulvius Flaccus 4. Annibal defeated by Marcellus. Fabius takes Tarentum. Aſdrubal defeated by Scipio.

——— 544. M. Claudius Marcellus 5; T. Quintius Criſpinus. Marcellus killed in an ambuſcade by Annibal. The Carthaginian fleet defeated. The cenſus taken, and 137,108 citizens were found.

——— 545. M. Claudius Nero; M. Livius 2. Aſdrubal paſſes the Alps. Nero obtains ſome advantage over Annibal.

The two consuls defeat Asdrubal, who is killed, and his head thrown into Annibal's camp. The Romans make war against Philip.

A. U. C. 546. L. Veturius; Q. Cæcilius. Scipio obtains a victory over Asdrubal, the son of Gisgo, in Spain. Masiniſſa sides with the Romans.

——— 547. P. Cornelius Scipio; P. Licinius Crassus. Scipio is impowered to invade Africa.

——— 548. M. Cornelius Cethegus; P. Sempronius Tuditanus. Scipio lands in Africa.

——— 549. Cn. Servilius Cæpio; C. Servilius Geminus. Scipio spreads general consternation in Africa. Annibal is recalled from Italy by the Carthaginian Senate.

——— 550. M. Servilius; Ti. Claudius. Annibal and Scipio come to a parley; they prepare for battle. Annibal is defeated at Zama. Scipio prepares to beſiege Carthage.

——— 551. Cn. Corn. Lentulus; P. Ælius Pætus. Peace granted to the Carthaginians. Scipio triumphs.

——— 552. P. Sulpicius Galba 2; C. Aurelius Cotta. War with the Macedonians.

——— 553. L. Corn. Lentulus; P. Villius Tapulus. The Macedonian war continued.

——— 554. Sex. Ælius Pætus; T. Quintius Flamininus. Philip defeated by Quintius.

——— 555. C. Corn. Cethegus; Q. Minucius Rufus. Philip is defeated. Quintius grants him peace.

——— 556. L. Furius Purpureo; M. Claudius Marcellus. The independence of Greece proclaimed by Flamininus, at the Iſthmian games.

——— 557. L. Valerius Flaccus; M. Porcius Cato. Quintius regulates the affairs of Greece. Cato's victories in Spain, and triumph. The Romans demand Annibal from the Carthaginians.

——— 558. P. Corn. Scipio Africanus 2; T. Sempronius Longus. Annibal flies to Antiochus.

——— 559. L. Cornelius Merula; Q. Minucius Thermus. Antiochus prepares to make war against Rome, and Annibal endeavours in vain to ſtir up the Carthaginians to take up arms.

——— 560. Q. Quintius Flamininus; Cn. Domitius. The Greeks call Antiochus to deliver them.

——— 561. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; Manius Acilius Glabrio. The Ineeſs of Acilius in Greece against Antiochus.

A. U. C. 562. L. Corn. Scipio; Læelius. The fleet of Antiochus ſurprized. Annibal defeated by the Romans. Antiochus defeated by Scipio.

——— 563. M. Fulvius Nobilior; Cn. Manlius Vulso. War with the Gallogrecians.

——— 564. M. Valerius Meſsala; C. Livius Salinator. Antiochus dies.

——— 565. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Flaminius. The Ligurians reduced.

——— 566. Sp. Postumius Albinus; Q. Marcius Philippus. The Bacchanalia aboliſhed at Rome.

——— 567. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; M. Sempronius Tuditanus. Victories in Spain and Liguria.

——— 568. P. Claudius Pulcher; L. Porcius Licinius. Philip of Macedon ſends his ſon Demetrius to Rome.

——— 569. M. Claudius Marcellus; Q. Fabius Labeo. Death of Annibal Scipio and Philopœmen. Gauls invade Italy.

——— 570. M. Bæbius Tamphilus; L. Æmilius Paulus. Death of Philip.

——— 571. P. Cornelius Cethegus; M. Bæbius Tamphilus. Expeditions againſt Liguria. The firſt gilt ſtatue raiſed at Rome.

——— 572. A. Postumius Albinus Luscus; C. Calpurnius Piso. Celtiberians defeated.

——— 573. Q. Fulvius Flaccus; L. Manlius Acidinus. Alliance renewed with Perſeus the ſon of Philip.

——— 574. M. Junius Brutus; A. Manlius Vulso.

——— 575. C. Claudius Pulcher; T. Sempronius Gracchus. The Iſtrians defeated.

——— 576. Cn. Corn. Scipio Hiſpalus; Q. Petillius Spurinus.

——— 577. P. Mucius; M. Æmilius Lepidus 2.

——— 578. Sp. Postumius Albinus; Q. Mucius Scævola.

——— 579. L. Postumius Albinus; M. Popilius Lænas.

——— 580. C. Popilius Lænas; P. Ælius Ligus. War declared againſt Perſeus.

——— 581. P. Licinius Crassus; C. Cassius Longinus. Perſeus gains ſome advantage over the Romans.

——— 582. A. Hoſtilius Mancinus; A. Atilius Serranus.

——— 583. Q. Marcius Philippus 2; Cn. Servilius Cæpio. The campaign in Macedonia.

——— 584. L. Æmilius Paulus; C. Lic-

P. Licinius Crassus. Perseus is defeated and taken prisoner by Paulus.

A. U. C. 585. Q. Ælius Pætus; M. Junius Pennus.

——— 586. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Sulpicius Galba.

——— 587. Cn. Octavius Nepos. T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 588. Aulus Manlius Torquatus; Q. Cassius Longus.

——— 589. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; M. Juvencius Thalna.

——— 590. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; C. Marcius Figulus. Demetrius flies from Rome, and is made king of Syria.

——— 591. M. Valerius Messala; C. Fannius Strabo.

——— 592. L. Anicius Gallus; M. Corn. Cethegus.

——— 593. C. Cornelius Dolabella; M. Fulvius Nobilior.

——— 594. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Popilius Lænas.

——— 595. Sex. Jul. Cæsar; L. Aurelius Orestes. War against the Dalmatians.

——— 596. L. Corn. Lentulus Lupus; C. Marcius Figulus 2.

——— 597. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica 2; M. Claudius Marcellus 2.

——— 598. Q. Opimius Nepos; L. Postumius Albinus.

——— 599. Q. Fulvius Nobilior; T. Annius Luscus. The false Philip. Wars in Spain.

——— 600. M. Claudius Marcellus 3; L. Valerius Flaccus.

——— 601. L. Licinius Lucullus; A. Postumius Albinus.

——— 602. T. Quintius Flamininus; M. Acilius Balbus. War between the Carthaginians and Masinissa.

——— 603. L. Marcius Censorinus; M. Manilius Nepos. The Romans declare war against Carthage. The Carthaginians wish to accept the hard conditions which are imposed upon them; but the Romans say that Carthage must be destroyed.

——— 604. Sp. Postumius Albinus; L. Calpurnius Piso. Carthage besieged.

——— 605. P. Corn. Scipio; C. Livius Drusus. The siege of Carthage continued with vigor by Scipio.

——— 606. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus; L. Mummius. Carthage surrenders, and is destroyed. Mummius takes and burns Corinth.

——— 607. Q. Fabius Æmilianus; L. Hostilius Mancinius.

——— 608. Ser. Sulpicius Galba; L. Aurelius Cotta.

A. U. C. 609. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus. War against the Celtiberians.

——— 610. L. Metellus Calvus; Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus.

——— 611. Q. Pompeius; C. Servilius Cæpio.

——— 612. C. Lælius Sapiens; Q. Servilius Cæpio. The wars with Viriathus.

——— 613. M. Popilius Lænas; Cn. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 614. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; D. Junius Brutus. The two consuls imprisoned by the tribunes.

——— 615. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Hostilius Mancinus. Wars against Numantia.

——— 616. P. Furius Philus; Sex. Atilius Serranus.

——— 617. Ser. Fulvius Flaccus; Q. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 618. P. Corn. Scipio 2; C. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 619. P. Mucius Scævola; L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. Numantia surrenders to Scipio, and is entirely demolished. The seditions of Ti. Gracchus at Rome.

——— 620. P. Popilius Lænas; P. Rupilius.

——— 621. P. Licinius Crassus; L. Valerius Flaccus.

——— 622. C. Claudius Pulcher; M. Perpenna. In the census are found 313,823 citizens.

——— 623. C. Sempronius Tuditanus; M. Aquilius Nepos.

——— 624. Cn. Octavius Nepos; T. Annius Luscus.

——— 625. L. Cassius Longus; L. Cornelius Cinna. A revolt of slaves in Sicily.

——— 626. L. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Aurelius Orestes.

——— 627. M. Plautius Hypsæus; M. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 628. C. Cassius Longinus; L. Sextius Calvinus.

——— 629. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; T. Quintius Flamininus.

——— 630. C. Fannius Strabo; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. The seditions of Caius Gracchus.

——— 631. Lucius Opimius; Q. Fabius Maximus. The unfortunate end of Caius Gracchus. The Allobroges defeated.

——— 632. P. Manlius Nepos; C. Papirius Carbo.

——— 633. L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus; L. Aurelius Cotta.

A. U. C. 634. M. Portius Cato; Q. Marcius Rex.

——— 635. L. Cæcilius Metellus; Q. Mutius Scævola.

——— 636. C. Licinius Geta; Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus.

——— 637. M. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Æmilius Scaurus.

——— 638. M. Acilius Balbus; C. Portius Cato.

——— 639. C. Cæcilius Metellus; Cn. Papirius Carbo.

——— 640. M. Livius Drusus; L. Calpurnius Piso. The Romans declare war againſt Jugurtha.

——— 641. P. Scipio Naſica; L. Calpurnius Beſtia. Calpurnius bribed and defeated by Jugurtha.

——— 642. M. Minucius Rufus; Sp. Poſtumius Albinus.

——— 643. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Junius Silanus. Succeſs of Metellus againſt Jugurtha.

——— 644. Servius Sulpicius Galba; M. Aurelius Scaurus. Metellus continues the war.

——— 645. C. Marius; L. Caſſius. The war againſt Jugurtha continued with vigor by Marius.

——— 646. C. Atilius Serranus; Q. Servilius Cæpio. Jugurtha betrayed by Bocchus into the hands of Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius.

——— 647. P. Rutilius Rufus; Corn. Mallius Maximus. Marius triumphs over Jugurtha. Two Roman armies defeated by the Cimbri and Teutones.

——— 648. C. Marius 2; C. Flavius Fimbria. The Cimbri march towards Spain.

——— 649. C. Marius 3; L. Aurelius Oreſtes. The Cimbri defeated in Spain.

——— 650. C. Marius 4; Q. Lutatius Catulus. The Teutones totally defeated by Marius.

——— 651. C. Marius 5; M. Aquillius. The Cimbri enter Italy, and are defeated by Marius and Catulus.

——— 652. C. Marius 6; L. Valerius Flaccus. Factions againſt Metellus.

——— 653. M. Antonius; A. Poſtumius Albinus. Metellus is glorioufly recalled.

——— 654. L. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos; T. Didius.

——— 655. Cn. Corn. Lentulus; P. Licinius Craſſus.

——— 656. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus; C. Caſſius Longinus. The kingdom of Cyrene left by will to the Roman people.

A. U. C. 657. L. Lucinius Craſſus; Q. Mucius Scævola. Seditions of Norbanus.

——— 658. C. Cœlius Caldus; L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.

——— 659. C. Valerius Flaccus; M. Herennius. Sylla exhibites a combat of an 100 lions with men in the Circus.

——— 660. C. Claudius Pulcher; M. Perpenna. The allies with to be admitted citizens of Rome.

——— 661. L. Marcius Philippus; Sex. Julius Cæſar. The allies prepare to revolt.

——— 662. L. Julius Cæſar; P. Rutilius Rufus. Wars with the Marſi.

——— 663. Cn. Pompeius Strabo; L. Porcius Cato. The great valor of Sylla, ſirnamed the Fortunate.

——— 664. L. Cornelius Sylla; Q. Pompeius Rufus. Sylla appointed to the Mithridatic war. Marius is empowered to ſuperſede him; upon which Sylla returns to Rome with his army, and takes it, and has Marius and his adherents judged as enemies.

——— 665. Cn. Octavius; L. Cornelius Cinna. Cinna endeavours to recall Marius, and is expelled. Marius returns, and, with Cinna, marches againſt Rome. Civil wars and ſlaughter.

——— 666. C. Marius 7; L. Cornelius Cinna 2. Marius died, and L. Valerius Flaccus was choſen in his room. The Mithridatic war.

——— 667. L. Cornelius Cinna 3; Cn. Papirius Carbo. The Mithridatic war continued by Sylla.

——— 668. L. Cornelius Cinna 4; Cn. Papirius Carbo 2. Peace with Mithridates.

——— 669. L. Corn. Scipio Aſiaticus; C. Norbanus. The capitol burnt. Pompey joins Sylla.

——— 670. C. Marius; Cn. Papirius Carbo 3. Civil wars at Rome between Marius and Sylla. Murder of the citizens by order of Sylla, who makes himſelf dictator.

——— 671. M. Tullius Decula; Cn. Cornelius Dolabella. Sylla weakens and circumſcribes the power of the tribunes. Pompey triumphs over Africa.

——— 672. L. Corn. Sylla Felix 2; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius. War againſt Mithridates.

——— 673. P. Servilius Vatia; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Sylla abdicates the dictatorſhip.

——— 674. M. Æmilius Lepidus; Q. Lutatius Catulus. Sylla dies.

A. U. C.

A. U. C. 674. D. Junius Brutus; Mamercus Æmilius Lepidus Levianus. A civil war between Lepidus and Catulus. Pompey goes againſt Sertorius in Spain.

——— 676. Cn. Octavius; M. Scribonius Curio. Sertorius defeated.

——— 677. L. Octavius; C. Aurelius Cotta. Mithridates and Sertorius make a treaty of alliance together. Sertorius murdered by Perpenna.

——— 678. L. Licinius Lucullus; M. Aurelius Cotta. Lucullus conducts the Mithridatic war.

——— 679. M. Terentius Varro Lucullus; C. Caſſius Varus Spartacus. The gladiators make head againſt the Romans with much ſucceſs.

——— 680. L. Gallius Poplicola; Cn. Corn. Lentulus Clodianus. Victories of Spartacus over three Roman generals.

——— 681. Cn. Aufidius Oreſtes; P. Corn. Lentulus Sura. Craſſus defeats and kills Spartacus near Apulia.

——— 682. M. Licinius Craſſus; Cn. Pompeius Magnus. Succeſſes of Lucullus againſt Mithridates. The cenſus amounts to above 900,000.

——— 683. Q. Hortenſius 2; Q. Cæcilius Metellus. Lucullus defeats Tigranes king of Armenia, and meditates the invaſion of Parthia.

——— 684. Q. Cæcilius Rex; L. Cæcilius Metellus. Lucullus defeats the united forces of Mithridates and Tigranes.

——— 685. M. Acilius Glabrio; C. Calpurnius Piſo. Lucullus falls under the diſpleaſure of his troops, who partly deſert him. Pompey goes againſt the pirates.

——— 686. M. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Volcatus Tullus. Pompey ſucceeds Lucullus to finiſh the Mithridatic war, and defeats the enemy.

——— 687. L. Aurelius Cotta; L. Manlius Torquatus. Succeſs of Pompey in Aſia.

——— 688. L. Julius Cæsar; C. Marcius Figulus. Pompey goes to Syria. His conqueſts there.

——— 689. M. Tullius Cicero; C. Antonius. Mithridates poiſons himſelf. Catiline conſpires againſt the ſtate. Cicero diſcovers the conſpiracy, and puniſhes the adherents.

——— 690. D. Junius Silanus; L. Licinius Muræna. Pompey triumphs over the pirates, Mithridates, Tigranes, and Ariſtobulus.

——— 691. M. Puppius Piſo; M. Valerius Meſſala Niger.

A. U. C. 692. L. Afranius; Q. Metellus Celer. A reconciliation between Craſſus, Pompey, and Cæſar.

——— 693. C. Jul. Cæsar; M. Calpurnius Bibulus. Cæſar breaks the faſces of his colleague, and is ſole conſul. He obtains the government of Gaul for five years.

——— 694. C. Calpurnius Piſo; A. Gabinius Paulus. Cicero baniſhed by means of Clodius. Cato goes againſt Ptolemy king of Cyprus. Succeſſes of Cæſar in Gaul.

——— 695. P. Corn. Lentulus Spinther; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos. Cicero recalled. Cæſar's ſucceſs and victories.

——— 696. Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus; L. Marcius Philippus. The triumvirate of Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus.

——— 697. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 2; M. Licinius Craſſus 2. Craſſus goes againſt Parthia. Cæſar continued for five years more in the adminiſtration of Gaul. His conqueſt of Britain.

——— 698. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Great victories of Cæſar.

——— 699. Cn. Domitius Calvinus; M. Valerius Meſſala. Craſſus defeated and ſlain in Parthia. Milo kills Clodius.

——— 700. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 3; the only conſul. He afterwards took for colleague, Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Revolts of the Gauls cruſhed by Cæſar.

——— 701. Ser. Sulpicius Rufus; M. Claudius Marcellus. Riſe of the jealouſy between Cæſar and Pompey.

——— 702. L. Æmilius Paulus; P. Claudius Marcellus. Cicero proconſul of Cilicia. Encreaſe of the differences between Cæſar and Pompey.

——— 703. C. Claudius Marcellus; L. Cornelius Lentulus. Cæſar begins the civil war. Pompey flies from Rome. Cæſar made dictator.

——— 704. C. Julius Cæsar 2; P. Servilius Isauricus. Cæſar defeats Pompey at Pharſalia. Pompey murdered in Egypt. The wars of Cæſar in Egypt.

——— 705. Q. Fuſius Calenus; P. Vatinius. Power and influence of Cæſar at Rome. He reduces Pontus.

——— 706. C. Julius Cæsar 3; M. Æmilius Lepidus. Cæſar defeats Pompey's partizans in Africa, and takes Utica.

——— 707. C. Julius Cæsar 4; Conſul alone. He conquered the partizans

of Pompey in Spain, and was declared perpetual Dictator, and Imperator, &c.

708. C. Julius Cæsar 5; M. Antonius. Cæsar meditates a war against Parthia. Above 60 Romans conspire against Cæsar, and murder him in the senate-house. Antony raises himself to power. The rise of Octavius.

709. C. Vibius Pansa; A. Hirtius. Antony judged a public enemy. He is opposed by the consuls, and Augustus. He joins Augustus. Triumvirate of Antony, Augustus, and Lepidus.

710. L. Minutius Plancus; M. Æmilius Lepidus 2. Great honors paid to the memory of J. Cæsar. Brutus and Cassius join their forces against Augustus and Antony.

711. L. Antonius; P. Servilius Isauricus 2. Battle of Philippi, and the defeat of Brutus and Cassius.

712. Cn. Domitius Calvinus; C. Asinius Pollio. Antony joins the son of Pompey against Augustus. The alliance of short duration.

713. L. Marcius Censorinus; C. Calvisius Sabinus. Antony marries Octavia, the sister of Augustus, to strengthen their mutual alliance.

714. Ap. Claudius Pulcher; C. Norbanus Flaccus. To whom were substituted C. Octavianus, and Q. Pedius. Sext. Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great, makes himself powerful by sea, to oppose Augustus.

715. M. Agrippa; L. Caninius Gallus. Agrippa is appointed by Augustus to oppose Sext. Pompey with a fleet. He builds the famous harbour of Misenum.

716. L. Gellius Poplicola; M. Coccius Nerva. Agrippa obtains a naval victory over Pompey, who delivers himself to Antony, by whom he is put to death.

717. L. Cornificus Nepos; Sex. Pompeius Nepos. Lentulus removed from power by Augustus.

718. L. Scribonius Libo; M. Antonius 2. Augustus and Antony being sole masters of the Roman empire, make another division of the provinces. Cæsar obtains the west, and Antony the east.

719. C. Cæsar Octavianus 3; L. Volcatius Tullus. Octavia divorced by Antony, who marries Cleopatra.

720. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus; C. Sosius. Dissensions between Augustus and Antony.

721. C. Cæsar Octavianus 4; M. Valer. Messala Corvinus. The battle of Actium, which, according to some authors happened not till the year of Rome 724.—The end of the commonwealth.

Consus, a deity at Rome, who presided over counsels. His temple was entered in the Maximus Circus, to show that counsels ought to be secret and inviolable. Some suppose that it is the same as Neptune Equestris. Romulus instituted festivals in his honor, called *Consualia*, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women. *Dionys. Hal.* 1. —*Liv.* 1, c. 9.

Consygna, the wife of Nicomedes king of Bithynia, torn in pieces by dogs for her lascivious deportment. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.

Contadesus, a river of Thrace. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90.

Contubia, a town in Spain. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.

Coon, the eldest son of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon. *Homer Il.*

Coos, Cos, Cea, & Co, an island of the Ægean Sea. *Vid.* Co.

Copæ, a place of Greece, near the Cephisus. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Copias lacus, a lake of Bœotia, into which the Cephisus and other rivers empty themselves. It is famous for its excellent eels. *Paus.* 9, c. 24.

Cophontis, a burning mountain of Bactriana. *Plin.* 2, c. 106.

Cophas, a son of Artabazus. *Curt.* 7, c. 11.——A river of India. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Copia, the goddess of plenty, among the Romans represented as bearing a horn filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

Copillus, a general of the Tectosagæ, taken by the Romans. *Plut. in Syll.*

C. Coponius, a commander of the fleet of Rhodes, at Dyrrachium, in the interest of Pompey. *Cic. 1 de Div.* c. 38.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 83.

Coprates, a river of Asia, falling into the Tigris. *Diod.* 19.

Coprëus, a son of Pelops, who fled to Mycenæ at the death of Iphitus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Coptus & Coptos, a town of Egypt, near the Red Sea. *Juv.* 15, v. 28.

Cora, a town of Latium, on the confines of the Volsci, built by a colony of Dardanians before the foundation of Rome. *Lucan.* 7, v. 392.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

Coracesium & Coracensium, a maritime town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 33, c. 20.

Coracona, a town of Arcadia, where the Ladon falls into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

Coralettæ, a people of Scythia. *Flac.* 6, v. 81.

Coralli, a savage people of Pontus. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 2, v. 37.

Coranus,

Corany, a miser. *Vid.* Nasica.

Coras, a brother of Catillus and Tyburtus, who fought against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.*

Corax, an ancient rhetorician of Sicily, who first demanded salary of his pupils. *Cic. in Brutus. Quintil.* 3, c. 1.—A king of Sicyon.

Coraxi, a people of Colchis. *Plin.* 6, c. 5.

Corbeva, a Gaul, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 8, c. 6.

Corbis & Orsua, two brothers, who fought for the dominion of a city, in the presence of Scipio, in Spain. *Liv.* 28, c. 21.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

Corbulo, (Domitius) a prefect of Belgium, who routed the Parthians, destroyed Artaxata, and made Tigranes king of Armenia. Nero, jealous of his virtues, ordered him to be murdered; and Corbulo hearing this, fell upon his sword, exclaiming, I have well deserved this! A. D. 66. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 18.

Corcyra, an island in the Ionian sea, about 12 miles from Buthrotum, on the coast of Epirus; famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. It has been successively called Drepane, Scheria, and Phæacia, and now bears the name of Corfu. Some Corinthians, with Cherisicrates at their head, came to settle there, when banished from their country, 703 years before the Christian era. A colony of Colchis had settled there 1349 years before Christ. The war, which was carried on by Themistocles, against the Corcyreans, and was called *Corcyrean*, became but a preparation for the Peloponnesian war. *Homer. Od.* 5, &c.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 32.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 6.

Corduba, a famous city of Hispania Batica, the native place of both the Senecas, and of Lucan. *Martial.* 1. *ep.* 62.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.

Core, a daughter of Ceres, the same as Proserpine. Festivals called *Coreia*, were instituted to her honor in Greece.

Coressus, a hill near Ephesus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 100.

Coreus, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon in Bœotia, who was deeply enamoured of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle, to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. The nymph was led to the altar, and Coresus, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of Coresus, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name. *Paus.* 7, c. 21.

Corettes, a man who first gave oracles at Delphi. *Plut. de orac. def.*

Corfinium, the capital of the Peligni.

Coria, a surname of Minerva, among the Arcadians. *Cic. de nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Corinna, a celebrated woman of Thebes, disciple to Myrtis. Her father's name was Archelodorus. It is said, that she obtained five times a poetical prize, in which Pindar was her competitor; but it must be acknowledged, that her beauty greatly contributed to defeat her rivals. Some few of her verses remain. *Propert.* 2, el. 3.—*Paus.* 9, c. 22.——A woman of Thespi, celebrated for her beauty.—Ovid's mistress was also called Corinna. *Amor.* 2, el. 6.

Corinnus, an ancient poet in the time of the Trojan war, on which he wrote a poem. Homer, as some suppose, took his subject from the poem of Corinnus.

Corinthiacus sinus, is now called the gulph of Lepanto.

Corinthus, an ancient city of Greece, now called Corito, situated on the middle of the Isthmus of Corinth, at the distance of about 60 stadia on either side from the sea. It was first founded by Sisyphus son of Æolus, A. M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus the son of Pelops. Its original name was Ephyre; and it is called Bimaris, because situate between the Saronicus Sinus and Crisseus Sinus. The inhabitants were once very powerful, and had great influence among the Grecian states. They colonized Syracuse in Sicily, and delivered it from the tyranny of its oppressors, by the means of Timoleon. Corinth was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B. C. The riches which the Romans found there, were immense. During the conflagration, all the metals which were in the city melted and mixed together, and formed that valuable composition of metals, which has since been known by the name of *Corinthium Æs*. There was there a famous temple of Venus, where many lascivious women resorted, and sold their pleasures so dear, that many of their lovers were reduced to poverty; whence the proverb of

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum,

to shew that all voluptuous indulgences are attended with much expence. J. Cæsar planted a colony at Corinth, and endeavoured to restore it to its former grandeur. The government of Corinth was monarchical, till 779 years B. C. when officers called Prytanes were instituted. The war which has received the name of *Corinthian war*, because the battles were fought in the neighbourhood of Corinth, was begun B. C. 395, by the combination of the Athenians,

nians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against Lacedæmon. Pisander and Agesilaus distinguished themselves in that war; the former, on the first year of hostilities, was defeated with the Lacedæmonian fleet, by Conon, near Cnidus; while a few days after, Agesilaus slaughtered 10,000 of the enemy. The most famous battles were fought at Coronea and Leuctra; but Agesilaus refused to besiege Corinth, lamenting that the Greeks, instead of destroying one another, did not turn their arms against the Persian power. *Liv.* 45. c. 28.—*Flor.* 2, c. 16.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 17, v. 36.—*Plin.* 34, c. 2.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 106.—*Paus.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Strab.* 8, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 15.——An actor at Rome. *Juv.* 8, v. 197.

Coriŏlanus, the surname of C. Martius, from his victory over Corioli, where, from a private soldier, he gained the amplest honors. When master of the place, he accepted as the only reward, the surname of Coriolanus, a horse, and prisoners, his ancient host, to whom he immediately gave his liberty. After a number of military exploits, and many services for his country, he was refused the consulship by the people, when his scars had for a while influenced them in his favor. This raised his resentment; and when the Romans had received a present of corn from Gelo king of Sicily, Coriolanus insisted that it should be sold for money, and not be given gratis. Upon this, the tribunes raised the people against him for his imprudent advice, and even wished him to be put to death. This rigorous sentence was stopped by the influence of the senators, and Coriolanus submitted to a trial. He was banished by a majority of three tribes, and he immediately retired among the Volsci, to Tullus Aufidius, his greatest enemy, from whom he met a most tender reception. He advised him to make war against Rome, and he marched at the head of the Volsci as general. The approach of Coriolanus greatly alarmed the Romans, who sent him several embassies, to reconcile him to his country, and to solicit his return. He was deaf to all proposals, and bade them prepare for war. He pitched his camp only at the distance of five miles from the city; and his enmity against his country would have been fatal, had not his mother Volumnia, and his wife Vergilia, been prevailed upon by the Roman matrons, to go and appease his resentment. The meeting of Coriolanus with his family was tender and affecting. He remained long inexorable; but at last the tears and entreaties of a mother and a wife prevailed over the stern and obstinate resolutions of an enemy, and Coriolanus marched the Volsci from the neighbourhood of Rome. To shew their sense of Volumnia's merit and patriotism, the Romans dedicated a temple to *Female Fortune*. The behaviour of Coriolanus displeased the Volsci. He was summoned to appear before the people of Antium; but the clamors which his enemies raised, were so prevalent, that he was murdered on the place appointed for his trial, B. C. 488. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the Volsci, and the Roman matrons put on mourning for his loss. Some historians say that he died in exile, in an advanced old age. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 22.

Coriŏli & Coriolla, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Volsci, taken by the Romans under Coriolanus. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Plut.*

Corissus, a town of Ionia.

Coritus. *Vid.* Corytus.

Cormus, a river near Assyria. *Tacit.* 12. *Ann.* c. 14.

Cormasa, a town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

Cornēlia lex, *de Civitate*, was enacted A. U. C. 670, by L. Corn. Sylla. It confirmed the Sulpician law, and required that the citizens of the eight newly elected tribes, should be divided among the 35 ancient tribes.——Another, *de Judiciis*, A. U. C. 673, by the same. It ordained that the prætor should always observe the same invariable method in judicial proceedings, and that the process should not depend upon his will.——Another, *de Sumptibus*, by the same. It limited the expences which generally attended funerals.——Another, *de Religione*, by the same, A. U. C. 677. It restored to the college of priests, the privilege of chusing the priests, which, by the Domitian law, had been lodged in the hands of the people.——Another, *de Municipiis*, by the same; which revoked all the privileges which had been some time before granted to the several towns that had assisted Marius and Cinna in the civil wars.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same; which gave the power of bearing honors and being promoted before the legal age, to those who had followed the interest of Sylla, while the sons and partizans of his enemies, who had been proscribed, were deprived of the privilege of standing for any office in the state.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same, A. U. C. 673. It ordained that no person should exercise the same office within ten years distance, or be invested with two different magistracies in one year.——Another, *de Magistratibus*, by the same, A. U. C. 673. It divested the tribunes of the privilege of making laws,

interfering, holding aſſemblies, and receiving appeals. All ſuch as had been tribunes were incapable of holding any other office in the ſtate by that law.——Another, *de Majeſtate*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 670. It made it treaſon to lend an army out of a province, or engage in a war without orders, to influence the ſoldiers to ſpare or ranſom a captive general of the enemy, to pardon the leaders of robbers or pirates, or for the abſence of a Roman citizen, to a foreign court, without previous leave. The puniſhment was, *aquæ & ignis interdictio*.——Another by the ſame, which gave the power to a man accuſed of murder, either by poiſon, weapons, or falſe accuſations, and the ſetting fire to buildings, to chuſe whether the jury that tried him ſhould give their verdict *clam* or *palam*, *vivâ voce* or *by ballots*.——Another by the ſame, which made it *aquæ & ignis interdictio* to ſuch as were guilty of forgery, concealing and altering of wills, corruption, falſe accuſations, and the debaſing or counterfeiting of the public coin; all ſuch as were acceſſary to this offence, were deemed as guilty as the offender.——Another, *de pecuniis repetundis*, by which a man convicted of peculation or extortion in the provinces, was condemned to ſuffer the *aquæ & ignis interdictio*.——Another by the ſame, which gave the power to ſuch as were ſent into the provinces with any government, of retaining their command and appointment, without a renewal of it by the ſenate, as was before obſerved.——Another by the ſame, which ordained that the lands of proſcribed perſons ſhould be common, eſpecially thoſe about Volaterræ and Feſulæ in Etruria, which Sylla divided among his ſoldiers.——Another by C. Cornelius, tribune of the people, A. U. C. 686; which ordained that no perſon ſhould be exempted from any law, according to the general cuſtom, unleſs 200 ſenators were preſent in the ſenate; and no perſon thus exempted, could hinder the bill of his exemption from being carried to the people for their concurrence.——Another by Naſica, A. U. C. 582, to make war againſt Perſeus, ſon of Philip, king of Macedonia, if he did not give proper ſatisfaction to the Roman people.

Cornēlia, a daughter of Cinna, who was the firſt wife of J. Cæſar. She became mother of Julia, Pompey's wife, and was ſo affectionately loved by her huſband, that, at her death, he pronounced a funeral oration over her body. *Plut. in Cæſ.*——A daughter of Metellus Scipio, who married Pompey, after the death of her huſband P. Craſſus. She has been praiſed for her great virtues. When her huſband left her in the bay of Alexandria, to go to ſhore in a ſmall boat, ſhe ſaw him ſtabbed by Achillas, and heard his dying groans without the poſſibility of aiding him. She attributed all his misfortunes to his connection with her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A daughter of Scipio Africanus, who was the mother of Tiberius and Caius Graechus. She was courted by a king; but ſhe preferred being the wife of a Roman citizen, to that of a monarch. Her virtues have been deſervedly commended, as well as the wholeſome principles ſhe inculcated in her two ſons. When a Campanian lady made once a ſhew of her jewels at Cornelia's houſe, and entreated her to favor her with a ſight of her own, Cornelia produced her two ſons, ſaying, Theſe are the only jewels of which I can boaſt. In her life-time, a ſtatue was raiſed to her, with this inſcription, *Cornelia mater Gracchorum*. Some of her epiſtles are preſerved. *Plut. in Gracch.—Juv.* 6, v. 167.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.—*Cic. in Brut.* 58.——A veſtal virgin, buried alive in Domitian's age, as guilty of incontinence. *Sueton. in Dom.*

Cornēlii, an illuſtrious family at Rome, of whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed were, Caius Cornelius, a ſoothſayer of Padua, who foretold the beginning and iſſue of the battle of Pharſalia——Dolabella, a friend and admirer of Cleopatra. He told her that Auguſtus intended to remove her from the monument, where ſhe had retired.——An officer of Sylla, whom J. Cæſar bribed to eſcape the proſcription which threatened his life.——Cethegus, a prieſt, degraded from his office for want of attention.——Cn. a man choſen by Marcellus to be his colleague in the conſulſhip.——Balbus, a man who hindered J. Cæſar from riſing up at the arrival of the ſenators.——Coſſus, a military tribune during the time that there were no conſuls in the republic. He offered to Jupiter, the ſpoils called *opima*.——Balbus, a man of Gades, intimate with Cicero, by whom he was ably defended when accuſed.——A freed man of Sylla the dictator.——Scipio, a man appointed maſter of the horſe, by Camillus, when dictator.——Gallus, an elegiac poet. *Vid. Gallus*.——Merula, was made conſul by Auguſtus, in the room of Cinna.——Marcellus, a man killed in Spain, by Galba.——C. Nepos, an hiſtorian. *Vid. Nepos*.——Merula, a conſul, ſent againſt the Boii in Gaul. He killed 1400 of them. His grandſon followed the intereſt of Sylla; and when Marius entered the city, he killed himſelf, by opening his veins.——Gallus, a man who died in the act of copulation. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——Severus, an epic poet in the age of Auguſtus, of great genius. He wrote a poem on mount Ætna, and

and on the death of Cicero.——Thuſcus, a miſchievous perſon.——Lentulus Cethegus, a conſul.——Aur. Celſus, wrote eight books on medicine, ſtill extant.——Cn. and Publ. Scipio. *Vid. Scipio.*——Lentulus, a high prieſt, &c. *Liv.—Plut.—Val. Max.—Varr.—Suet.—Polyb.—C. Nep. &c.*

Cornicularia, a town of Latium. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

Cornificius, a poet and general in the age of Auguſtus, employed to accuſe Brutus, &c. His ſiſter Cornificia, was alſo bleſſed with a poetical genius. *Plut. in Brut.*——A lieutenant of J. Cæſar. *Id. in Cæſ.*

Cornĭger, a ſirname of Bacchus.

Cornutus, a ſtoic philoſopher, of Africa, preceptor to Perſius the ſatyriſt. He wrote ſome treatiſes on philoſophy and rhetoric. *Perſ.* 5, v. 36.——A prætor of Rome, in the age of Cicero. *Cic.* 10, ep. 12.——A Roman, ſaved from the proſcription of Marius, by his ſervants, who hung up a dead man in his room, and ſaid it was their maſter. *Plut. in Mario.*

Corœbus, a Phrygian, ſon of Mygdon and Anaximena. He aſſiſted Priam in the Trojan war, with the hopes of being rewarded with the hand of Caſſandra for his ſervices. Caſſandra adviſed him in vain to retire from the war. He was killed by Peneleus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 27.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341, &c.——A courier of Elis, killed by Neoptolemus. He obtained a prize at Olympia, B. C. 776, in the 28th olympiad from the inſtitution of Iphitus; but this year has generally been called the firſt olympiad. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 8.——A hero of Argolis, who killed the ſerpent ſent by Apollo to avenge Argos. His country was afflicted with a plague, and he conſulted the oracle of Delphi, which commanded him to build a temple, where a tripod which was given him, ſhould fall from his hand. *Pauſ.* 1, v. 43.

Corŏna, a town of Meſſenia. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Coronæa, a town of Bœotia, where, in the firſt year of the Corinthian war, Ageſilaus defeated the allied forces of Athens, Thebes, Corinth, and Argos, B. C. 394. *C. Nep. in Ageſ.—Diod.* 12.——A town of Peloponneſus—of Corinth—of Cyprus—of Ambracia—of Phthiotis.

Coronis, a daughter of Phlegias, loved by Apollo. She became pregnant by her lover, who killed her on account of her criminal partiality to Iſchys the Theſſalian. According to ſome, Diana killed her, for her infidelity to her brother; and Mercury ſaved the child from her womb, as ſhe was on the burning pile. Others ſay, that ſhe brought forth her ſon, and expoſed him near Epidaurus, to avoid her father's reſentment; and they further mention, that Apollo had ſet a crow to watch her behaviour. The child was preſerved, and called Æſculapius; and the mother, after death, received divine honors, and had a ſtatue at Sicyon, in her ſon's temple, which was never expoſed to public view. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.——The daughter of Coronæus, king of Phocis, changed into a crow, by Minerva, when flying before Neptune. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 543.——One of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.

Coronta, a town of Acarnania. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 102.

Corŏnus, a ſon of Apollo. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.——A ſon of Phoroneus king of the Lapithæ. *Diod.* 4.

Corrhagium, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

Corsi, a people of Sardinia, deſcended from the Corſicans.

Corsia, a town of Bœotia, *Pauſ.* 9, c. 24.

Corsĭca, a mountainous iſland in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Italy. Its inhabitants were ſavage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheiſts, according to Seneca, who was exiled among them. They lived to a great age, and fed on honey, which was produced there in great abundance. Corſica was in the poſſeſſion of the Carthaginians, and conquered by the Romans, B. C. 231. The Greeks called it Cyrnos. *Strab.—Martial.* 9, ep. 27.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6.—*Ovid.* 3, *Amor.* el. 12, v. 10.

Corsote, a town of Armenia.

Corsura, an iſland in the bay of Carthage.

Cortōnæ, an ancient town of Etruria. *Liv.* 9, c. 37.

Corvinus, a name given to M. Valerius, from a *crow*, who aſſiſted him when he was fighting againſt a Gaul.——An orator. *Paterc.* 2, c. 36.——Meſſala, an eloquent orator, in the Auguſtan age, diſtinguiſhed for integrity and patriotiſm, yet ridiculed for his frequent quotations of Greek in his actions. In his old age, he became ſo forgetful as not even to remember his name.—One of this family became ſo poor, that he was obliged, to maintain himſelf, to be a mercenary ſhepherd. *Juv.* 1, v. 108.

T. Coruncanus, the firſt plebeian who was made high-prieſt at Rome.——The family of the *Coruncani* was famous for the number of great men which it ſupplied, for the ſervice and honor of the Roman republic. *Cic. pro domo.*

Corus, a river of Arabia, falling into the Red ſea. *Herodot.* 3, c. 9.

Corybantes, the prieſts of Cybele, called alſo Galli. In the celebration of their feſtivals,

festivals, they beat their cymbals, and behaved as if delirious. They first inhabited on mount Ida, and from thence passed into Crete, and secretly brought up Jupiter. Some suppose that they receive their name from Corybas son of Jasus and Cybele, who first introduced the rites of his mother into Phrygia. There was a festival at Cnossus in Crete, called Corybantica, in commemoration of the Corybantes, who there educated Jupiter. *Paus.* 8, c. 37.——*Diod.* 5.——*Horat.* 1, od. 16. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 617; l. 10, v. 250.

CORYBAS, a son of Jasus and Cybele. *Diod.* 5.——A painter, disciple to Nicomachus. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

CORYBASSA, a city of Mysia.

CORYBUS, a promontory of Crete.

CORYCIA, a nymph, mother of Lycorus, by Apollo. *Paus.* 10, c. 6.

CŌRYCIDES, the nymphs who inhabited the foot of Parnassus. This name is often applied to the muses. *Ovid. Met.* v. 320.

CORYCIUS, an old man of Tarentum, whose time was happily employed in taking care of his bees. He is represented by *Virgil G.* 4, v. 127, &c. as a contented old man, whose assiduity and diligence are exemplary. Some suppose that the word *Corycius*, implies not a person of that name, but a native of Corycus, who had settled in Italy.

CORŸCUS, a lofty mountain of Cilicia, with a town of the same name. *Strab.* 14.——Another of Ionia, long the famous retreat of robbers——Another at the foot of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

CORŸDON, a fictitious name of a shepherd, often occurring in the pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil.

CORYLA & CORYLEUM, a village of Paphlagonia.

CORŸNA, a town of Ionia. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.

CORYMBIFER, a firname of Bacchus, from his wearing a crown of *corymbi*, certain berries that grow on the ivy. *Ovid.* 1. *Fast.* v. 393.

CORYNETA & CORYNETES, a famous robber, son of Vulcan. *Plut. in Thes.*

CORYPHASIUM, a promontory of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 36.

CORYTHENSES, a place of Tegea. *Paus.* 8, c. 45.

CORYTHUS, a king of Corinth. *Diod.* 4.

CORYTUS, a king of Etruria, father to Jasius, whom Dardanus is said to have put to death, to obtain the kingdom. It is also a town and mountain of Etruria, near which Dardanus was born. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 170, & 7, v. 209.

COS, an island. *Vid.* Co.

COSA & COSSA, or CŌSÆ, a town of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 168.

COSCONIUS, a Latin writer. *Varro de L. L.* 5——A wretched epigram writer. *Martial.* 2, ep. 77.

COSINGAS, a Thracian priest of Juno, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 22.

COSIS, a brother to a king of Albania, killed by Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

COSMUS, an effeminate Roman. *Juv.* 8.

COSSEA, a part of Persia. *Diod.* 17.

COSSUS, a firname given to the family of the Cornelii——A Roman, who killed Volumnius, king of Veii, and obtained *Spolia Opima*, A. U. C. 328. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 841.

COSSUTII, a family at Rome, of which Cossutia, Cæsar's wife, was descended. *Suet. in Cæs.* 1.

COSTOBOCI, robbers in Galatia. *Paus.* 10, c. 34.

COSŪRA, a barren island in the African sea, near Melita. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 567.

COTES & COTTES, a promontory of Mauritania.

COTHON, a port of Carthage. *Diod.* 3.

COTHONEA, the mother of Triptolemus. *Hygin.* fab. 147.

CŌTISO, a king of the Daci, whose army invaded Pannonia, and was defeated by Cors. Lentulus, the lieutenant of Augustus. It is said that Augustus solicited his daughter in marriage. *Suet. in Aug.* 63.——*Horat.* 3, od. 8, v. 18.

COTŌNIS, an island near the Echinades. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

COTTA M. AURELIUS, a Roman, who opposed Marius. He was consul with Lucullus; and when in Asia, he was defeated by sea and land, by Mithridates. He was firnamed *Ponticus*, because he took Heraclea of Pontus by treachery. *Plut. in Lucull.*——An orator, greatly commended by *Cicero de Orat.*——A governor of Paphlagonia, very faithful to Sardanapalus. *Diod.* 2.——A spendthrift, in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——An officer of Cæsar, in Gaul.

COTTIÆ ALPES, a certain part of the Alps, by which Italy is separated from Gaul.

COTTUS, a giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, who had 100 hands, and 50 heads. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 147.——A man among the Ædui, &c. *Cæsar. bell.*

COTYÆUM, a town of Galatia. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.——of Phrygia.

COTYORA, a city of Asia Minor, founded by a colony from Sinope. *Diod.* 14.

COTYLÆUS, a firname of Æsculapius, worshipped on the borders of the Eurotas. His temple was raised by Hercules. *Paus.* 3, c. 19.

COTYLIUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 41.

COTYS, the father of Asia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 45.——A son of Manes by Callirhoe, who

who succeeded his father on the throne of Macedonia.——A king of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Iphic.*——Another, who favored the interest of Pompey. He was of an irascible temper. *Lucan.* 5, v. 54——Another, king of Thrace, who divided the kingdom with his uncle, by whom he was killed. It is the same to whom Ovid writes from his banishment. *Tacit.* 2, *Ann.* 64.—*Ovid.* 2, *ex Pont. ep.* 9.——A king of the Odrysæ. *Liv.* 42, c. 29.——A king of Armenia Minor, who fought against Mithridates, in the age of Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 11 & 13.——Another, who imagined he should marry Minerva, &c. *Ælian.* 12.

COTYTTO, the goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals, called Cotyttia, were celebrated by the Athenians, Corinthians, Thracians, &c. during the night. Her priests were called Baptæ, and nothing but debauchery and wantonness prevailed at the celebration. A festival of the same name was observed in Sicily, where the votaries of the goddess carried about boughs hung with cakes and fruit, which it was lawful for any person to pluck off. It was a capital punishment to reveal whatever was seen or done at these sacred festivals, and it cost Eupolis his life for an unseasonable reflection upon them. The goddess Cotytto is supposed to be the same as Proserpine. *Horat.* epod. 17, v. 58.—*Juv.* 2, v. 91.

CRAGUS, a mountain of Cilicia, part of mount Taurus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 645.—*Horat.* 1, od. 21.

CRAMBUSA, a town of Lycia.

CRANAI, a surname of the Athenians, from their king Cranaus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 44.

CRANAPES, a Persian, &c. *Heroaot.*

CRANAUS, the second king of Athens, who succeeded Cecrops, and reigned nine years, B. C. 1497. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.——A city of Caria. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

CRANE, a nymph. *Vid. Carna.*——A town of Arcadia.

CRANEUM, a gymnastic school at Corinth. *Diog.*

CRANII, a town of Cephallenia. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 30.

CRANON & CRANNON, a town of Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia, where Antipater and Craterus defeated the Athenians after Alexander's death. *Liv.* 42, c. 64.

CRANTOR, a philosopher of Soli, among the pupils of Plato, B. C. 310. *Diog.*——An armor-bearer of Peleus, killed by Dæmoleon. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 361.

L. CRASSITIUS, a man who opened a school at Rome. *Suet. de Gram.* 18.

CRASSUS, the grandfather of Crassus the Rich, who never laughed. *Plin.* 7, c. 19.——Publ. Licinius, a Roman high-priest, about 131 years, B. C. who went into Asia with an army against Aristonicus, where he was killed, and buried at Smyrna.——M. Licinius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Rich*, on account of his opulence. At first he was very circumscribed in his circumstances; but, by educating slaves, and selling them at a high price, he soon enriched himself. The cruelties of Cinna obliged him to leave Rome; and he retired to Spain, where he remained concealed for eight months. After Cinna's death he passed into Africa, and thence to Italy, where he served Sylla, and ingratiated himself in his favor. When the gladiators, with Spartacus at their head, had spread an universal alarm in Italy, and defeated some of the Roman generals, Crassus was sent against them. A battle was fought, in which Crassus slaughtered 12,000 of the slaves, and, by this decisive blow, soon put an end to the war, and was honored with an *ovatio* at his return. He was soon after made consul with Pompey; and in this high office he displayed his opulence, by entertaining the populace at 10,000 tables. He was afterwards censor, and formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar. As his love of riches was more predominant than that of glory, Crassus never imitated the ambitious conduct of his colleagues, but was satisfied with the province of Syria, which seemed to promise an inexhaustible source of wealth. With hopes of enlarging his possessions, he set off from Rome, though the omens proved unfavorable, and every thing seemed to threaten his ruin. He crossed the Euphrates, and, forgetful of the rich cities of Babylon and Seleucia, he hastened to make himself master of Parthia. He was betrayed in his march by the delay of Artavasdes, king of Armenia, and the perfidy of Artemnes. He was met in a large plain by Surena, the general of the forces of Orodes, king of Parthia; and a battle was fought, in which, 20,000 Romans were killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners. The darkness of the night favored the escape of the rest, and Crassus, forced by the mutiny and turbulence of his soldiers, and the treachery of his guides, trusted himself to the general of the enemy, on pretence of proposing terms of accommodation, and he was put to death, B. C. 53. His head was cut off, and sent to Orodes, who poured melted lead down his throat, and insulted his misfortunes. The firmness with which Crassus received the news of his son's death, who perished in that expedition, has been deservedly commended; and the words that he uttered when he surrendered himself into the hands of Surena, equally claim our admiration. He was wont often to say, that no man ought to be accounted rich, if he could not maintain

an army. Though he has been called avaricious, yet he showed himself always ready to lend money to his friends without interest. He was fond of philosophy, and his knowledge of history was great and extensive. *Plutarch* has written his life. *Flor.* 3, c. 11.——Publius, the son of the rich Crassus, went into Parthia with his father. When he saw himself surrounded by the enemy, and without any hope of escape, he ordered one of his men to run him through. His head was cut off, and showed with insolence to his father by the Parthians. *Plut. in Crass.*——L. Licinius, a celebrated Roman orator, commended by Cicero.——A son of Crassus the rich, killed in the civil wars, after Cæsar's death.

CRASTĪNUS, a man in Cæsar's army, killed at the battle of Pharsalia. *Cæs. bell. G.* 3, c. 99.

CRATAIS, the mother of Scylla.

CRATÆUS, conspired against Archelaus, &c.—*Aristot.*

CRATER, a bay of Campania near Misenus.

CRATĔRUS, one of Alexander's generals. He rendered himself conspicuous by his literary fame, as well as by his valor in the field, and wrote the history of Alexander's life. He was greatly respected and loved by the Macedonian soldiers, and Alexander always trusted him with much confidence. After Alexander's death, he subdued Greece with Antipater, and passed with his colleague into Asia, where he was killed in a battle against Eumenes, B. C. 321. He had received for his share of Alexander's kingdoms, Greece and Epirus. *Nep. in Eumen.* 2.—*Justin.* 12 & 13.—*Curt.* 3.—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*——A physician of Asia, mentioned by *Cic.* 12, *ad Attic.* ep. 13—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 161.——A painter, *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——An Athenian, who collected into one body, all the decrees which had passed in the public assemblies at Athens.

CRATES, a philosopher of Bœotia, son of Ascondus, and disciple of Diogenes the Cynic, B. C. 324. He sold his estates, and gave the money to his fellow-citizens. He was naturally deformed, and he rendered himself more hideous, by sewing sheep's skins to his mantle, and by the singularity of his manners. He clothed himself as warm as possible in the summer: but in the winter, his garments were uncommonly thin, and incapable to resist the coldness of the season. Hipparchia, the sister of a philosopher, became enamoured of him; and as he could not cool her passion by representing himself as poor and deformed, he married her. He had by her two daughters, whom he gave in marriage to his disciples, after he had permitted them their company for 30 days, by way of trial. Some of his letters are extant. *Diog. in vitâ.*——A stoic, son of Timocrates, who opened a school at Rome, where he taught grammar. *Sueton.*——A native of Pergamus, who wrote an account of the most striking events of every age, B. C. 165. *Ælian. de Anim.* 17, c. 9.——A philosopher of Athens, who succeeded in the school of his master Polemon.——An Athenian comic poet.

CRATESICLĔA, the mother of Cleomenes, who went to Egypt, in hopes of serving her country, &c. *Plut. in Cleom.*

CRATESIPŎLIS, a queen of Sicyon, who severely punished some of her subjects, who had revolted at the death of Alexander, her husband, &c. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 58.

CRATESIPPIDAS, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet, against the Athenians, &c. *Diod.* 13.

CRATĔVAS, a general of Cassander. *Diod.* 19.

CRATEUS, a son of Minos.

CRATHIS, a river of Achaia, falling into the bay of Corinth. *Strab.* 8.——Another in Magna Græcia, whose waters give a yellow color to the hair and beard of those that drink them. *Ovid.* 14. *Met.* v. 315.—*Paus.* 7, c. 25.

CRATĪNUS, a native of Athens, celebrated for his comic writings, and his fondness for drinking. He died at the age of 97, B. C. 431 years. Quintilian greatly commends his comedies, which the little remains of his poetry do not seem fully to justify. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4—*Quintil.*——A wrestler, of an uncommon beauty. *Paus.* 6, c. 3—A river of Asia. *Plin.* 37, c. 2.

CRATIPPUS, a philosopher of Mitylene, who taught Cicero's son at Athens, among others. After the battle of Pharsalia, Pompey visited the house of Cratippus, where their discourse was chiefly turned upon Providence, which the warrior blamed, and the philosopher defended. *Plut. in Pomp.*—*Cic. in offic.* 1.——An historian, contemporary with Thucydides. *Dionys. Hal.*

CRATĪLUS, a philosopher, preceptor to Plato after Socrates.

CRAUSIÆ, two islands on the coast of Peloponnesus.

CRAUSIS, the father of Philopœmen.

CRAUXĪDAS, a man who obtained an Olympic crown at a horse race. *Paus.* 5, c. 8.

CRĔMĔRA, a small river of Tuscany, falling into the Tiber, famous for the death of the 300 Fabii, who were killed there, in a battle against the Veientes, A. U. C. 277. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 205.

CRIMMA, a town of Lycia.

CRIMMYON & CROMMYON, a town near Corinth, where Theseus killed a sow of

of uncommon bigneſs. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 435.

Cremni & Cremnos, a commercial place on the Palus Mæotis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 2.

Cremona, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, on the Po, near Mantua. It was a Roman colony, and ſuffered much when Annibal firſt paſſed into Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 56.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, & 4.

Cremonis Jugum, a part of the Alps, over which, as ſome ſuppoſe, Annibal paſſed to enter Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.

Cremides, a place of Bithynia. *Diod.* 14.

Cremutius Cordus, an hiſtorian who wrote an account of Auguſtus, and of the civil wars, and ſtarved himſelf for fear of the reſentment of Tiberius, whom he had offended, by calling Caſſius the laſt of the Romans.

Creon, king of Corinth, was ſon of Syſiphus. He promiſed his daughter Glauce to Jaſon, who repudiated Medea. To revenge the ſucceſs of her rival, Medea ſent her for a preſent, a gown covered with poiſon. Glauce put it on, and was ſeized with ſudden pains. Her body took fire, and ſhe expired in the greateſt torments. The houſe alſo was conſumed by the fire, and Creon and his family ſhared Glauce's fate. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 3, c. 7.—*Eurip. in Med.*—*Hygin.* fab. 25.—*Diod.* 4.——A ſon of Menœtius, father to Jocaſta, the wife and mother of Œdipus. At the death of Laius, who had married Jocaſta, Creon aſcended the vacant throne of Thebes. As the ravages of the Sphinx (*Vid. Sphinx*) were intolerable, Creon offered his crown, and daughter in marriage, to him who could explain the enigmas which the monſter propoſed. Œdipus was happy in his explanations, and he aſcended the throne of Thebes, and married Jocaſta without knowing that ſhe was his mother, and by her he had two ſons, Polynices and Eteocles. Theſe two ſons mutually agreed, after their father's death, to reign in the kingdom, each alternately. Eteocles firſt aſcended the throne, by right of ſeniority; but when he was once in power, he refuſed to reſign at the appointed time, and his brother led againſt him an army of Argives to ſupport his right. The war was decided by a ſingle combat between the two brothers. They both killed one another, and Creon aſcended the throne, till Leodamas the ſon of Eteocles ſhould be of a ſufficient age to aſſume the reins of government. In his regal capacity, Creon commanded that the Argives, and more particularly Polynices, who was the cauſe of all the bloodſhed, ſhould remain unburied. If this was in any manner diſobeyed, the offenders were to be buried alive. Antigone, the ſiſter of Polynices, tranſgreſſed, and was accordingly puniſhed. Hæmon, the ſon of Creon, who was paſſionately fond of Antigone, killed himſelf on her grave, when his father refuſed to grant her pardon. Creon was afterwards killed by Theſeus, who had made war with him, becauſe he refuſed burial to the Argives. *Vid. Eteocles, Polynices, Adraſtus, Œdipus.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39. l. 9, c. 5, &c.—*Stat. in Theb.*—*Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Æſchyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Hygin.* fab. 67 & 76.—*Diod.* 1 & 4.——The firſt annual archon at Athens, 684 B. C. *Pater.* 1, c. 8.

Creontiades, a ſon of Hercules by Megara daughter of Creon, killed by his father, becauſe he had ſlain Lycus.

Creophilus, a Samian, who hoſpitably entertained Homer, from whom he received a poem in return. Some ſay that he was that poet's maſter, &c. *Strab.* 14.—An hiſtorian. *Athen.* 8.

Crepereius Pollio, a Roman, who ſpent his all in the moſt extravagant debauchery. *Juv.* 9, v. 6.

Creis, an inhabitant of Crete.—The firſt king of Crete. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.

Cresa & Cresia, a town of Caria.

Cresius, a hill of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 44.

Creiphontes, a ſon of Ariſtomachus, who, with his brothers Temenus and Ariſtodemus, attempted to recover the Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3, &c.

Cressius, belonging to Crete. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 70, l. 8, 294.

Creston, a town of Thrace, capital of a part of the country called Creſtonia. The inhabitants had each many wives; and when the huſband died, ſhe who had received the greateſt ſhare of his affection, was chearfully ſlain on his grave. *Herodot.* 5, c. 5.

Crexus & Ephesus, two women who built the temple of Diana at Epheſus. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.

Creta, one of the largeſt iſlands of the Mediterranean ſea, at the ſouth of all the Cyclades. It was once famous for its hundred cities. The inhabitants have been deteſted for their unnatural love, and their falſehood. Jupiter, as ſome authors report, was educated in that iſland by the Corybantes, and the Cretans boaſted that they could ſhow his tomb. There were different colonies from Phrygia, Doris, Achaia, &c. that eſtabliſhed themſelves there. The iſland was made a Roman province, B. C. 66, after a war of three years, in which the inhabitants were ſo diſtreſſed, that they were even compelled to drink the water of their cattle. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.—*Strab.* 10.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 184.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 104.—*Horat. epod.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cretæus, a poet, mentioned by *Propertius*, 2, el. 34, v. 89.

Crete, the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A daughter of Deucalion. *Id.* 3, c. 3.

Cretea, a country of Arcadia, where Jupiter was educated, according to some traditions. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

Cretes, inhabitants of Crete. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.

Cretheus, a Trojan, distinguished as a poet and musician. He followed Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 774.——Another, killed by Turnus. *Id.* 12, v. 538.

Crethеis, the wife of Acastus, king of Iolchos, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, and accused him of attempts upon her virtue, because he refused to comply with her wishes, &c. *Pindar. Nem.* 4.

Cretheus, a son of Æolus, father of Æson, by Tyro his brother's daughter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, &c.

Crethona, a son of Diocles, killed in the Trojan war by Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Creticus, a certain orator. *Juv.* 2, v. 67.——A surname of M. Antony's father.

Cressas, a famous boxer. *Paus.* 2.

Creüsa, a daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. As she was going to marry Jason, who had divorced Medea, she put on a poisoned garment, which immediately set her body on fire, and she expired in the most excruciating torments. She had received this gown as a gift from Medea, who wished to take that revenge upon the infidelity of Jason. Some call her Glauce. *Ovid. de Art. Am.* 1, v. 335.——A daughter of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba. She married Æneas, by whom she had some children, among which was Ascanius. When Troy was taken, she fled in the night, with her husband; but they were separated in the midst of the confusion and tumult, and Æneas could not recover her, nor hear where she was. Cybele saved her, and carried her to her temple, of which she became priestess; according to the relation of Virgil, who makes Creusa appear to her husband in a vision, while he was seeking her in the tumult of war. She predicted to Æneas the calamities that attended him, the fame he should acquire when he came to Italy, and his consequent marriage with a princess of the country. *Paus.* 10, c. 16. —*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 562, &c.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was mother of Janus by Apollo.——A town of Bœotia.

—Creüsis, a naval station of the Thespians. *Paus.* 9, c. 32.

Criasus, a son of Argos, king in Peloponnesus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Crinippus, a general of Dionysius the elder.

Crinis, a stoic philosopher. *Laert.*——A priest of Apollo.

Crinisus & Crimisus, a river on the western parts of Sicily near Segesta, where Timoleon defeated the Carthaginian forces. *C. Nep. in Tim.*—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 38.——The word in the various editions of Virgil, is spelt Cremissus, Crimissus, Crimisus, Crimesus, Crinisus, Crimnisus.

Crinisus, a Trojan prince, who exposed his daughter on the sea, rather than suffer her to be devoured by the sea-monster which Neptune sent to punish the infidelity of Laomedon. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] The daughter came safe to the shores of Sicily. Crinisus some time after went in quest of his daughter, and was so disconsolate for her loss, that the gods changed him into a river in Sicily, and granted him the power of metamorphosing himself into whatever shape he pleased. He made use of this privilege to seduce the neighbouring nymphs.

Crino, a daughter of Antenor. *Paus.* 10, c. 27.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Crissæus sinus, a bay on the coasts of Peloponnesus, near Corinth.

Crison, a man of Himera, who obtained a prize at Olympia, &c. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.

Crispina, a Roman matron, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* 47.

Crispinus, a prætorian, who, though originally a slave in Egypt, was, after the acquisition of riches, raised to the honors of Roman knighthood by Domitian. *Juv.* 1, v. 26.——A stoic philosopher, as remarkable for his loquacity as for the foolish and tedious poem he wrote, to explain the tenets of his own sect, to which *Horace* alludes in the last verses of 1, *Sat.* 1.

Crispus Sallustius. *Vid.* Sallustius. ——Virio, a famous orator. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——The second husband of Agrippina. ——Flav. Jul. a son of the Great Constantine, made Cæsar by his father, and distinguished for valor and extensive knowledge. Fausta his step-mother wished to seduce him; and when he refused, she accused him before Constantine, who believed the crime, and caused his son to be poisoned, A. D. 326.

Critala, a town of Cappadocia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 26.

Critheis, a daughter of Melanippus, who became pregnant by an unknown person, and afterwards married Phemius of Smyrna, and brought forth the poet Homer, according to *Herodot. in vitâ.*

Critias, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Spartans. He was eloquent and well-bred, but of dangerous principles, and

and cruelly perſecuted his enemies, and put them to death. He was killed in a battle againſt thoſe citizens whom his oppreſſion had baniſhed. He had been among the diſciples of Socrates, and had written elegies and other compoſitions, of which ſome fragments remain. *Cic.* 2, *de Orat.*——A philoſopher.——A man who wrote on republics.——Another, who addreſſed an elegy to Alcibiades.

CRITO, one of the diſciples of Socrates, who attended his learned preceptor in his laſt moments, and compoſed ſome dialogues now loſt. *Dieg.*——A phyſician in the age of Artaxerxes Longimanus.——An hiſtorian of Naxus, who wrote an account of all that had happened during eight particular years of his life.——A Macedonian hiſtorian, who wrote an account of Pallene, of Perſia, of the foundation of Syracuſe, of the Getæ, &c.

CRITOBŪLUS, a general of Phocis, at the battle of Thermopylæ, between Antiochus and the Romans. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 20.——A phyſician in the age of Philip king of Macedonia. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.——A ſon of Crito, diſciple to Socrates. *Dieg. in Crit.*

CRITŌGNATUS, a celebrated warrior of Aleſia, when Cæſar was in Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.*

CRITOLĀUS, a citizen of Tegea in Arcadia, who, with two brothers, fought againſt the two ſons of Demoſtratus of Pheneus, to put an end to a long war between their reſpective nations. The brothers of Critolaus were both killed, and he alone remained to withſtand his three bold antagoniſts. He conquered them; and when, at his return, his ſiſter deplored the death of one of his antagoniſts, to whom ſhe was betrothed, he killed her in a fit of reſentment. The offence deſerved capital puniſhment; but he was pardoned, on account of the ſervices he had rendered his country. He was afterwards general of the Achæans, and it is ſaid that he poiſoned himſelf, becauſe he had been conquered at Thermopylæ by the Romans. *Cic.* 3, *de Nat. D.*——A peripatetic philoſopher of Athens, ſent ambaſſador to Rome, &c. 140 B. C. *Cic.* 2, *de Orat.*——An hiſtorian who wrote about Epirus.

CRIUS, a ſoothſayer, ſon of Theocles. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 13.——A man of Ægina, &c. —*Herodot.* 6, c. 50.——A river of Achaia, called after a giant of the ſame name. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 27.

CROBIALUS, a town of Paphlagonia.

CROBYZI, a people of Thrace.

CRŌCĂLE, one of Diana's attendants. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

CROCEÆ, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3. v. 21.

CROCODILOPŌLIS, a town of Egypt, near the Nile, above Memphis. The crocodiles were held there in the greateſt veneration; and they were ſo tame, that they came to take food from the hand of their feeders. It was afterwards called Arſinoe. *Herodot.* 2, c. 69.—*Strab.* 17.

CROCUS, a beautiful youth enamoured of the nymph Smilax. He was changed into a flower of the ſame name, on account of the impatience of his love, and Smilax was metamorphoſed into a yew-tree. *Ovid. Met.* v. 283.

CRŒSUS, the fifth and laſt of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia, was ſon of Alyattes, and paſſed for the richeſt of mankind. He was the firſt who made the Greeks of Aſia tributary to the Lydians. His court was the aſylum of learning; and Æſop, the famous fable-writer, among others, lived under his patronage. In a converſation with Solon, he wiſhed to be thought the happieſt of mankind; but the philoſopher appriſed him of his miſtake, and gave the preference to poverty and domeſtic virtue. Crœſus undertook a war againſt Cyrus the king of Perſia, and marched to meet him with an army of 420,000 men, and 60,000 horſe. After a reign of 14 years, he was defeated, B. C. 548; his capital was beſieged, and he fell into the conqueror's hands, who ordered him to be burnt alive. The pile was already on fire, when Cyrus heard the conquered monarch three times exclaim, Solon! with uncommon energy. He aſked him the reaſon of his exclamation, and Crœſus repeated the converſation he had once had with Solon on human happineſs. Cyrus was moved at the recital, and at the recollection of the inconſtancy of human affairs, he ordered Crœſus to be taken from the burning pile, and he became one of his moſt intimate friends. The kingdom of Lydia was extinguiſhed in him, and the power was transferred to Perſia. Crœſus ſurvived Cyrus. The manner of his death is unknown. He is celebrated for the immenſely rich preſents which he made to the temple of Delphi, from which he received an obſcure and ambiguous oracle, which he interpreted in his favor, and which was fulfilled in the deſtruction of his empire. *Herodot.* 1, c. 26, &c.—*Plut. in Solon.* 8, c. 24.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 7.

CROMI, a people of Arcadia.

CROMĪTIS, a country of Arcadia.

CROMMYON & CROMYON, a place of Attica, where Hercules killed a large ſow that laid waſte the neighbouring country. *Ovid. Met.* 7.—*Xen.*——A town near Corinth. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.

CROMNA, a town of Bithynia.

CROMUS,

Cromus, a ſon of Neptune. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.——A ſon of Lycaon. *Id.* 8. c. 3.

Cronia, a feſtival at Athens, in honor of Saturn. The Rhodians obſerved the ſame feſtival, and generally ſacrificed to the god a condemned malefactor.

Cronium, a town of Elis—of Sicily.

Cropi, a mountain of Egypt, near which were the ſources of the Nile; according to ſome traditions, in the city of Sais. *Herodot.* 2, c. 28.

Crossæa, a country ſituate partly in Thrace, and partly in Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Crotălus, a navigable river of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 10.

Croton, a man killed by Hercules, by whom he was afterwards greatly honored. *Diod.* 4.

Crŏtōna, a town of Italy, ſtill known by the ſame name, in the bay of Tarentum, founded 759 years before the Auguſtan age, by a colony from Achaia. The inhabitants were excellent warriors, and great wreſtlers. Democedes, Alcmæon, Milo, &c. were natives of this place. It was ſurrounded with a wall twelve miles in circumference, before the arrival of Pyrrhus in Italy. *Herodot.* 8, c. 47.—*Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 2, c. 96.—*Liv.* 1, c. 18. l. 24, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 2.

Crotoniatis, a country near Crotona. *Thucyd.* 7, c. 35.

Crotōpias, the patronymic of Linus, grandſon of Crotopus. *Ovid. in Ib.* 480.

Crotopus, a king of Argos, ſon of Agenor, and father to Pſamathe the mother of Linus by Apollo. *Ovid. in Ib.* 480.

Crunos, a town of Peloponneſus. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Crusis, a place near Olynthus.

Crustŭmĕrium & Crustumeria, a town of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 631.

Crustŭminum, a town of Etruria near Veii, famous for pears; whence the adjective *Cruſtumia. Virg. G.* 2. v. 88.

Crustŭmium, Crustunus & Crustumenius, a river flowing from the Apennins, by Ariminum. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

Crynis, a river of Bithynia.

Crĕātus, one of the Grecian chiefs before Troy. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 4.

Crĕmĕnæ, a town of Theſſaly.

Crenos, a harbour of Cherſoneſus Taurica.

Ctesias, a Greek hiſtorian and phyſician of Cnidos, taken priſoner by Artaxerxes Mnemon at the battle of Cunaxa. He cured the king's wounds, and was his phyſician for 17 years. He wrote an hiſtory of the Aſſyrians and Perſians, which Juſtin and Diodorus have partially preferred to that of Herodotus. Some fragments of his compoſitions have been preſerved by Photius, and are to be found in Weſſeling's edition of Herodotus. *Strab.* 1, *Athen.* 11——*Plut. in Artax.*——A ſycophant of Athens.

Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, who floriſhed 135 years B. C. He was the inventor of the pump, and other hydraulic inſtruments. He alſo invented a *clepſydra*, or a water clock. This invention of meaſuring time by water was wonderful and ingenious. Water was let drop upon wheels, which it turned. The wheels communicated their regular motion to a ſmall wooden image, which, by a gradual riſe, pointed with a ſtick to the proper hours and months, which were engraved on a column near the machine. This artful invention gave riſe to many improvements; and the modern manner of meaſuring time with an hour-glaſs is in imitation of the clepſydra of Cteſibius. *Vitruv. de Archit.* 9, c. 9.——A cynic philoſopher.——An hiſtorian, who floriſhed 254 years B. C. and died in his 104th year. *Plut. in Dem.*

Ctesicles, a general of Zacynthos, &c.

Ctesilŏchus, a noble painter, who repreſented Jupiter as bringing forth Bacchus. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Ctesiphon, an Athenian, who adviſed his fellow citizens publicly to preſent Demoſthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. This was oppoſed by the orator Æſchines, the rival of Demoſthenes, who accuſed Cteſiphon of ſeditious views. Demoſthenes undertook the defence of his friend, in a celebrated oration ſtill extant, and Æſchines was baniſhed.——A Greek architect, who made the plan of Diana's temple at Epheſus.——An elegiac poet, whom king Attalus ſet over his poſſeſſions in Æolia. *Athen.* 13.——A Greek hiſtorian, who wrote an hiſtory of Bœotia, beſides a treatiſe on trees and plants. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A large village of Aſſyria, on the banks of the Tigris, where the kings of Parthia generally reſided in winter on account of the mildneſs of the climate. *Strab.* 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Ctesippus, a ſon of Chabrias. After his father's death he was received into the houſe of Phocion, the friend of Chabrias. Phocion attempted in vain to correct his natural foibles and extravagances. *Plut. in Phoc.*——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Scythia.—One of the deſcendants of Hercules.

Ctimene, the youngeſt daughter of Laertes by Anticlea. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 334.

Cularo, a town of the Allobroges in Gaul. *Cic. ep.*

Cuma & Cumæ, a town of Æolis, in Aſia Minor. The inhabitants have been accuſed of ſtupidity for not laying a tax upon all the goods which entered their harbour during 300 years. They were called *Cumæi. Strab.* 13.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.——A city of

Campania, near Puteoli, founded by a colony from Chalcis and Cumæ, of Æolia, before the Trojan war. The inhabitants were called *Cumæi*. There was one of the Sibyls that fixed her reſidence in a cave in the neighbourhood, and was called the *Cumæan* Sibyl. *Vid. Sibyllæ*. *Patere.* 1, c. 4 *Ptol.* 3, v. 441.—*Liv.* 4.—*Ptol.* 3.—*Strab.* 5.

CUNAXA, a place of Aſſyria, 500 ſtadia from Babylon, famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the younger, B. C. 401. The latter entered the field of battle with 113,000 men, and the former's forces amounted to 900,000 men. The valor and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, who were among the troops of Cyrus, are well known, and have been celebrated by the pen of Xenophon, who was preſent at the battle, and who had the principal care of the retreat. *Plut. in Artax.*—*Cteſias.*

CUPĀVO, a ſon of Cycnus, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 186.

CUPENTUS, a friend of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 539.

CUPIDO, a celebrated deity among the ancients, god of love, and love itſelf. There are different traditions concerning his parents. Cicero mentions three Cupids; one, ſon of Mercury and Diana; another, ſon of Mercury and Venus; and the third, of Mars and Venus. Plato mentions two. Heſiod, the moſt ancient theogoniſt, ſpeaks only of one, who, as he ſays, was produced at the ſame time as Chaos and the Earth. There are, according to the more received opinions, two Cupids, one of whom is a lively ingenious youth, ſon of Jupiter and Venus; whilſt the other, ſon of Nox and Erebus, is diſtinguiſhed by his debauchery and riotous diſpoſition. Cupid is repreſented as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows. On gems, and all other pieces of antiquity, he is repreſented as amuſing himſelf with ſome childiſh diverſion. Sometimes he appears driving a hoop, throwing a quoit, playing with a nymph, catching a butterfly, or trying to burn with a torch; at other times he plays upon a horn before his mother, or cloſely embraces a ſwan, or, with one foot raiſed in the air, he, in a muſing poſture, ſeems to meditate ſome trick. Sometimes, like a conqueror, he marches triumphantly with a helmet on his head, a ſpear on his ſhoulder, and a buckler on his arm, intimating, that even Mars himſelf owns the ſuperiority of love. His power was generally known by his riding on the back of a lion, or on a dolphin, or breaking to pieces the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Among the ancients he was worſhipped with the ſame ſolemnity as his mother Venus, and as his influence was extended over the heavens, the ſea, and the earth, and even the empire of the dead, his divinity was univerſally acknowledged, and vows prayers, and ſacrifices were daily offered to him. According to ſome accounts, the union of Cupid with Chaos gave birth to men, and all the animals which inhabit the earth, and even the gods themſelves were the offspring of love before the foundation of the world. Cupid, like the reſt of the gods, aſſumed different ſhapes; and we find him in the Æneid putting on, at the requeſt of his mother, the form of Aſcanius, and going to Dido's court, where he inſpired the queen with love. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 693, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Ovid.* 1, *Met.* fab. 10.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 121, &c.—*Oppian. Hal.* 4. *Cyneg.* 2.—*Bion. Idyll.* 3.—*Moſchus.*—*Eurip. in Hippol.*—*Theocrit. Idyll.* 3, 11, &c.

CUPIENNIUS, a friend of Auguſtus, who made himſelf ridiculous for the nicety and effeminacy of his dreſs. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 36.

CURES, a town of the Sabines, of which Tatius was king. The inhabitants, called Quirites, were carried to Rome, of which they became citizens. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 638.—*Liv.* 1. c. 13.

CURĒTES, a people of Crete, called alſo Corybantes, who, according to Ovid, were produced from rain. Their knowledge of all the arts was extenſive, and they communicated it to many parts of ancient Greece. They were entruſted with the education of Jupiter, and to prevent his being diſcovered by his father, they invented a kind of dance, and drowned his cries in the harſh ſounds of their ſhields and cymbals. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 151.—*Strab.*—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

CURĒTIS, a name given to Crete, as being the reſidence of the Curetes, *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 136.

CURIA, a diviſion of the Roman tribes. Romulus originally divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Over each Curia was appointed a prieſt, who officiated at the ſacrifices of his reſpective aſſembly. The ſacrifices were called *Curionia*, and the prieſt *Curio*. He was to be above the age of fifty. His morals were to be pure and unexceptionable, and his body free from all defects. The *Curiones* were elected by their reſpective Curiæ, and above them was a ſuperior prieſt called *Curio maximus*, choſen by all the Curiæ in a public aſſembly.——The word Curia was alſo applied to public edifices among the Romans. Theſe were generally of two ſorts, divine and civil. In the former were held the aſſemblies of the prieſts, and of every religious order, for the regulation of religious

religious ſacrifices and ceremonies. The other was appointed for the ſenate, where they aſſembled for the diſpatch of public buſineſs. The Curia was ſolemnly conſecrated by the Augurs, before a lawful aſſembly could be convened there. There were three at Rome which more particularly claim our attention; *Curia Hoſtilia*, built by king Tullus Hoſtilius; *Curia Pompeii*, where Julius Cæſar was murdered; and *Curia Auguſti*, the palace and court of the emperor Auguſtus.

Curiatii, a family of Alba, which was carried to Rome by Tullus Hoſtilius, and entered among the Patricians. The three Curiatii, who engaged the Horatii, and loſt the victory, were of this family, *Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 3.—*Liv.* 1, c. 24.

Curia lex, *de Comitiis*, was enacted by M. Curius Dentatus the tribune. It forbade the convening of the *Comitia*, for the election of magiſtrates, without a previous permiſſion from the ſenate.

Q. Curio, an excellent orator, who called Cæſar in full ſenate, *Omnium mulierum virum, et omnium virorum mulierum*. *Tacit. 11. ann.* c. 7.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* 49.—*Cic. in Brut.*——His ſon, C. Scribonius, was tribune of the people, and an intimate friend of Cæſar. He ſaved Cæſar's life as he returned from the ſenate-houſe, after the debates concerning the puniſhments which ought to be inflicted on the adherents of Cataline. He killed himſelf in Africa. *Flor.* 4, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pomp. & Cæſ.* 49.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 1.—*Lucan.* v. 268.

Curioſolitæ, a people among the Celtæ. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 3, c. 11.

Curium, a town of Cyprus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 113.

Curius Dentatus Marcus Annius, a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude and frugality. He was three times conſul, and was twice honored with a triumph. He obtained deciſive victories over the Samnites, the Sabines, and the Lucanians, and defeated Pyrrhus near Tarentum. The ambaſſadors of the Samnites viſited his cottage, while he was boiling ſome vegetables in an earthen pot, and they attempted to bribe him by the offer of large preſents. He refuſed their offers with contempt, and ſaid, I prefer my earthen pots to all your veſſels of gold and ſilver, and it is my wiſh to command thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of money, while I am deprived of it, and live in poverty. *Plut. in Cat. Cenſ.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 12, v. 41.—*Flor.* 1, c. 15.——A lieutenant of Cæſar's cavalry, to whom ſix cohorts of Pompey revolted, &c. *Cæſ.* 1 *bell. Civ.* 24.

Curtia, a patrician family, which migrated with Tatius to Rome.

Curtillus, a celebrated epicure, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 8, v. 52.

M. Curtius, a Roman youth who devoted himſelf to the gods Manes for the ſafety of his country, about 360 years B. C. A wide gap had ſuddenly opened in the forum, and the oracle had ſaid that it never would cloſe before Rome threw into it whatever it had moſt precious. Curtius immediately perceived that no leſs than a human ſacrifice was required. He armed himſelf, mounted his horſe, and ſolemnly threw himſelf into the gulf, which inſtantly cloſed over his head. *Liv.* 7, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 5, c, 6.——Q. Rufus. *Vid. Quintus.*——A grammarian intimate with Pompey, &c. *Suet. de Gr.*——Montanus, an orator and poet under Veſpaſian. *Tacit.* 4 *Ann.*

Curūlis Magiſtratus, a ſtate officer at Rome, who had the privilege of ſitting in an ivory chair in public aſſemblies. The dictator, the conſuls, the cenſors, the prætors, and ediles claimed that privilege, and therefore were called *curules magiſtratus*. The ſenators who had paſſed through the above-mentioned offices were generally carried to the ſenate-houſe in ivory chairs, as all generals in their triumphant proceſſion to the capitol. When names of diſtinction began to be known among the Romans, the deſcendants of curule magiſtrates were called *nobles*, the firſt of a family who diſcharged that office were known by the name of *noti*, and thoſe that had never been in office were called *ignobiles*.

Cuſſæi, a nation of Aſia, deſtroyed by Alexander to appeaſe the manes of Hephæſtion. *Plut. in Alex.*

Cutilium, a town of the Sabines. *Liv.* 26, c. 11.

Cyamoſōrus, a river of Sicily.

Cyăne, a nymph of Syracuſe, to whom her father offered violence in a fit of drunkenneſs. She dragged her raviſher to the altar, where ſhe ſacrificed him, and killed herſelf to ſtop a peſtilence, which, from that circumſtance had already begun to afflict the country. *Plut. in Parall.*——A nymph of Sicily, who endeavoured to aſſiſt Proſerpine when ſhe was carried away by Pluto. The god changed her into a fountain. *Ovid.* 5 *Met.* v. 112.——A town of Lycia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——An innkeeper, &c. *Juv.* 8, v. 162.

Cyăneæ, two rugged iſlands at the entrance of the Euxine ſea. One of them is on the ſide of Aſia, and the other on the European coaſt, and, according to Strabo, there is only a ſpace of 20 furlongs between them. The waves of the ſea, which continually break againſt them with a violent noiſe, fill the air with a darkening foam, and render the paſſage extremely dangerous.

The ancients ſuppoſed that theſe iſlands floated, and even ſometimes united to cruſh veſſels into pieces when they paſſed through the ſtraits. This tradition aroſe from their appearing, like all other objects, to draw nearer when you approached them. They were ſometimes called Symplegades and Planetæ. Their true ſituation and form was firſt explored and aſcertained by the Argonauts. *Plin.* 6, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 85.—*Apollon.* 2.

CYANEE & CYANEA, a daughter of the Mæander, mother of Byblis and Caunus, by Miletus, Apollo's ſon. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 451.

CYANEUS, a large river of Colchis.

CYANIPPE, a daughter of Adraſtus.

CYANIPPUS, a Syracuſan, who derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god ſo inebriated him, that he offered violence to his daughter Cyane, who ſacrificed him on the altar. *Plut. in Parall.*——A Theſſalian, whoſe wife met with the ſame fate as Procris. *Plut. in Parall.*

CYARAXES, or CYAXARES, ſon of Phraortes, was king of Media and Perſia. He bravely defended his kingdom, which the Scythians had invaded. He made war againſt Alyattes, king of Lydia, and ſubjected to his power all Aſia beyond the river Halys. He died after a reign of 40 years, B. C. 585. *Diod.* 2,—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73 & 103 ——Another prince, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame as Darius the Mede. He was ſon of Aſtyages, king of Media. He added ſeven provinces to his father's dominions, and made war againſt the Aſſyrians, whom Cyrus favored. *Xen. Cyrop.* 1.

CYBEBE, a name of Cybele, from κυβηβειν, becauſe in the celebration of her feſtivals men were driven to madneſs.

CYBELE, a goddeſs, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. She is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Veſta, Bona Mater, Magna Mater, Berecynthia, Dindymene, &c. According to Diodorus, ſhe was the daughter of a Lydian prince; and as ſoon as ſhe was born ſhe was expoſed on a mountain. She was preſerved and ſuckled by ſome of the wild beaſts of the foreſt, and received the name of Cybele from the mountain where her life had been preſerved. When ſhe returned to her father's court, ſhe had an intrigue with Atys, a beautiful youth, whom her father mutilated, &c. All the mythologiſts are unanimous in mentioning the amours of Atys and Cybele. The partiality of the goddeſs for Atys ſeems to ariſe from his having firſt introduced her worſhip in Phrygia. She enjoined him perpetual celibacy, and the violation of his promiſe was expiated by voluntary mutilation. In Phrygia the feſtivals of Cybele were obſerved with the greateſt ſolemnity. Her prieſts, called Corybantes, Galli, &c. were not admitted in the ſervice of the goddeſs without a previous mutilation. In the celebration of the feſtivals, they imitated the manners of madmen, and filled the air with dreadful ſhrieks and howlings, mixed with the confuſed noiſe of drums, tabrets, bucklers and ſpears. This was in commemoration of the ſorrow of Cybele for the loſs of her favorite Atys. Cybele was generally repreſented as a robuſt woman, far advanced in her pregnancy, to intimate the fecundity of the earth. She held keys in her hand, and her head was crowned with riſing turrets, and ſometimes with the leaves of an oak. She ſometimes appears riding in a chariot drawn by two tame lions; Atys follows by her ſide, carrying a ball in his hand, and ſupporting himſelf upon a fir-tree, which is ſacred to the goddeſs. Sometimes Cybele is repreſented with a ſceptre in her hand, with her head covered with a tower. She is alſo ſeen with many breaſts, to ſhew that the earth gives aliments to all living creatures; and ſhe generally carries two lions under her arms. From Phrygia the worſhip of Cybele paſſed into Greece, and was ſolemnly eſtabliſhed at Eleuſis, under the name of the Eleuſinian myſteries of Ceres. The Romans, by order of the Sibylline books, brought the ſtatue of the goddeſs from Peſſinus into Italy; and when the ſhip which carried it had run on a ſhallow bank of the Tiber, the virtue and innocence of Claudia were vindicated in removing it with her girdle. It is ſuppoſed that the myſteries of Cybele were firſt known about 1580 years B. C. The Romans were particularly ſuperſtitious in waſhing every year, on the 6th of the calends of April, the ſhrine of this goddeſs, in the waters of the river Almon. There prevailed many obſcenities in the obſervation of the feſtivals, and the prieſts themſelves were the moſt eager to uſe indecent expreſſions, and to ſhew their unbounded licentiouſneſs by the impurity of their actions. *Vid. Atys, Eleuſis, Rhea, Corybantes, Galli, &c.—Auguſtin de Civit. D. &c.—Lactant.—Lucian in Dea Syr.—Diod.* 3 —*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 617, l. 10, v. 252.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 566.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 4, v. 210 & 361.—*Plut. de Loquac. Cic. ad Attic.—Cal. Rhod.* 8, c. 17, &c.

CYBELA & CYBELA, a town of Phrygia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

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Cyclōpes, a certain race of men of gigantic stature, supposed to be the sons of Cœlus and Terra. They had but one eye in the middle of the forehead; whence their name, κυκλος *circulus* ωψ *oculus*. They were three in number, according to Hesiod, called Arges, Brontes, and Steropes. Their number was greater according to other mythologists, and in the age of Ulysses, Polyphemus was their king. [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] They inhabited the western parts of the island of Sicily; and because they were uncivilised in their manners, the poets speak of them as men-eaters. The tradition of their having only one eye, originates from their custom of wearing small bucklers of steel which covered their faces, and had a small aperture in the middle, which corresponded exactly to the eye. From their vicinity to mount Ætna, they have been supposed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter. The most solid walls and impregnable fortresses were said, among the ancients, to be the work of the Cyclops, to render them more respectable, and we find that Jupiter was armed with what they had fabricated, and that the shield of Pluto, and the trident of Neptune, were the produce of their labor. The Cyclops were reckoned among the gods, and we find a temple dedicated to their service at Corinth, where sacrifices were solemnly offered. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed. From the different accounts given of the Cyclops by the ancients, it may be concluded that they were all the same people, to whom various functions have been attributed, which cannot be reconciled one to the other, without drawing the pencil of fiction or mythology. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1 & 2.—*Homer. Od.* 1 & 9.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 140.—*Theocrit. Id.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 170. *Æn.* 6, v. 630. l. 8, v. 418, &c. l. 11, v. 263.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 780. l. 14, v. 249.—A people of Asia.

Cycnus, a son of Mars, killed by Hercules. The manner of his death provoked Mars to such a degree, that he resolved severely to punish his murderer, but he was prevented by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Hygin.* fab.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Herc.*—A son of Neptune, invulnerable in every part of his body. Achilles fought against him; but when he saw that his darts were of no effect, he threw him on the ground, and smothered him. He stripped him of his armour, and saw him suddenly changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 3.—A son of Hyrie, changed into a swan.—A son of Sthenelus, king of Liguria. He was deeply afflicted at the death of his friend and relation Phaeton, and in the midst of his lamentations he was metamorphosed into a swan. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 367.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 189.—*Paus.* 1, c. 30.—A horse's name. *Stat.* 6, *Theb.* v. 524.

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Cyda, a profligate Cretan, made judge at Rome by Antony. *Cic. in Phil.* 5 & 8.

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Cyllabarus, a gallant of the wife of Diomedes, &c.

CYLLĂRUS, one of the Centaurs, paſſionately fond of Hylonome. They periſhed both at the ſame time. *Ovid.* 12. *Met.* v. 408.——A celebrated horſe of Pollux, or of Caſtor, according to Seneca. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 90.

CYLLEN, a ſon of Elatus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.

CYLLĒNE, the mother of Lycaon, by Pelaſgus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.——A naval ſtation of Elis in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 23——A mountain of Arcadia, which received its name from Cyllen. Mercury was born there; hence his ſirname of Cylleneius. *Pauſ.* 8 c. 17.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 139—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 146.

CYLLĒNĔIUS, a ſirname of Mercury, from his being born on the mountain Cyllene.

CYLLYRII, certain ſlaves at Syracuſe. *Herodot.* 7, c. 155.

CYLON, an Athenian, who aſpired to tyranny. *Herodot.* 5, c. 71.

CYMA or CYMÆ, the largeſt and moſt beautiful town of Æolia, called alſo Phriconis and Phricontis. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149.

CYMODŎCĒAS, CYMŌ, and CYMO, one of the Nereides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 255.—*Virg. G.* 4. v. 338.

CYMOLUS & CIMŎLUS, an iſland of the Cretan ſea. *Ovid.* 7, *Met.* v. 463.

CYMŎTHOE, one of the Nereides, repreſented by *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 148, as aſſiſting the Trojans with Triton after the ſtorm with which Æolus, at the requeſt of Juno, had afflicted the fleet.

CYNARA, one of Horace's favorites. 4 *Od.* 1, v. 4.

CYNÆGIRUS, an Athenian, celebrated for his extraordinary courage. He was brother to the poet Æſchylus. After the battle of Marathon, he purſued the flying Perſians to their ſhips, and ſeized one of their veſſels with his right hand, which was immediately ſevered by the enemy. Upon this he ſeized the veſſel with his left hand, and when he had loſt that alſo, he ſtill kept his hold with his teeth. *Herodot.* 6, c. 114.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 9.

CYNÆTHIUM, a town of Arcadia, founded by one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

CYNĂNE, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, who married Amyntas, ſon of Perdiccas, by whom ſhe had Eurydice. *Polyæn.* 8.

CYNĂPES, a river falling into the Euxine. *Ovid.* 4. *Pont. el.* 10, v. 49.

CYNAXA. *Vid.* Cunaxa.

CYNEAS. *Vid.* Cineas.

CYNESII & CYNETÆ, a nation of the remoteſt ſhores of Europe, towards the ocean. *Herodot.* 2, c. 33.

CYNETHUSSA, an iſland in the Ægean ſea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

CYNIA, a lake of Acarnania. *Strab.* 16.

CYNĬCI, a ſect of philoſophers founded by Antiſthenes the Athenian. They received this name *a canina mordacitate*, from their canine propenſity to criticiſe the lives and actions of men, or becauſe, like dogs, they were not aſhamed to gratify their criminal deſires publicly. They were famous for their contempt of riches, for the negligence of their dreſs, and the length of their beards. Diogenes was one of their ſect. They generally ſlept on the ground.

CYNISCA, a daughter of Archidamus king of Sparta, who obtained the firſt prize in the chariot races at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 8.

CYNO, a woman who preſerved the life of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 110.

CYNOCEPHĂLE, a town of Theſſaly, where the proconſul Quintius conquered Philip of Macedon, and put an end to the firſt Macedonian war, B. C. 197. *Liv.* 33, c. 7.

CYNOCEPHĂLI, a nation in India, who have the head of a dog, according to ſome traditions. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

CYNOPHONTIS, a feſtival at Argos, obſerved during the dog-days. It received its name απο του κυνας φονευειν, *killing dogs*, becauſe they uſed to kill all the dogs they met.

CYNORTAS, one of the ancient kings of Sparta, ſon of Amyclas and Diomede. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.

CYNORTION, a mountain of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 27.

CYNOS, a town of Locris,——Another in Theſſaly, where Pyrrha, Deucalion's wife, was buried.

CYNOSARGES, a ſirname of Hercules.—— A ſmall village of Attica of the ſame name, where the Cynic philoſophers had eſtabliſhed their ſchool. *Herodot.* 5 & 6.

CYNOSSĒMA, a promontory of the Thracian Cherſoneſus, where Hecuba was changed into a dog, and buried. *Ovid.* 13. *Met.* 569.

CYNOSŪRA, a nymph of Ida in Crete. She nurſed Jupiter, who changed her into a ſtar which bears the ſame name. It is the ſame as the Urſa Minor. *Ovid. Faſt* 3, v. 107.

CYNTHIA, a beautiful woman, who was miſtreſs to *Propertius*.——A ſirname of Diana, from mount Cynthus, where ſhe was born.

CYNTHIUS, a ſirname of Apollo.

CYNTHUS, a mountain of Delos, ſo high that it is ſaid to overſhadow the whole iſland. Apollo was ſirnamed Cynthius, and Diana Cynthia, as the mountain was ſacred to them.

them. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 36.—*Ovid.* 6. *Met.* v. 304.

CYNŪRENSES, a people of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

CYNŪS, a naval ſtation of Opuns. *Id.* 10, c. 1.

CYPĂRISSI & CYPARISSIA, a town of Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia.

CYPĂRISSUS, a youth, ſon of Telephus of Cea, beloved by Apollo. He killed a favourite ſtag of Apollo's, for which he was ſo ſorry that he pined away and was changed by the god into a cypreſs tree. *Ovid, Met.* 10, v. 121.——A town near Delphi. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

CYPHĂRA, a fortified place of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

CYPRIĀNUS, a native of Carthage, who, though born of heathen parents, became a convert to chriſtianity, and the biſhop of his country. To be more devoted to purity and ſtudy, he abandoned his wife; and as proof of his charity he diſtributed his goods to the poor. He wrote 81 letters, beſides ſeveral treatiſes, *de Dei gratiâ, de virginum habitu*, &c. and rendered his compoſitions valuable by the information he conveys of the diſcipline of the ancient church, and by the ſoundneſs and purity of his theology. He died a martyr A. D. 258. The beſt editions of Cyprian are, that of Fell, fol. Oxon. 1682, and that reprinted Amſt. 1700.

CYPRUS, a daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, who married Agrippa.——A large iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, at the ſouth of Ciſicia, and at the weſt of Syria, formerly joined to the continent near Syria, according to Pliny. It has been anciently called Acamantis, Amathuſia, Aſpelia, Ceraſtis, Colonia or Colinia, Macaria, and Spechia. It has been celebrated for giving birth to Venus, who was the chief deity of the place, and to whoſe ſervice many places and temples were conſecrated. It was anciently divided into nine kingdoms, and was for ſome time under the power of Egypt, and afterwards of the Perſians. The Greeks made themſelves maſters of it, and it was taken from them by the Romans. Its length, according to Strabo, is 1400 ſtadia. There were three celebrated temples there, two ſacred to Venus, and the other to Jupiter. The inhabitants were given much to pleaſure and diſſipation. *Strab.* 15.—*Flor.* 3 c. 9.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 5.—*Plin.* 12, c. 24.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CYPSĔLIDES, the name of three princes as deſcendants of Cypſelus, who reigned at Corinth during 73 years. Cypſelus was ſucceeded by his ſon Periander, who left his kingdom, after a reign of 40 years, to Cypſelus II.

CYPSĔLUS, a king of Arcadia, who married the daughter of Cteſiphon, to ſtrengthen himſelf againſt the Heraclidæ *Paus.* 4. c. 3.——A man of Corinth, ſon of Eetion, and father of Periander. He deſtroyed the Bacchiadæ, and ſeized upon the ſovereign power, about 659 years before Chriſt. He reigned 30 years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon. Periander had two ſons. Lycophron, and Cypſelus who was inſane. Cypſelus received his name from the Greek word κυψελος *a coffer*, becauſe when the Bacchiadæ attempted to kill him, his mother ſaved his life by concealing him in a coffer. *Paus.* 5, c. 17.—*Cic. Tuſc* 5, c. 37.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 114. l. 5. c. 92, &c. —*Ariſt. Polit.*——The father of Miltiades. *Herodot.* 6, c. 35.

CYRAUNIS, an iſland of Libya. *Id.* 4, c. c. 195.

CYRBIĀNA, a province of the Elymæans.

CYRE, a fountain near Cyrene.

CYRĒNAĪCA, a country of Africa, of which Cyrene is the capital.

CYRĒNAĪCI, a ſect of philoſophers who followed the doctrine of Ariſtippus. They placed their *ſummum bonum* in pleaſure, and ſaid that virtue ought to be commended becauſe it gave pleaſure. *Laert. in Ariſt.*—— *C.c. de Nat D.* 3.

CYRĒNE, the daughter of the river Peneus, of whom Apollo became enamoured. He carried her to that part of Africa which is called Cyrenaica, where ſhe brought forth Ariſtæus. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 321.—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 7.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 9.——A celebrated city of Libya, built by a Grecian colony. Ariſtæus, who was the chief of the coloniſts, gave it his mother's name, ſituate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the Mediterranean ſea; it became the capital of the country, and was called Pentapolis, on account of the five cities which it contained. It gave birth to many great men, among whom were Callimachus, Eratoſthenes, Carneades, Ariſtippus, &c. The town of Cyrene was built by Battus, B. C. 630, and the kingdom was bequeathed to the Romans B. C. 97, by king Ptolemy Appion. *Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 13.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 5.

CYRIADES, one of the 30 tyrants who harraſſed the Roman empire, in the reign of Gallienus. He died A. D. 259.

CYRILLUS, a biſhop of Jeruſalem, who died A. D. 386. Of his writings, compoſed in Greek, there remain 23 *catacheſes*, and a letter to the emperor Conſtantine, the beſt edition of which is, Milles, fol. Oxon. 1703. ——A biſhop of Alexandria, who died A. D. 444. The beſt edition of his writings,

which are mostly controversial, in Greek, is that of Paris, fol. 7 vols. 1638.

CYRNE, an ancient name of Corsica —— A place of Euboea.

CYRNUS, a driver in the games which Scipio exhibited in Africa, &c. *Ital.* 16, v. 342. —— A man of Argos, who founded a city in Chersonesus. *Diod.* 5 —— A river that falls into the Caspian sea. *Plut. in Pomp.* —— An island on the coast of Liguria. It is the same as Corsica; it is called after Cyrnus, the son of Hercules. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 30. —— *Paus.* 10, c. 17.

CYRRÆI, a people of Æthiopia.

CYRRHADÆ, an Indian nation.

CYRRHES, a people of Macedonia, near Pella.

CYRRHUS & CYRUS, a river of Iberia, in Asia.

CYRSILUS, an Athenian, stoned to death for his ill advice to the state. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.* c. 11.

CYRUS, a king of Persia, son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His father was of an ignoble family, whose marriage with Mandane had been consummated on account of the apprehensions of Astyages. *(Vid. Astyages.)* Cyrus was exposed as soon as born; but he was preserved by a shepherdess, who educated him as her own son. As he was playing with his equals in years, he was elected king in a certain diversion, and he exercised his power with such an independent spirit, that he ordered one of his play companions to be severely whipped for disobedience. The father of the youth, who was a nobleman, complained to the king of the ill-treatment which his son had received from a shepherd's son. Astyages ordered Cyrus before him, and discovered that he was Mandane's son, from whom he had so much to apprehend. He treated him with great coldness; and Cyrus, unable to bear his tyranny, escaped from his confinement, and began to levy troops to dethrone his grandfather. He was assisted and encouraged by the ministers of Astyages, who were displeased with the king's oppression. He marched against him, and Astyages was defeated in the battle, and taken prisoner, B. C. 559. From this victory the empire of Media became tributary to the Persians. Cyrus subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Crœsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered, B. C. 548. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river, while the people were celebrating a grand festival. He afterwards marched against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, and was defeated in a bloody battle, B. C. 530. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous battle, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, exclaiming, *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti.* Xenophon has written the life of Cyrus; but his history is not perfectly authentic. In the character of Cyrus, he delineates a brave and virtuous prince, and often puts in his mouth many of the sayings of Socrates. The chronology is false; and Xenophon, in his narration, has given existence to persons whom no other historian ever mentioned. The *Cyropædia*, therefore, is not to be looked upon as an authentic history of Cyrus the Great, but we must consider it as showing what every good and virtuous prince ought to be. *Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 75, &c.—*Justin.* 1, c. 5, & 7.——The younger Cyrus, was the younger son of Darius Nothus, and the brother of Artaxerxes. He was sent by his father, at the age of sixteen, to assist the Lacedæmonians against Athens. Artaxerxes succeeded to the throne at the death of Nothus; and Cyrus, who was of an aspiring soul, attempted to assassinate him. He was discovered, and was to have been punished with death, had not his mother, Parysatis, saved him from the hands of the executioner by her tears and entreaties. This circumstance did not in the least check the ambition of Cyrus, he was appointed over Lydia and the sea-coasts, where he secretly fomented rebellion, and levied troops under various pretences. At last he took the field with an army of 100,000 barbarians, and 13,000 Greeks under the command of Clearchus. Artaxerxes met him with 900,000 men near Cunaxa. The battle was long and bloody, and Cyrus might have perhaps obtained the victory, had not his uncommon rashness proved his ruin. It is said that the two royal brothers met in person, and engaged with the most inveterate fury, and their engagement ended in the death of Cyrus, 401 years B. C. Artaxerxes was so anxious of its being universally reported that his brother had fallen by his hand, that he put to death two of his subjects, for boasting that they had killed Cyrus. The Greeks who were engaged in the expedition, obtained much glory in the battle; and after the death of Cyrus, they remained victorious in the field without a commander. They were not, however, discouraged, though at a great distance from their country, and surrounded on every side by a powerful enemy. They unanimously united in the election of commanders, and traversed all Asia, in spite of the continual attacks of the Persians; and nothing is more truly celebrated in ancient history than the bold retreat of the ten thousand. The journey that they made from the place of their first embarkation, till their return, has

has been calculated at 1155 leagues, performed in the ſpace of 15 months, including all the time which was devoted to take reſt and refreſhment. This retreat has been celebrated by Xenophon, who was one of their leaders, and among the friends and ſupporters of Cyrus. It is ſaid, that in the letter he wrote to Lacedæmon, to ſolicit auxiliaries, Cyrus boaſted his philoſophy, his royal blood, and his ability to drink more wine than his brother, without being intoxicated. *Plut. in Artax.*—*Diod.* 14.—*Juſtin.* 5, c. 11.——A rival of Horace, in the affections of one of his miſtreſſes, 1. od. 17, v. 24.——A poet of Panopolis, in the age of Theodoſius.

CYRUS & CYROPŎLIS, a city of Syria.

CYRUS, a river of Perſia.

CYTA, a town of Colchis, famous for the poiſonous herbs which it produces. *Flacc.* 6, v. 693.

CYTÆIS, a ſirname of Medea, from her being an inhabitant of Cyta. *Propert.* 2, el. 4, v. 7.

CYTHĔRA, an iſland on the coaſt of Laconia in Peloponneſus. It was particularly ſacred to the goddeſs Venus, who was from thence ſirnamed Cytheræa, and who roſe, as ſome ſuppoſe, from the ſea, near its coaſts. It was under the power of the Argives. The Phœnicians had built there a famous temple to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 5.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 33.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 15.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 29.

CYTHĔRÆA, a ſirname of Venus.

CYTHĔRIS, a certain courteſan, much reſpected by the poet Gallus.

CYTHĔRON. *Vid.* Cithæron.

CYTHĔRUM, a place of Attica.

CYTHĔRUS, a river of Elis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 22.

CYTHNOS, an iſland near Attica, famous for its cheeſe. It has been called Ophiouſa and Dryopis. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 252.

CYTINUM, one of the four cities called Tetrapolis in Doris. *Strab.* 9.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 107.

CYTISSORUS, a ſon of Phryxus, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 197.

CYTŌRUS, a mountain and town of Galatia, built by Cytorus, ſon of Phryxus. *Strab.* 12.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 437.

CYZĬCUM, an iſland of the Propontis, about 530 ſtadia in circumference, with a town called Cyzicus. Alexander joined it to the continent by two bridges, and from that time it was called a peninſula. It had two harbours called Panormus and Chytus, the firſt natural, and the other artificial. It became one of the moſt conſiderable cities of Aſia. It was beſieged by Mithridates, and relieved by Lucullus. *Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Diod.* 18.

CYZĬCUS, a ſon of Œneus and Stilbe, who reigned in Cyzicus. He hoſpitably received the Argonauts, in their expedition againſt Colchis. After their departure from the court of Cyzicus, they were driven back in the night, by a ſtorm upon the coaſt; and the inhabitants ſeeing ſuch an unexpected number of men, furiouſly attacked them, ſuppoſing them to be the Pelaſgi, their enemies. In this nocturnal engagement, many were killed on both ſides, and Cyzicus periſhed by the hand of Jaſon himſelf, who honored him with a ſplendid funeral, and raiſed a ſtately monument over his grave. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Flacc.*—*Apollon.*—*Orpheus.*

CYZĬCUS, the chief town of the iſland of Cyzicum, built where the iſland is joined by the bridges to the continent. It has two excellent harbours called Panormus and Chytus. The former is naturally large and beautiful, and the other owes all its conveniences to the hand of art. The town is ſituate partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain. The Argonauts built a temple to Cybele, in the neighbourhood. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jaſon. The Athenians defeated, near this place, their enemies of Lacedæmon, aſſiſted by Pharnabazus, B. C. 410, *Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Strab.*—*Apollon.* 1.—*Propert.* 3, el. 22.—*Flacc.* 2, v. 636.

DAÆ, DAHÆ or DAI, a people of Scythia, who dwelt on the borders of the Caſpian ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 1 v. 728.

DĀCI & DACÆ, a warlike nation of Germany, beyond the Danube, whoſe country, called *Dacia*, was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, after a war of 15 years, A. D. 103. Dacia is now the modern Moldavia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 53.

DACTŸLI, a name given to the prieſts of Cybele, which ſome derive from δακτυλος *a finger*, becauſe they were ten, the ſame number as the fingers of the hand. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 8.

DADICÆ, a people of Aſiatic Scythia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 91.

DÆDĂLA, a mountain and city of Lycia, where Dædalus was buried according to *Pliny.* 5, c. 27.——A name given to Circe, from her being *cunning*, (δαιδαλος,) and like Dædalus addicted to deceit and artifice. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 282.—Two feſtivals in Bœotia. One

One of these was observed at Alalcomenos by the Platæans, in a large grove, where they exposed in the open air, pieces of boiled flesh, and carefully observed whither the crows that came to prey upon them directed their flight. All the trees, upon which any of these birds alighted, were immediately cut down, and with them statues were made, called Dædala, in honor of Dædalus.——The other festival was of a more solemn kind. It was celebrated every sixty years, by all the cities of Bœotia, as a compensation for the intermission of the smaller festivals, for that number of years, during the exile of the Platæans. Fourteen of the statues, called Dædala, were distributed by lot among the Platæans, Lebadæans, Coroneans, Orchomenians, Thespians, Thebans, Tanagræans, and Chæroneans, because they had effected a reconciliation among the Platæans, and caused them to be recalled from exile, about the time that Thebes was restored by Cassander, the son of Antipater. During this festival, a woman in the habit of a bride-maid accompanied a statue, which was dressed in female garments, on the banks of the Eurotas. This procession was attended to the top of mount Cithæron, by many of the Bœotians, who had places assigned them by lot. Here an altar of square pieces of wood, cemented together like stones, was erected, and upon it were thrown large quantities of combustible materials. Afterwards a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter, and an ox or heifer to Juno, by every one of the cities of Bœotia, and by the most opulent that attended. The poorest citizens offered small cattle; and all these oblations, together with the Dædala, were thrown in the common heap and set on fire, and totally reduced to ashes. They originated in this: When Juno, after a quarrel with Jupiter, had retired to Eubœa, and refused to return to his bed, the god, anxious for her return, went to consult Cithæron king of Platæa, to find some effectual measure to break her obstinacy. Cithæron advised him to dress a statue in woman's apparel, and carry it in a chariot, and publicly to report it was Platæa, the daughter of Asopus, whom he was going to marry. The advice was followed, and Juno, informed of her husband's future marriage, repaired in haste to meet the chariot, and was easily united to him, when she discovered the artful measures he made use of to effect a reconciliation. *Pausan. & Plut.*

DÆDĂLION, a son of Lucifer, brother to Ceyx, and father of Philonis. He was so afflicted at the death of Philonis, whom Diana had put to death, that he threw himself down from the top of mount Parnassus, and was changed into a falcon by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 295.

DÆDĂLUS, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, descended from Erechtheus, king of Athens. He was the most ingenious artist of his age, and to him we are indebted for the invention of the wedge, and many other mechanical instruments, and the sails of ships. He made statues, which moved of themselves, and seemed to be endowed with life. Talus, his sister's son, promised to be as great as himself, by the ingenuity of his inventions; and therefore, from envy, he threw him down from a window and killed him. After the murder of this youth, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos, king of the country, gave him a cordial reception. Dædalus made a famous labyrinth for Minos, and assisted Pasiphae, the queen, to gratify her unnatural passion for a bull. For this action, Dædalus incurred the displeasure of Minos, who ordered him to be confined in the labyrinth which he had constructed. Here he made himself wings with feathers and wax, and carefully fitted them to his body, and that of his son, who was the companion of his confinement. They took their flight in the air from Crete; but the heat of the sun melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, whose flight was too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean, which from him has been called the Icarian sea. The father, by a proper management of his wings, alighted at Cumæ, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus, who reigned over part of the country. He left many monuments of his ingenuity in Sicily, which still existed in the age of Diodorus Siculus. He was dispatched by Cocalus, who was afraid of the power of Minos, who had declared war against him, because he had given an asylum to Dædalus. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which in his age might pass at a distance for wings. *Paus.* 1, 7 & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. fab. 3.—*Heroid.* 4.—*De Art. am.* 2.—*Trist.* 3, el. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 40.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 14.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 170.——There were two statuaries of the same name, one of Sicyon, son of Patroclus, the other a native of Bithynia. *Paus.* 7, c. 14.—*Arrian.*

DÆMON, a kind of spirit which, as the ancients supposed, presided over the actions of mankind, gave them their private counsels, and carefully watched over their most secret intentions. Some of the ancient philosophers maintained that every man had two of these Dæmons; the one bad, and the other good. These Dæmons had the power of changing themselves into whatever they pleased, and of assuming whatever shapes were

were moſt ſubſervient to their intentions. At the moment of death, the Dæmon delivered up to judgment, the perſon with whoſe care he had been entruſted; and according to the evidences he delivered, ſentence was paſſed over the body. The Dæmon of Socrates is famous in hiſtory. That great philoſopher aſſerted that the genius informed him when any of his friends was going to engage in ſome unfortunate enterprize, and ſtopped him from the commiſſion of all crimes and impiety. Theſe Genii or Dæmons, though at firſt reckoned only as the ſubordinate miniſters of the ſuperior deities, received divine honor in length of time, and we find altars and ſtatues erected to a *Genio loci*, *Genio Auguſti*, *Junonibus*, &c. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1.—*Plut. de Gen. Socr.*

Dahæ. *Vid.* Daæ.

Dai, a nation of Perſia, all ſhepherds. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

Daicles, a victor at Olympia, B. C. 753.

Daidis, a ſolemnity obſerved by the Greeks. It laſted three days. The firſt was in commemoration of Latona's labor. The ſecond in memory of Apollo's birth; and the third in honor of the marriage of Podalirius, and the mother of Alexander. Torches were always carried at the celebration; whence the name.

Daimăchus, a maſter of horſe, at Syracuſe, &c. *Polyæn.* 1.

Daimenes, a general of the Achæans, *Pauſ.* 7, c. 6.——An officer expoſed on a croſs, by Dionyſius of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 14.

Daiphron, a ſon of Ægyptus, killed by his wife, &c. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Daira, one of the Oceanides, mother of Eleuſis by Mercury. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 38.

Daldia, a town of Lydia.

Dalmatius, one of the Cæſars, in the age of Conſtantine, who died A. D. 337.

Dalmătia, a part of Illyricum, near Liburnia, on the weſt, whoſe inhabitants, called Dalmatæ, were conquered by Metellus, B. C. 118. They chiefly lived upon plunder, and from their rebellious ſpirit were troubleſome to the Roman empire. *Strab.* 7.—*Ptol.* 2.

Damagetus, a man of Rhodes, who enquired of the oracle what wife he ought to marry? and received for anſwer, the daughter of the braveſt of the Greeks. He applied to Ariſtomenes, and obtained his daughter in marriage, B. C. 670. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 24.

Damalis, a courtezan at Rome, in the age of Horace, 1 od. 36, v. 13.

Damas, a Syracuſan in the intereſt of Agathocles. *Diod*, 19.

Damascēna, a part of Syria near mount Libanus.

Damascius, a ſtoic of Damaſcus, who wrote a philoſophical hiſtory, the life of Iſidorus, and four books on extraordinary events, in the age of Juſtinian. His works, which are now loſt, were greatly eſteemed according to Photius.

Damascus, a rich and ancient city of Syria, where Demetrius Nicanor was defeated by Alexander Zebina. It is the modern Damas or Sham. *Lucan.* 3.—*Juſtin.* 36, c. 2.

Damasippus, a captain in Philip's army.—A ſenator who accompanied Juba when he entered Utica in triumph. *Cæſ. bell. C.* 2.——A great enemy of Sylla. *Paterc.* 2, c. 22.——An orator. *Juv.* 3, v. 185.——A merchant of old ſeals and veſſels, who, after loſing his all in unfortunate ſchemes in commerce, aſſumed the name and habit of a ſtoic philoſopher. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3.——One of Niobe's ſons.

Damasichthon, a king of Thebes. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.

Damasistrătus, a king of Platæa, who buried Laius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Damasithynus, a ſon of Candaules, general in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 98——A king of Calyndæ, ſunk in his ſhip by Artemiſia. *Id.* 8, c. 87.

Damastes, a man of Sigæum, diſciple of Hellanicus, about the age of Herodotus, &c. *Dionyſ.*——A famous robber. *Vid.* Procraſtes.

Damia, a ſirname of Cybele.——A woman to whom the Epidaurians raiſed a ſtatue. *Herodot.* 5, c. 82.

Damippus, a Spartan taken by Marcellus as he ſailed out of the port of Syracuſe. He diſcovered to the enemy that a certain part of the city was but negligently guarded. From this diſcovery Syracuſe was taken. *Polyæn.*

Damis, a man who diſputed with Ariſtodemus the right of reigning over the Meſſenians. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 10.

Damnōrix, a celebrated Gaul, in the intereſt of Julius Cæſar, &c.

Damo, a daughter of Pythagoras, who, by order of her father, devoted her life to perpetual celibacy, and induced others to follow her example. Pythagoras at his death entruſted her with all the ſecrets of his philoſophy, and gave her the unlimited care of his compoſitions, under the promiſe that ſhe never would part with them. She faithfully obeyed his injunctions; and though in the extremeſt poverty, ſhe refuſed to obtain money by the violation of her father's commands. *Laert in Pythag.*

Damŏcles, one of the flatterers of Dionyſius the elder, of Sicily. He admired the tyrant's wealth, and pronounced him the happieſt man on earth. Dionyſius prevailed upon him to undertake for a while the charge of royalty, and be convinced of the happineſs which a ſovereign enjoyed. Damocles aſcended the throne, and while he

gazed

gazed upon the wealth and ſplendor that ſurrounded him, he perceived a ſword hanging over his head by a horſe-hair. This ſo terrified him that all his imaginary felicity vaniſhed at once, and he begged Dionyſius to remove him from a ſituation which expoſed his life to ſuch fears and dangers. *Cic. in Tuſcul.* 5, c. 21.

DAMOCRATES, a hero, &c. *Plut. in Ariſt.*

DAMOCRITA, a Spartan matron, wife of Alcippus, who ſeverely puniſhed her enemies who had baniſhed her huſband, &c. *Plut. in Parall.*

DAMOCRITUS, a timid general of the Athenians, &c. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 13.——A Greek writer, who compoſed two treatiſes, one upon the art of drawing an army in battle array, and the other concerning the Jews.——A man who wrote a poetical treatiſe upon medicine.

DAMON, a victor at Olympia, Olymp. 102.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 27.——A poet and muſician at Athens, intimate with Pericles, and diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of government and fondneſs of diſcipline. He was baniſhed for his intrigues about 430 years before Chriſt. *C. Nep.* 15, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pericl.*——A Pythagorean philoſopher, very intimate with Pythias. When he had been condemned to death by Dionyſius, he obtained from the tyrant leave to go and ſettle his domeſtic affairs, on promiſe of returning at a ſtated hour to the place of execution. Pythias pledged himſelf to undergo the puniſhment which was to be inflicted on Damon, ſhould he not return in time, and he conſequently delivered himſelf into the hands of the tyrant. Damon returned at the appointed moment, and Dionyſius was ſo ſtruck with the fidelity of thoſe two friends, that he remitted the puniſhment, and entreated them to permit him to ſhare their friendſhip, and enjoy their confidence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 7.——A man of Cheronea, who killed a Roman officer, and was murdered by his fellow-citizens. *Plut. in Cim.*——A Cyrenean, who wrote an hiſtory of philoſophy. *Laert.*

DAMOPHANTUS, a general of Elis, in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*

DAMOPHILA, a poeteſs of Lesbos, wife of Pamphilus. She was intimate with Sappho. *Philoſtr.*

DAMOPHILUS, an hiſtorian. *Diod.*——A Rhodian general againſt the fleet of Demetrius. *Diod.* 20.

DAMOPHON, a ſculptor of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

DAMOPHRATUS, a philoſopher who wrote a treatiſe concerning fiſhes. *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 21.

DAMOXENUS, a comic writer of Athens. *Athen.* 3.——A boxer of Syracuſe, baniſhed for killing his adverſary. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 40.

DAMYRIAS, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

DANA, a large town of Cappadocia.

DANAE, the daughter of Acriſius king of Argos, by Eurydice. She was confined in a brazen tower by her father, who had been told by an oracle, that his daughter's ſon would put him to death. His endeavours to prevent Danae from becoming a mother proved fruitleſs; and Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, introduced himſelf to her bed, by changing himſelf into a golden ſhower. From his embraces Danae had a ſon, with whom ſhe was expoſed on the ſea by her father. The wind drove the bark which carried her, to the coaſts of the iſland of Seriphus, where ſhe was ſaved by ſome fiſhermen, and carried to Polydectes king of the place, whoſe brother, called Dictys, educated the child called Perſeus, and tenderly treated the mother. Polydectes fell in love with her; but as he was afraid of her ſon, he ſent him to conquer the Gorgons, pretending that he wiſhed Meduſa's head to adorn the nuptials which he was going to celebrate with Hippodamia, the daughter of Œnomaus. When Perſeus had victoriouſly finiſhed his expedition, he retired to Argos with Danae, to the houſe of Acriſius, whom he inadvertently killed. Some ſuppoſe that it was Prœtus the brother of Acriſius, who introduced himſelf to Danae in the brazen tower; and inſtead of a golden ſhower, it was maintained, that the keepers of Danae were bribed by the gold of her ſeducer. Virgil mentions that Danae came to Italy with ſome fugitives of Argos, and that ſhe founded a city called Ardea. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 611.—*Art. Am.* 3, v. 415.—*Amor.* 2, el. 19, v. 27.—*Horat.* 3, od. 16.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2 & 4.—*Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 255.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 410.——A daughter of Leontium, miſtreſs to Sophron, governor of Epheſus.——A daughter of Danaus, to whom Neptune offered violence.

DANAI, a name given to the people of Argos, and promiſcuouſly to all the Greeks, from Danaus their king.

DANAIDES, the fifty daughters of Danaus king of Argos. When their uncle Ægyptus came from Egypt with his fifty ſons, they were promiſed in marriage to their couſins; and before the celebration of their nuptials, Danaus, who had been informed by an oracle that he was to be killed by the hands of one of his ſons-in-law, made his daughters ſolemnly promiſe that they would deſtroy their huſbands. They were provided with daggers by their father, and all except Hypermneſtra, ſtained their hands with the blood of their couſins, the firſt night of their nuptials; and, as a pledge of their obedience to their father's injunctions, they preſented

him each with the head of the murdered ſons of Ægyptus. Hypermneſtra was ſummoned to appear before her father, and anſwer for her diſobedience in ſuffering her huſband, Lynceus, to eſcape; but the unanimous voice of the people declared her innocent, and ſhe dedicated a temple to the goddeſs of Perſuaſion. The ſiſters were purified of this murder by Mercury and Minerva, by order of Jupiter; but according to the more received opinion, they were condemned to ſevere puniſhment in hell, and were compelled to fill with water, a veſſel full of holes, ſo that the water ran out as ſoon as poured into it, and therefore their labor was infinite, and their puniſhment eternal. The names of the Danaides and their huſbands, were as follows, according to Apollodorus: Amymone married Enceladus; Automate, Buſiris; Agave, Lycus; Scea, Dayphron; Hippodamia, Iſter; Rhodia, Chalcedon; Calyce, another Lynceus; Gorgophone, Proteus; Cleopatra, Agenor; Aſteria, Chætus; Glauce, Aleis; Hippodamia, Diacorytes; Hippomeduſa, Alcmenon; Gorge, Hippothous; Iphimeduſa, Euchenor; Rhode, Hippolitus; Pirea, Agoptolemus; Cerceſis, Dorion; Pharte, Eurydamas; Mneſtra, Ægius; Evippe, Arigius; Anaxibia Archelaus; Nelo, Melachus; Clite, Clitus; Stenele, Stenelus; Chryſippe, Chryſippus; Antonoe, Eurylochus; Theane, Phantes; Electra, Periſtenes; Eurydice, Dryas; Glaucippe, Potamon; Autholea, Ciſſeus; Cleodora, Lixus; Evippe, Imbrus; Erata, Bromius; Stygne, Polyctor; Bryce, Chtonius; Actea, Periphas; Podarce, Œneus; Dioxippe, Ægyptus; Adyte, Menalces; Ocipete, Lampus; Pilarge, Idmon; Hippodice, Idas; Adiante, Daiphron; Callidia, Pandion; Œme, Arbelus; Celena, Hixbius; Hyperia, Hippocoriſtes. The heads of the ſons of Ægyptus were buried at Argos; but their bodies were left at Lerna, where the murder had been committed. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.—*Hygin.* fab. 168, &c.

DANĂLA, a caſtle of Galatia.

DĂNAUS, a ſon of Belus and Anchinoe, who, after his father's death, reigned conjointly with his brother Ægyptus on the throne of Egypt. Some time after, a difference aroſe between the brothers, and Danaus ſet ſail with his fifty daughters in queſt of a ſettlement. He viſited Rhodes, where he conſecrated a ſtatue to Minerva, and arrived ſafe on the coaſt of Peloponneſus, where he was hoſpitably received by Gelanor, king of Argos. Gelanor had lately aſcended the throne, and the firſt years of his reign were marked with diſſenſions with his ſubjects. Danaus took advantage of Gelanor's unpopularity, and obliged him to leave the crown. In Gelanor, the race of the Inachidæ was extinguiſhed, and the Belides began to reign at Argos in Danaus. Some authors ſay, that Gelanor voluntarily reſigned the crown to Danaus, on account of the wrath of Neptune, who had dried up all the waters of Argolis, to puniſh the impiety of Inachus. The ſucceſs of Danaus, invited the fifty ſons of Ægyptus to embark for Greece. They were kindly received by their uncle, who, either apprehenſive of their number, or terrified by an oracle which threatened his ruin by one of his ſons-in-law, cauſed his daughters, to whom they were promiſed in marriage, to murder them the firſt night of their nuptials. His orders were executed, Hypermneſtra alone ſpared the life of Lynceus. (*Vid. Danaides.*) Danaus, at firſt, perſecuted Lynceus with unremitted fury, but he was afterwards reconciled to him, and he acknowledged him for his ſon-in-law, and ſucceſſor, after a reign of 50 years. He died about 1425 years before the Chriſtian era, and after death, he was honored with a ſplendid monument in the town of Argos, which ſtill exiſted in the age of Pauſanias. According to Æſchylus, Danaus left Egypt, not to be preſent at the marriage of his daughters, with the ſons of his brother, a connection which he deemed unlawful and impious. The ſhip in which Danaus came to Greece, was called Armais, and was the firſt that had ever appeared there. It is ſaid that the uſe of pumps was firſt introduced into Greece by Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 168, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 91, &c. 7, c. 94.

DANDĂRI & DANDARIDÆ, certain inhabitants near mount Caucaſus. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 18.

DANDON, a man of Illyricum, who, as *Pliny* 7, c. 48, reports, lived 500 years.

DĂNŬBIUS, a celebrated river, the greateſt in Europe, which riſes, according to Herodotus, near the town of Pyrene, in the country of the Celtæ, and after flowing through the greateſt part of Europe, falls into the Euxine ſea. The Greeks called it Iſter; but the Romans diſtinguiſhed it by the appellation of the Danube, from its ſource till the middle of its courſe, and from thence to its mouths, they called it Iſter, like the Greeks. It falls into the Euxine through ſeven mouths, or ſix according to others. Herodotus mentions five, and modern travellers diſcover only two. The Danube was generally ſuppoſed to be the northern boundary of the Roman empire in Europe; and therefore, leve al caſtles were erected on its banks, to check the incurſions of the barbarians. It was worſhipped as a deity by the Scythians. *Dionyſ. Perieg.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 33, l. 4, c. 48. &c.—*Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Ammian* 23.

DAŎCHUS,

Daochus, an officer of Philip, &c. *Plut. in Demoſth.*

Daphnæ, a town of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, 26 miles from Peluſium. *Herodot* 2, c. 30.

Daphnæus, a general of Syracuſe, againſt Carthage. *Polyæn.* 5.

Daphne, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, by the goddeſs Terra, of whom Apollo became enamoured. This paſſion had been raiſed by Cupid, with whom Apollo, proud of his late conqueſt over the ſerpent Python, had diſputed the power of his darts. Daphne heard with horror the addreſſes of the god, and endeavoured to remove herſelf from his importunities by flight. Apollo purſued her; and Daphne, fearful of being caught, intreated the aſſiſtance of the gods, who changed her into a laurel. Apollo crowned his head with the leaves of the laurel, and for ever ordered that that tree ſhould be ſacred to his divinity. Some ſay that Daphne was admired by Leucippus, ſon of Œnomaus king of Piſa, who, to be in her company, diſguiſed his ſex, and attended her in the woods, in the habit of a huntreſs. Leucippus gained Daphne's eſteem and love; but Apollo, who was his powerful rival, diſcovered his ſex, and Leucippus was killed by the companions of Dians. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452, &c.—*Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15.——A daughter of Tireſias, prieſteſs in the temple of Delphi. She was conſecrated to the ſervice of Apollo by the Epigoni, or according to others, by the goddeſs Tellus. She was called Sibyl, on account of the wildneſs of her looks and expreſſions, when ſhe delivered oracles. Her oracles were generally in verſe, and Homer, according to ſome accounts, has introduced much of her poetry in his compoſitions. *Diod.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 5.——A grove near Antioch.

Daphnephoria, a feſtival in honor of Apollo, celebrated every ninth year by the Bœotians. It was then uſual to adorn an olive bough with garlands of laurel and other flowers, and place on the top a brazen globe, on which were ſuſpended ſmaller ones. In the middle was placed a number of crowns, and a globe of inferior ſize, and the bottom was adorned with a ſaffron colored garment. The globe on the top repreſented the Sun, or Apollo; that in the middle was an emblem of the moon, and the others of the ſtars. The crowns, which were 65 in number, repreſented the ſun's annual revolutions. This bough was carried in ſolemn proceſſion by a beautiful youth of an illuſtrious family, and whoſe parents were both living. The youth was dreſſed in rich garments which reached to the ground, his hair hung looſe and diſheveled, his head was covered with a golden crown, and he wore on his feet ſhoes called *Iphicratidæ*, from Iphicrates an Athenian, who firſt invented them. He was called Δαφνηφορος, *laurel-bearer*, and at that time he executed the office of prieſt of Apollo. He was preceded by one of his neareſt relations, bearing a rod adorned with garlands, and behind him followed a train of virgins with branches in their hands. In this order the proceſſion advanced as far as the temple of Apollo, ſirnamed Iſmenius, where ſupplicatory hymns were ſung to the god.—This feſtival owes its origin to the following circumſtances: when an oracle adviſed the Ætolians, who inhabited Arne and the adjacent country, to abandon their antient poſſeſſions, and go in queſt of a ſettlement, they invaded the Theban territories, which at that time were pillaged by an army of Pelaſgians. As the celebration of Apollo's feſtivals was near, both nations, who religiouſly obſerved it, laid aſide all hoſtilities, and, according to cuſtom, cut down laurel boughs from mount Helicon, and in the neighbourhood of the river Melas, and walked in proceſſion in honor of the divinity. The day that this ſolemnity was obſerved, Polemates, the general of the Bœotian army, ſaw a youth in a dream that preſented him with a complete ſuit of armour, and commanded the Bœotians to offer ſolemn prayers to Apollo, and walk in proceſſion with laurel boughs in their hands every ninth year. Three days after this dream, the Bœotian general made a ſally, and cut off the greateſt part of the beſiegers, who were compelled by this blow to relinquiſh their enterpriſe. Polemates immediately inſtituted a novennial feſtival to the god, who ſeemed to be the patron of the Bœotians. *Pauſ. Bœotic, &c.*

Daphnis, a ſhepherd of Sicily, ſon of Mercury by a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the nymphs. Pan taught him to ſing and play upon the pipe, and the muſes inſpired him with the love of poetry. It is ſuppoſed he was the firſt who wrote paſtoral poetry, in which his ſucceſſor Theocritus ſo happily excelled. He was extremely fond of hunting; and at his death; five of his dogs, from their attachment to him, refuſed all aliments, and pined away. *Ælian V. H.* 10. c. 18.—*Diod.* 4.——There was another ſhepherd on mount Ida of the ſame name changed into a rock, according to *Ovid. Met.* 4. v 275.——A ſervant of Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.——A grammarian. *Suet. de Gr.*——A ſon of Paris and Œnone.

Daphnus, a river of Locris, into which the body of Heſiod was thrown after his murder. *Plut. de Symp.*——A phyſician who preferred a ſupper to a dinner, &c. *Athen.* 7.

Daraba, a town of Arabia.

Daraps, a king of the Gangaridæ, &c. *Flacc.* 6. v. 67.

Dardani,

DARDĀNI, the inhabitants of Dardania.

DARDĀNIA, a town or country of Troas, from which the Trojans were called *Dardani* and *Dardanidæ*. There is also a country of the same name near Illyricum. *Strab.* 7.

DARDĀNIDES, a name given to Æneas, as descended from Dardanus. *Virg. Æn.*

DARDĀNUM, a promontory of India.

DARDĀNUS, a son of Jupiter and Electra, who killed his brother Jasius to obtain the kingdom of Etruria after the death of his reputed father Corytus, and fled to Samothrace, and thence to Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, king of Teucria. After the death of his father-in-law he ascended the throne, and reigned 62 years. He built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy. He was succeeded by Erichthonius. According to some, Corybas, his nephew, accompanied him to Teucria, where he introduced the worship of Cybele. Dardanus taught his subjects to worship Minerva; and he gave them two statues of the goddess, one of which is well known by the name of Palladium. *Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 167, —*Paus.* 7. c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 155 & 275—*Apollod.* 3. —*Homer. Il.* 20.——A Trojan killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20. v. 460.

DARDĀRIS, a nation near the Palus Mæotis. *Plut. in Lucull.*

DARES, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, in which he was engaged, and of which he wrote the history in Greek. This history was extant in the age of Ælian; the Latin translation, now extant, is universally believed to be spurious, though it is attributed by some to Cornelius Nepos. The best edition is that of Smids cum not. var. 4to. & 8vo. Amst. 1702.—*Homer. Il.* 5. v. 10, & 27—One of the companions of Æneas, celebrated as a pugilist, and descended from Amycus. He was killed by Turnus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 369. l. 12. v. 363.

DARETIS, a country of Macedonia.

DARIA, a town of Mesopotamia.

DARIAVES, the name of Darius in Persian. *Strab.* 16.

DARITÆ, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 92.

DARIUS, a noble satrap of Persia, son of Hystaspes, who conspired with six other noblemen to destroy Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia after the death of Cambyses. On the murder of the usurper, the seven conspirators universally agreed, that he whose horse neighed first should be appointed king. The groom of Darius previously led his master's horse to a mare, at a place near which the seven noblemen were to pass. On the morrow before sun-rise, when they proceeded all together, the horse recollecting the mare, suddenly neighed; and at the same time a clap of thunder was heard, as if in approbation of the choice. The noblemen dismounted from their horses, and saluted Darius king; and a resolution was made among them, that the king's wives and concubines should be taken from no other family but that of the conspirators, and that they should for ever enjoy the unlimited privilege of being admitted into the king's presence without previous introduction. Darius was 29 years old when he ascended the throne, and he soon distinguished himself by his activity and military accomplishments. He besieged Babylon; which he took, after a siege of 20 months, by the artifice of Zopyrus. From thence he marched against the Scythians, and in his way conquered Thrace. This expedition was unsuccessful; and the king, after several losses and disasters in the wilds of Scythia, retired with shame, and turned his arms against the Indians, whom he subdued. The burning of Sardis, which was a Grecian colony, incensed the Athenians, and a war was kindled between Greece and Persia. Darius was so exasperated against the Greeks, that a servant every evening, by his order, repeated these words: "Remember, O king, to punish the Athenians." Mardonius, the king's son-in-law, was entrusted with the care of the war, but his army was destroyed by the Thracians; and Darius, more animated by his loss, sent a more considerable force, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. They were conquered at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by 10,000 Athenians; and the Persians lost in that expedition no less than 206,000 men. Darius was not disheartened by this severe blow, but he resolved to carry on the war in person, and immediately ordered a still larger army to be levied. He died in the midst of his preparations, B. C. 485, after a reign of 36 years, in the 65th year of his age. *Herodot.* 1, 2, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Justin.* 1, c. 9.—*Plut. in Arist.*—*C. Nep. in Miltiad.*——The second king of Persia of that name, was also called *Ochus*, or *Nothus*, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes by a concubine. Soon after the murder of Xerxes he ascended the throne of Persia, and married Paryatis his sister, a cruel and ambitious woman, by whom he had Artaxerxes Memnon, Ameistris, and Cyrus the younger. He carried on many wars with success, under the conduct of his generals and of his son Cyrus. He died B. C. 404, after a reign of 19 years, and was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes, who asked him on his death bed, what had been the guide of his conduct in the management of the empire that he might imitate him? *The dictates of justice and of religion*, replied the expiring monarch. *Justin.* 5, c. 11.—*Diod.* 12.——The third of that name was the last king of Persia, surnamed

named *Codomanus*. He was son of Arsanes and Sysigambis, and descended from Darius Nothus. The eunuch Bagoas raised him to the throne, though not nearly allied to the royal family, in hopes that he would be subservient to his will; but he prepared to poison him, when he saw him despise his advice, and aim at independence. Darius discovered his perfidy, and made him drink the poison which he had prepared against his life. The peace of Darius was early disturbed, and Alexander invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, more for its opulence and luxury, than for the military courage of its soldiers; and Athenæus mentions, that the camp of Darius was crowded with 277 cooks, 29 waiters, 37 cup-bearers, 40 servants to perfume the king, and 66 to prepare garlands and flowers to deck the dishes and meats which appeared on the royal table. With these forces Darius met Alexander. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus; and Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead in the field of battle, and took among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife and children of Darius. The darkness of the night favored the retreat of Darius, and he saved himself by flying in disguise, on the horse of his armbearer. These losses weakened, but discouraged not Darius: he assembled another more powerful army, and the last decisive battle was fought at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful; but the intrepidity of Alexander, and the superior valor of the Macedonians, prevailed over the effeminate Persians; and Darius, sensible of his disgrace and ruin, fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now increased. Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, took away his life, in hopes of succeeding him on the throne; and Darius was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, covered with wounds, and almost expiring, B. C. 331. He asked for water, and exclaimed, when he received it from the hand of a Macedonian, "It is the greatest of my misfortunes that I cannot reward thy humanity. Beg Alexander to accept my warmest thanks, for the tenderness with which he has treated my wretched family, whilst I am doomed to perish by the hand of a man, whom I have loaded with kindness." These words of the dying monarch, were reported to Alexander, who covered the dead body with his own mantle, and honored it with a most magnificent funeral. The traitor Bessus, met with a due punishment from the conqueror, who continued his kindness to the unfortunate family of Darius. Darius has been accused of imprudence, for the imperious and arrogant manner in which he wrote his letters to Alexander, in the midst of his misfortunes. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished 228 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. *Diod.* 17.—*Plut. in Alex.* —*Justin.* 10, 11, &c.—*Curtius.*——A son of Xerxes, who married Artaynta, and was killed by Artabanus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 108.—*Diod.* 11.——A son of Artaxerxes declared successor to the throne, as being the eldest prince. He conspired against his father's life, and was capitally punished. *Plut. in Artax.*

DASCON, a man who founded Camarina. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.

DASCYLITIS, a province of Persia. *Id.* 1, c. 129.

DASCŸLUS, the father of Gyges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8.

DASEA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

DASIUS, a chief of Salapia, who favored Annibal. *Liv.* 26, c. 38.

DASSARĔTÆ, DASSARĪTÆ, DASSARĒNI, or DASSARITII, a people of Illyricum, or Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*

DATĂMES, a son of Camissares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes. The influence of his enemies at court obliged him to fly for safety, after he had greatly signalized himself by his military exploits. He took up arms in his own defence, and the king made war against him. He was treacherously killed by Mithridates, who had invited him under pretence of entering into the most inviolable connection and friendship, 362 B. C. *C. Nep. in Datam.*

DATAPHERNES, one of the friends of Bessus. After the murder of Darius, he betrayed Bessus into Alexander's hands. He also revolted from the conqueror, and was delivered up by the Dahæ. *Curt.* 7, c. 5 & 8.

DATIS, a general of Darius 1st, sent with an army of 200,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, against the Greeks, in conjunction with Artaphernes. He was defeated at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by Miltiades, and some time after put to death by the Spartans. *C. Nep. in Milt*

DATOS, or DATON, a town of Thrace, on a small eminence, near the Strymon. There is in the neighbourhood a fruitful plain, from which Proserpine, according to some, was carried away by Pluto. That city was so rich, that the antients generally made use of the word *Datos*, to express abundance. When the king of Macedonia conquered it, he called it Philippi, after his own name. *Appian. de Civ.*

DAVARA, a hill near mount Taurus, in Asia Minor.

DAVUS, a comic character, in the Andria of Terence. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 40.

DAULIS,

DAULIS, a nymph, from whom the city of Daulis in Phocis, anciently called Anacris, received its name. It was there that Philomela and Procne made Tereus eat the flesh of his son. *Strab.* 9.—*Paus.* 10, c. 4.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 15.

DAUNI, a people on the eastern part of Italy, conquered by Daunus, from whom they received their name.

DAUNIA, a country of Apulia, on the coast of the Adriatic. It receives its name from Daunus, who settled there. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 146.

DAUNUS, a son of Pilumnus and Danae. He came from Illyricum into Apulia, where he reigned over part of the country, which from him was called Daunia. *Mela*, 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.——A river of Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 30.

DAURIFER & DAURISES, a brave general of Darius, treacherously killed by the Carians. *Herodot.* 5, c. 116, &c.

DEBÆ, a nation of Arabia. *Diod.* 3.

DECEBĂLUS, a warlike king of the Daci, who made a successful war against Domitian. He was conquered by Trajan, Domitian's successor, and he obtained peace. His active spirit again kindled rebellion, and the Roman emperor marched against him, and defeated him. He destroyed himself, and his head was brought to Rome, and Dacia became a Roman province, *A. D.* 103.—*Dio.* 68.

DECELEUM, a small village of Attica, north of Athens; which, when in the hands of the Spartans, proved a very galling garrison to the Athenians. Some time the Peloponnesian war has been called *Decelea*, because for some time hostilities were carried on in its neighbourhood.

DECĔLUS, a man who informed Castor and Pollux, that their sister, whom Theseus had carried away, was concealed at Aphidnæ. *Herodot.* 9, c. 73.

DECEMVIRI, ten magistrates of absolute authority among the Romans. The privileges of the patricians raised dissatisfaction among the plebeians; who, though freed from the power of the Tarquins, still saw that the administration of justice depended upon the will and caprice of their superiors, without any written statute to direct them, and convince them that they were governed with equity and impartiality. The tribunes complained to the senate, and demanded that a code of laws might be framed for the use and benefit of the Roman people. This petition was complied with, and three ambassadors were sent to Athens, and all other Grecian states, to collect the laws of Solon, and of all the other celebrated legislators of Greece. Upon the return of the commissioners, it was universally agreed, that ten new magistrates, called Decemviri, should be elected from the senate, to put the project into execution. Their power was absolute; all other offices ceased after their election, and they presided over the city with regal authority. They were invested with the badges of the consul, in the enjoyment of which they succeeded by turns, and only one was preceded by the fasces, and had the power of assembling the senate, and confirming decrees. The first decemvirs were Appius Claudius, T. Genutius, P. Sextius, Sp. Veturius, C. Julius, A. Manlius, Ser. Sulpitius Pluriatius, T. Romulus, Sp. Posthumius, A. U. C. 303. Under them, the laws, which had been exposed to public view, that every citizen might speak his sentiments, were publicly approved of as constitutional, and ratified by the priests and augurs, in the most solemn and religious manner. They were ten in number, and were engraved on tables of brass; two were afterwards added, and they were called the laws of the twelve tables, *leges duodecim tabularum*, and *leges decemvirales*. The decemviral power, which was beheld by all ranks of people with the greatest satisfaction, was continued; but in the third year after their creation, the decemvirs became odious, on account of their tyranny; and the attempt of Ap. Claudius to ravish Virginia, totally abolished the office. The people were so exasperated against them, that they demanded them from the senate, to burn them alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquillity re-established in the state.——There were other officers in Rome, called decemvirs, who were originally appointed, in the absence of the prætor, to administer justice. Their appointment became afterwards necessary, and they generally assisted at sales called *subhastationes*, because a spear, *hasta*, was fixed at the door of the place where the goods were exposed to sale. They were called *decemviri litibus judicandis*. The officers whom Tarquin appointed to guard the Sybylline books, were also called decemviri. They were originally two in number, called duumviri, till the year of Rome 388, when their number was increased to ten, five of which were chosen from the plebeians, and five from the patricians. Sylla increased their number to fifteen, called quindecemvirs.

DECETIA, a town of Gaul. *Cæs.*

DECIA LEX, was enacted by M. Decius the tribune, A. U. C. 442, to impower the people to appoint two proper persons to fit and repair the fleets.

L. DECIDIUS SAXA, a Celtiberian in Cæsar's camp. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 1.

DECINEUS, a celebrated soothsayer. *Strab.* 16.

DECIUS MUS, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted

himſelf to the gods manes for the ſafety of his country, in a battle againſt the Latins, 338 years B. C. His ſon Decius imitated his example, and devoted himſelf in like manner in his fourth conſulſhip, when fighting againſt the Gauls and Samnites, B. C. 296. His grandſon alſo did the ſame in the war againſt Pyrrhus and the Tarentines. B. C. 280. This action of devoting oneſelf, was of infinite ſervice to the ſtate. The ſoldiers were animated by the example, and induced to follow with intrepidity, a commander who, arrayed in an unuſual dreſs, and addreſſing himſelf to the gods with ſolemn invocation, ruſhed into the thickeſt part of the enemy to meet his fate. *Liv.* 8, 9, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 824.——Brutus, conducted Cæſar to the ſenate houſe the day that he was murdered.——(Cn. Metius, Q. Trajanus) a native of Pannonia, ſent by the emperor Philip, to appeaſe a ſedition in Mœſia. Inſtead of obeying his maſter's command, he aſſumed the imperial purple, and ſoon after marched againſt him, and at his death became the only emperor. He ſignalized himſelf againſt the Perſians; and when he marched againſt the Goths, he puſhed his horſe in a deep marſh, from which he could not extricate himſelf, and he periſhed with all his army by the darts of the barbarians, A. D. 251, after a reign of two years. This monarch enjoyed the character of a brave man, and of a great diſciplinarian; and by his juſtice and exemplary life, merited the title of *Optimus*, which a ſervile ſenate laviſhed upon him.

DECURIO, a ſubaltern officer in the Roman armies. He commanded a *decuria*, which conſiſted of ten men, and was the third part of a *turma*, or the 30th part of a *legio* of horſe, which was compoſed of 300 men. The badge of the Centurions was a vine rod or ſapling, and each had a deputy called *optio*. There were certain magiſtrates in the provinces, called *decuriones municipales*, who formed a body to repreſent the Roman ſenate in free and corporate towns. They conſiſted of ten, whence the name; and their duty extended to watch over the intereſts of their fellow-citizens, and to increaſe the revenues of the commonwealth. Their court was called *curia decurionum*, and *minor ſenatus*; and their decrees, called *decreta decurionum*, were marked with two D D. at the top. They generally ſtyled themſelves *civitatum patres curiales*, and *honorati municipiorum ſenatores*. They were elected with the ſame ceremonies as the Roman ſenators; they were to be at leaſt 25 years of age, and to be poſſeſſed of a certain ſum of money. The election happened on the calends of March.

DEDITAMENES, a friend of Alexander, made governor of Babylonia. *Curt.* 8, c. 3.

DEGIS, a brother of Decebalus king of the Daci. He came as ambaſſador to the court of Domitian. *Martial.* 5, ep. 3.

DEJANIRA, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her beauty procured her many admirers, and her father promiſed to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the ſtrongeſt of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children, the moſt known of whom is Hyllus. As Dejanira was once travelling with her huſband, they were ſtopped by the ſwollen ſtreams of the Evenus, and the centaur Neſſus offered Hercules to convey her ſafe to the oppoſite ſhore. The hero conſented; but no ſooner had Neſſus gained the bank, than he attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, and carry her away in the ſight of her huſband. Hercules, upon this, aimed, from the other ſhore, a poiſoned arrow at the ſeducer, and mortally wounded him. Neſſus, as he expired, wiſhed to avenge his death upon his murderer; and he gave Dejanira his tunic, which was covered with blood, poiſoned and infected by the arrow, obſerving, that it had the power of reclaiming a huſband from unlawful loves. Dejanira accepted the preſent; and when Hercules proved faithleſs to her bed, ſhe ſent him the centaur's tunic, which inſtantly cauſed his death, (*Vid. Hercules.*) Dejanira was ſo diſconſolate at the death of her huſband, which ſhe had ignorantly occaſioned, that ſhe deſtroyed herſelf. *Ovid. Met.* 8 & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Senec. in Hercul.*—*Hygin.* fab. 34.

DEICOON, a Trojan prince, intimate with Æneas. He was killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 534.——A ſon of Hercules and Megara. *Apollod.* 2. c. 7.

DEIDAMIA, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She bore a ſon called Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus, to Achilles, who was diſguiſed at her father's court in women's cloaths, under the name of Pyrrha. *Propert.* 2, el. 9.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Pyrrhus, killed by the Epirots. *Polyæn.*——A daughter of Adraſtus, king of Argos, called alſo Hippodamia.

DEILEON, a companion of Hercules in his expedition againſt the Amazons. *Flacc.* 5, v. 115.

DEILOCHUS, a ſon of Hercules.

DEIMACHUS, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—The father of Enarette. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

DEIOCES, a ſon of Phraortes, by whoſe means the Medes delivered themſelves from the yoke of the Aſſyrians. He preſided as judge among his countrymen, and his great popularity

popularity and love of equity raiſed him to the throne, and he made himſelf abſolute. B. C. 700. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Phraortes, after a reign of 53 years. He built Ecbatana according to Herodotus, and ſurrounded it with ſeven different walls, in the middle of which was the royal palace, *Herodot.* 1, c. 96. &c.—*Polyæn.*

DEĬŎCHUS, a Greek captain, killed by Paris in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 341.

DEĬŎNE, the mother of Miletus by Apollo. Miletus is often called Deionides, on account of his mother. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 442

DEĬŎNEUS, a king of Phocis, who married Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, by whom he had Dia. He gave his daughter Dia in marriage to Ixion, who promiſed to make a preſent to his father-in-law. Deioneus accordingly viſited the houſe of Ixion, and was thrown into a large hole filled with burning coals, by his ſon-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 48 & 241.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9, l. 2, c. 4.

DEĬŎPĒIA, a nymph, the faireſt of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno. The goddeſs promiſed her in marriage to Æolus the god of the winds, if he would deſtroy the fleet of Æneas, which was ſailing for Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 76. ——One of the attendant nymphs of Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 343.

DEIOTĂRUS, a governor of Galatia, made king of that province by the Roman people. In the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar, Deiotarus followed the intereſt of the former. After the battle of Pharſalia. Cæſar ſeverely reprimanded Deiotarus for his attachment to Pompey, deprived him of part of his kingdom, and left him only the bare title of royalty. When he was accuſed by his grandſon, of attempts upon Cæſar's life, Cicero ably defended him in the Roman ſenate. He joined Brutus with a large army, and faithfully ſupported the republican cauſe. His wife was barren; but fearing that her huſband might die without iſſue, ſhe preſented him with a beautiful ſlave, and tenderly educated, as her own, the children of this union. Deiotarus died in an advanced old age. *Strab.* 12.——*Lucan.* 5, v. 55.

DEĬPHĬLA. *Vid.* Deipyle.

DEĬPHŎBE, a ſibyl of Cumæ, daughter of Glaucus. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe led Æneas to the infernal regions. (*Vid. Sibyllæ.*)—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 36.

DEĬPHŎBUS, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba, who, after the death of his brother Paris, married Helen. His wife unworthily betrayed him, and introduced into his chamber her old huſband Menelaus, to whom ſhe wiſhed to reconcile herſelf. He was ſhamefully mutilated and killed by Menelaus. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 495.—*Homer. Il.* 13.——A ſon of Hippolytus, who purified Hercules after the murder of Iphitus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.

DEĬPHON, a brother of Triptolemus, ſon of Celeus and Metanira. When Ceres travelled over the world, ſhe ſtopped at his father's court, and undertook to nurſe him and bring him up. To reward the hoſpitality of Celeus, the goddeſs began to make his ſon immortal; and every evening ſhe placed him on burning coals, to purify him from whatever mortal particles he ſtill poſſeſſed. The uncommon growth of Deiphon aſtoniſhed Metanira, who wiſhed to ſee what Ceres did to make him ſo vigorous. She was frightened to ſee her ſon on burning coals, and the ſhrieks that ſhe uttered, diſturbed the myſterious operations of the goddeſs, and Deiphon periſhed in the flames. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.——The huſband of Hyrnetho, daughter of Temenus, king of Argos. *Id.* 2, c. 7.

DEIPHONTES, a general of Temenus, who took Epidauria, &c. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 12. ——A general of the Dorians, &c *Polyæn.*

DEĬPŸLE, a daughter of Adraſtus, who married Tydeus, by whom ſhe had Diomedes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

DEĬPŸLUS, a ſon of Sthenelus, in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 5.

DEĬPŸRUS, a Grecian chief, during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 8.

DELDON, a king of Myſia, defeated by Craſſus.

DĒLIA, a feſtival celebrated every fifth year in the iſland of Delos, in honor of Apollo. It was firſt inſtituted by Theſeus, who, at his return from Crete, placed a ſtatue there, which he had received from Ariadne. At the celebration, they crowned the ſtatue of the goddeſs with garlands, appointed a choir of muſic, and exhibited horſe races They afterwards led a dance, in which they imitated, by their motions, the various windings of the Cretan labyrinth, from which Theſeus had extricated himſelf by Ariadne's aſſiſtance.——There was alſo another feſtival of the ſame name, yearly celebrated by the Athenians in Delos. It was alſo inſtituted by Theſeus, who, when he was going to Crete, made a vow, that if he returned victorious, he would yearly viſit, in a ſolemn manner, the temple of Delos. The perſons employed in this annual proceſſion, were called *Deliaſtæ* and *Theori*. The ſhip, the ſame which carried Theſeus, and had been carefully preſerved by the Athenians, was called *Theoria* and *Delias*. When the ſhip was ready for the voyage, the prieſt of Apollo ſolemnly adorned the ſtern with garlands, and an univerſal luſtration was made

all over the city. The *Thesei* were crowned with laurels, and before them proceeded men armed with axes, in commemoration of Theseus, who had cleared the way from Trœzene to Athens, and delivered the country from robbers. When the ship arrived at Delos, they offered solemn sacrifices to the god of the island, and celebrated a festival in his honor. After this, they retired to their ship, and sailed back to Athens, where all the people of the city ran in crowds to meet them. Every appearance of festivity prevailed at their approach, and the citizens opened their doors, and prostrated themselves before the Deliastæ, as they walked in procession. During this festival, it was unlawful to put to death any malefactor, and on that account the life of Socrates was prolonged for thirty days. *Xenoph. Memor. & in Conv.—Plat. in Phæd.—Senec. ep.* 70.

DĒLIA, a surname of Diana, because she was born in Delos. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

DĒLIĂDES, a son of Glaucus, killed by his brother Bellerophon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3. ——The priestesses in Apollo's temple. *Homer. Hymn. ad Ap.*

DĒLIUM, a temple of Apollo.——A town of Bœotia opposite Chalchis, famous for a battle fought there, B. C. 424, &c.

DĒLIUS, a surname of Apollo, because he was born in Delos.——Quint. an officer of Antony, who, when he was sent to cite Cleopatra before his master, advised her to make her appearance in the most captivating attire: the plan succeeded. He afterwards abandoned his friend, and fled to Augustus, who received him with great kindness. Horace has addressed, 2 *od.* 3. to him. *Plut. in Anton.*

DELMATIUS, Fl. Jul. a nephew of Constantine the great, honored with the title of Cæsar, and put in possession of Thrace, Macedonia and Achaia. His great virtues were unable to save him from a violent death, he was assassinated by his own soldiers, &c.

DĒLOS, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos, was severally called Lagia, Ortygia, Asteria, Chlamidia, Pelasgia, Pyrpyle, Cynthus, and Cynæthus, and now bears the name of Sailles. It was called Delos from δῆλος, because it suddenly made its *appearance* on the surface of the sea, by the power of Neptune, according to the mythologists, who permitted Latona to bring forth there, when she was persecuted all over the earth, and could find no safe asylum. (*Vid. Apollo.*) The island is celebrated for the nativity of Apollo and Diana; and the solemnity with which the festivals of these deities were celebrated there, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, and of the continent, is well known. One of the altars of Apollo, in the island, was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. It had been erected by Apollo when only four years old, and made with the horns of goats, killed by Diana on mount Cynthus. It was unlawful to sacrifice any living creature upon that altar, which was religiously kept pure from blood and every pollution. The whole island of Delos was held in such veneration, that the Persians, who had pillaged and profaned all the temples of Greece, never offered violence to the temple of Apollo, but looked upon it with the most awful reverence. Apollo, whose image was in the shape of a dragon, delivered there oracles during the summer, in a plain manner, without any ambiguity or obscure meaning. No dogs, as Thucydides mentions, were permitted to enter the island. It was unlawful for a man to die, or for a child to be born there; and when the Athenians were ordered to purify the place, they dug up all the dead bodies that had been interred there, and transported them to the neighbouring islands. An edict was also issued, which commanded all persons laboring under any mortal or dangerous disease, to be instantly removed to the adjacent island called Rhane. Some mythologists suppose that Asteria, who changed herself into a quail, to avoid the importuning addresses of Jupiter, was metamorphosed into this island, originally called Ortygia *ab ορτυξ, a quail. Strab.* 8 & 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 329. l. 6, v. 333.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Plut. de Solert. Anim. &c.*—*Thucyd.* 3, 4, *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 73.—*Callim. ad Del.*—*Claudian de* 4. *Conf. Hon.*

DELMĬNIUM, a town of Dalmatia. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

DELPHI, a town of Phocis, situate in a valley at the south-west side of mount Parnassus. It was also called Pytho, because the serpent Python was killed there; and it received the name of Delphi, from Delphus, the son of Apollo. Some have also called it Parnassia Nape, the *valley* of Parnassus. It was famous for a temple of Apollo, and for an oracle celebrated in every age and country. The origin of the oracle, though fabulous, is described as something wonderful. A number of goats that were feeding on mount Parnassus, came near a place which had a deep and long perforation. The steam which issued from the hole, seemed to inspire the goats, and they played and frisked about in such an uncommon manner, that the goatherd was tempted to lean on the hole, and see what mysteries the place contained. He was immediately seized with a fit of enthusiasm, his expressions were wild and extravagant,

and

and paſſed for prophecies. This circumſtance was ſoon known about the country, and many experienced the ſame enthuſiaſtic inſpiration. The place was revered, and a temple was ſoon after erected in honor of Apollo, and a city built. According to ſome accounts, Apollo was not the firſt who gave oracles there; but Terra, Neptune, Themis, and Phœbe, were in poſſeſſion of the place before the ſon of Latona. The oracles were generally given in verſe; but when it had been ſarcaſtically obſerved, that the god and patron of poetry was the moſt imperfect poet in the world, the prieſteſs delivered her anſwers in proſe. The oracles were always delivered by a prieſteſs called Pythia. (*Vid. Pythia.*) The temple was built and deſtroyed ſeveral times. It was cuſtomary for thoſe who conſulted the oracle, to make rich preſents to the god of Delphi; and no monarch diſtinguiſhed himſelf more by his donations than Crœſus. This ſacred repoſitory of opulence, was often the object of plunder; and Nero carried from it no leſs than 500 ſtatues of braſs, partly of the gods, and partly of the moſt illuſtrious heroes. And in another age, Conſtantine the Great removed its moſt ſplendid ornaments to his new capital. It was univerſally believed, and ſupported, by the antients, that Delphi was in the middle of the earth; and on that account it was called *terræ umbilicus*. This, according to mythology, was firſt found out by two doves, which Jupiter had let looſe from the two extremities of the earth, and which met at the place where the temple of Delphi was built. *Apollon.* 2, v. 706.—*Diod.* 16.—*Plut. de defect. orac. &c.*—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 6, *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 168.

DELPHĪCUS, a ſirname of Apollo, from the worſhip paid to his divinity at Delphi.

DELPHĪNIA, feſtivals at Ægina, in honor of Apollo of Delphi.

DELPHĪNIUM, a place in Bœotia, oppoſite Eubœa.

DELPHUS, a ſon of Apollo and Celæno, who built Delphi, and conſecrated it to his father. *Hygin.* 161.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.

DELPHŸNE, a ſerpent which watched over Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

DELTA, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its reſemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the Canopian and Peluſian mouths of the Nile, and begins to be formed where the river divides itſelf into ſeveral ſtreams. It has been formed totally by the mud and ſand, which is waſhed down from the upper parts of Egypt by the Nile, according to antient tradition. *Strab.* 15 & 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 13, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16.

DEMĀDES, an Athenian, who, from a ſailor, became an eloquent orator, and obtained much influence in the ſtate. He was taken priſoner at the battle of Cheronæa, by Philip, and ingratiated himſelf into the favor of that prince, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He was put to death, with his ſon, on ſuſpicion of treaſon, B. C. 322. One of his orations is extant. *Diod.* 16 & 17.—*Plut. in Dem.*

DEMÆNETUS, a rhetorician of Syracuſe, enemy to Timoleon. *C. Nep. in Tim.* 5.

DEMAGŎRAS, one of Alexander's flatterers.—An hiſtorian who wrote concerning the foundation of Rome. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

DEMARĀTA, a daughter of Hiero, &c. *Liv.* 24, c. 22.

DEMARĀTUS, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Ariſton on the throne of Sparta, B. C. 526. He was baniſhed by the intrigues of Cleomenes, his royal colleague, as being illegitimate. He retired into Aſia, and was kindly received by Darius ſon of Hyſtaſpes king of Perſia. When the Perſian monarch made preparations to invade Greece, Demaratus, though perſecuted by the Lacedæmonians, informed them of the hoſtilities which hung on their head. *Herodot.* 5, c. 75, &c. *l.* 6, c. 50, &c.——A rich citizen of Corinth, of the family of the Bacchiadæ. When Cypſelus had uſurped the ſovereign power of Corinth, Demaratus, with all his family, migrated to Italy, and ſettled at Tarquinii, 658 years before Chriſt. His ſon, Lucumon, was king of Rome, under the name of Tarquinius Priſcus. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A Corinthian exile at the court of Philip king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Alex.*

DEMARCHUS, a Syracuſan, put to death by Dionyſius.

DEMARĒTA, the wife of Gelon. *Diod.* 15.

DEMARISTE, the mother of Timoleon.

DĒMĀTRIA, a Spartan mother, who killed her ſon, becauſe he returned from a battle without glory. *Plut. Lac. inſt.*

DEMETRIA, a feſtival in honor of Ceres, called by the Greeks *Demeter*. It was then cuſtomary for the votaries of the goddeſs to laſh themſelves with whips made with the bark of trees. The Athenians had a ſolemnity of the ſame name, in honor of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

DĒMĒTRIAS, a town of Theſſaly.

DĒMĒTRIUS, a ſon of Antigonus and Stratonice, ſirnamed Poliorcetes, *deſtroyer of towns*. At the age of 22, he was ſent by his father againſt Ptolemy, who invaded Syria. He was defeated near Gaza; but he ſoon repaired his loſs, by a victory over one of the generals of the enemy. He afterwards ſailed with a fleet of 250 ſhips to Athens, and reſtored the Athenians to liberty, by freeing them from the power of Caſſander and Ptolemy, and expelling the garriſon, which was ſtationed there under Demetrius Phalereus. After this ſucceſsful expedition, he

beſieged and took Munychia, and defeated Caſſander at Thermopylæ. His reception at Athens, after theſe victories, was attended with the greateſt ſervility; and the Athenians were not aſhamed to raiſe altars to him as to a god, and conſult his oracles. This uncommon ſucceſs raiſed the jealouſy of the ſucceſſors of Alexander; and Seleucus, Caſſander, and Lyſimachus, united to deſtroy Antigonus and his ſon. Their hoſtile armies met at Ipſus, B. C. 301. Antigonus was killed in the battle; and Demetrius, after a ſevere loſs, retired to Epheſus. His ill ſucceſs raiſed him many enemies; and the Athenians, who had lately adored him as a god, refuſed to admit him into their city. He ſoon after ravaged the territory of Lyſimachus, and reconciled himſelf to Seleucus, to whom he gave his daughter Stratonice in marriage. Athens now labored under tyranny; and Demetrius relieved it, and pardoned the inhabitants. The loſs of his poſſeſſions in Aſia recalled him from Greece, and he eſtabliſhed himſelf on the throne of Macedonia, by the murder of Alexander the ſon of Caſſander. Here he was continually at war with the neighbouring ſtates; and the ſuperior power of his adverſaries obliged him to leave Macedonia, after he had ſat on the throne for ſeven years. He paſſed into Aſia, and attacked ſome of the provinces of Lyſimachus with various ſucceſs; but famine and peſtilence deſtroyed the greateſt part of his army, and he retired to the court of Seleucus for ſupport and aſſiſtance. He met with a kind reception, but hoſtilities were ſoon begun; and after he had gained ſome advantages over his ſon-in-law, Demetrius was totally forſaken by his troops in the field of battle, and became an eaſy prey to the enemy. Though he was kept in confinement by his ſon-in-law, yet he maintained himſelf like a prince, and paſſed his time in hunting and in every laborious exerciſe. His ſon Antigonus offered Seleucus all his poſſeſſions, and even his perſon, to procure his father's liberty; but all proved unavailing, and Demetrius died in the 54th year of his age, after a confinement of three years, 286 B. C. His remains were given to Antigonus, and honored with a ſplendid funeral pomp at Corinth, and thence conveyed to Demetrias. His poſterity remained in poſſeſſion of the Macedonian throne till the age of Perſeus, who was conquered by the Romans. Demetrius has rendered himſelf famous for his fondneſs of diſſipation when among the diſſolute, and his love of virtue and military glory in the field of battle. He has been commended as a great warrior; and his ingenious inventions, his warlike engines, and ſtupendous machines in his war with the Rhodians, juſtify his claims to that perfect character. He has been blamed for his voluptuous indulgences; and his biographer obſerves, that no Grecian prince had more wives and concubines than Poliorcetes. His obedience and reverence to his father have been juſtly admired; and it has been obſerved, that Antigonus ordered the ambaſſadors of a foreign prince, particularly to remark the cordiality and friendſhip which ſubſiſted between him and his ſon. *Plut. in vitâ—Diod.* 17.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 17, &c.——A prince who ſucceeded his father Antigonus on the throne of Macedonia. He reigned 21 years, and was ſucceeded by Antigonus Doſon. *Juſtin.* 26, c. 2.—*Polyb.* 2. ——A ſon of Philip king of Macedonia, delivered as an hoſtage to the Romans. His modeſty delivered his father from a heavy accuſation laid before the Roman ſenate. When he returned to Macedonia, he was falſely accuſed by his brother Perſeus, who was jealous of his popularity, and his father too credulouſly conſented to his death, B. C. 180. *Liv.* 40, c. 20.—*Juſtin.* 32, c. 2. ——A Magneſian.——A ſervant of Caſſius. ——A ſon of Demetrius of Cyrene.——A freed man of Pompey.——A ſon of Demetrius, ſirnamed Slender.——A prince, ſirnamed *Soter*, was ſon of Seleucus Philopator, the ſon of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. His father gave him as a hoſtage to the Romans. After the death of Seleucus, Antiochus Epiphanes, the deceaſed monarch's brother, uſurped the kingdom of Syria, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Antiochus Eupator. This uſurpation diſpleaſed Demetrius, who was detained at Rome; he procured his liberty on pretence of going to hunt, and fled to Syria, where the troops received him as their lawful ſovereign, B. C. 162. He put to death Eupator and Lyſias, and eſtabliſhed himſelf on his throne by cruelty and oppreſſion. Alexander Bala, the ſon of Antiochus Epiphanes, laid claims upon the crown of Syria, and defeated Demetrius in a battle, in the 12th year of his reign. *Strab.* 16.—*Appian.*—*Juſtin.* 34, c. 3.——The 2d, ſirnamed *Nicanor*, or *Conqueror*, was ſon of Soter, to whom he ſucceeded by the aſſiſtance of Ptolemy Philometor, after he had driven the uſurper Alexander Bala, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy; who was, before, the wife of the expelled monarch. Demetrius gave himſelf up to luxury and voluptuouſneſs, and ſuffered his kingdom to be governed by his favorites. At that time a pretended ſon of Bala, called Diodorus Tryphon, ſeized a part of Syria; and Demetrius, to oppoſe his antagoniſt, made an alliance with the Jews, and marched into the eaſt, where he was taken by the Parthians. Phraates, king of Parthia, gave him his daughter Rhodogyne in marriage; and Cleopatra was ſo incenſed at this new connection, that

that ſhe gave herſelf up to Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law, and married him. Sidetes was killed in a battle againſt the Parthians, and Demetrius regained the poſſeſſion of his kingdom. His pride and oppreſſion rendered him odious, and his ſubjects aſked a king of the houſe of Seleucus, from Ptolemy Phyſcon, king of Egypt; and Demetrius, unable to reſiſt the power of his enemies, fled to Ptolemais, which was then in the hands of his wife Cleopatra. The gates were ſhut up againſt his approach, by Cleopatra; and he was killed by order of the governor of Tyre, whither he had fled for protection. He was ſucceeded by Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had raiſed to the throne, B. C. 127. *Juſtin.* 36, &c.—*Appian. de bell. Syr.*—*Joſeph.*——The 3d, ſirnamed *Eucerus*, was ſon of Antiochus Gryphus. After the example of his brother Philip, who had ſeized Syria, he made himſelf maſter of Damaſcus, B. C. 93, and ſoon after obtained a victory over his brother. He was taken in a battle againſt the Parthians, and died in captivity. *Joſeph.* 1.——Phalereus, a diſciple of Theophraſtus, who gained ſuch an influence over the Athenians, by his eloquence, and the purity of his manners, that he was elected decennial archon, B. C. 317. He ſo embelliſhed the city, and rendered himſelf ſo popular by his munificence, that the Athenians raiſed 360 brazen ſtatues to his honor. Yet in the midſt of all this popularity, his enemies raiſed a ſedition againſt him, and he was condemned to death, and all his ſtatues thrown down, after obtaining the ſovereign power for 10 years. He fled without concern or mortification to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, where he met with kindneſs and cordiality. The Egyptian monarch conſulted him concerning the ſucceſſion of his children; and Demetrius adviſed him to raiſe to the throne the children of Eurydice, in preference to the offſpring of Berenice. This counſel ſo irritated Philadelphus, the ſon of Berenice, that after his father's death he ſent the philoſopher into upper Egypt, and there detained him in ſtrict confinement. Demetrius, tired with his ſituation, put an end to his life by the bite of an aſp, 284 B. C. According to ſome, Demetrius enjoyed the confidence of Philadelphus, and enriched his library at Alexandria with 200,000 volumes. All the works of Demetrius, on rhetoric, hiſtory and eloquence, are loſt; and the treatiſe on rhetoric, falſely attributed to him, is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the compoſition of Halicarnaſſus. The laſt edition of this treatiſe is that of Glaſgow, 8vo. 1743. *Diog. in vitâ. Cic. in Brut. & de offic.* 1.—*Plut. in exil.*——A Cynic philoſopher, diſciple of Apollonius Thyaneus, in the age of Caligula. The emperor wiſhed to gain the philoſopher in his intereſt by a large preſent; but Demetrius refuſed it with indignation, and ſaid, If Caligula wiſhes to bribe me, let him ſend me his crown. Veſpaſian was diſpleaſed with his inſolence, and baniſhed him to an iſland. The Cynic derided the puniſhment, and bitterly inveighed againſt the emperor. He died in a great old age; and Seneca obſerves, that *nature had brought him forth, to ſhow mankind, that an exalted genius can live ſecurely without being corrupted by the vice of the ſurrounding world. Senec.*—*Philoſtr. in Apoll.*——One of Alexander's flatterers.—A native of Byzantium, who wrote on the Greek poets.——An Athenian killed at Mantinea, when fighting againſt the Thebans. *Polyæn.*——A writer who publiſhed an hiſtory of the irruptions of the Gauls into Aſia.——A philological writer, in the age of Cicero. *Cic. ad Attic.* 8. *ep.* 11.——A ſtage player. *Juv.* 3, v. 99.——Syrus, a rhetorician at Athens. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 174.——A geographer, ſirnamed the Calatian. *Strab.* 1.

DEMO, a Sibyl of Cumæ.

DEMOANASSA, the mother of Ægialeus.

DEMOCĒDES, a celebrated phyſician of Crotona, ſon of Calliphon, and intimate with Polycrates. He was carried as a priſoner from Samos to Darius king of Perſia, where he acquired great riches and much reputation by curing the king's foot, and the breaſt of Atoſſa. He was ſent to Greece as a ſpy by the king, and fled away to Crotona, where he married the daughter of the wreſtler Milo. *Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 18.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 124, &c.

DĒMŎCHĂRES, an Athenian ſent with ſome of his countrymen with an embaſſy to Philip king of Macedonia. The monarch gave them audience; and when he aſked them what he could do to pleaſe the people of Athens? Demochares replied, "Hang yourſelf." This impudence raiſed the indignation of all the hearers; but Philip mildly diſmiſſed them, and bade them aſk their countrymen, which deſerved moſt the appellation of wiſe and moderate, either they who gave ſuch ill language, or he who received it without any ſigns of reſentment? *Senec. de Ira.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, 7, 8, 12.—*Cic. in Brut.* 3.—*de Orat.* 2.——A poet of Soli, who compoſed a comedy on Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*——A ſtatuary, who wiſhed to make a ſtatue of mount Athos. *Vitruv.*——A general of Pompey the younger, who died B. C. 36.

DĒMŎCLES, a man accuſed of diſaffection towards Dionyſius. &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A beautiful youth, paſſionately loved by Demetrius Poliorcetes. He threw himſelf into a cauldron of boiling water, rather than to ſubmit to the unnatural luſts of the tyrant. *Plut. in Dem.*

DEMŎCOON, a natural ſon of Priam, killed by Ulyſſes. *Homer. Il.* 4.

DĒMŎCRĂTES, an architect of Alexandria. ——A wreſtler. *Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 15 —— An Athenian who fought on the ſide of Darius, againſt the Macedonians. *Curt.* 6, c. 5.

DĒMŎCRĪTUS, a celebrated philoſopher of Abdera, diſciple to Leucippus. He travelled over the greateſt part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa, in queſt of knowledge, and returned home in the greateſt poverty. There was a law at Abdera, which deprived of the honor of a funeral the man who had reduced himſelf to indigence; and Democritus, to avoid ignominy, repeated before his countrymen one of his compoſitions called *Diacosmus*. It was received with ſuch uncommon applauſe, that he was preſented with 500 talents; ſtatues were erected in his honor; and a decree paſſed, that the expences of his funeral ſhould be paid from the public treaſury. He retired to a garden near the city, where he dedicated his time to ſtudy and ſolitude; and he put out his eyes, to apply himſelf more cloſely to philoſophical enquiries. He was accuſed of inſanity, and Hippocrates was ordered to enquire into the nature of his diſorder. The phyſician had a conference with the philoſopher, and declared that not Democritus, but his enemies were inſane. He continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, who diſtract themſelves with care, and are at once a prey to hope and to anxiety. He told Darius, who was inconſolable for the loſs of his wife, that he would raiſe her from the dead, if he could find three perſons who had gone through life without adverſity, whoſe names he might engrave on the queen's monument. The king's enquiries to find ſuch perſons proved unavailing, and the philoſopher in ſome manner ſoothed the ſorrow of his ſovereign. He taught his diſciples, that the ſoul died with the body; and therefore, as he gave no credit to the exiſtence of ghoſts, ſome youths, to try his fortitude, dreſſed themſelves in a hideous and deformed habit, and approached his cave in the dead of night, with whatever could create terror and aſtoniſhment. The philoſopher received them unmoved; and without even looking at them, he deſired them to ceaſe making themſelves ſuch objects of ridicule and of folly. He died in the 109th year of his age, B. C. 361. His father was ſo rich, that he entertained Xerxes, with all his army, as he was marching againſt Greece. All the works of Democritus are loſt. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 20.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1 & 15. ——An Epheſian, who wrote a book on Diana's temple, &c. *Diog.*——A powerful man of Naxos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 46.

DĒMŎDĪCE, the wife of Creteus, king of Iolchos. *Hygin.*

DĒMŎDŎCUS, a muſician at the court of Alcinous, who ſang in the preſence of Ulyſſes the ſecret amours of Mars and Venus, &c. *Homer. Od.* 8, v. 44.—*Plut. de Muſ.*——A Trojan chief, who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.——An hiſtorian. *Plut. de Flum.*

DĒMŎLEUS, a Greek, killed by Æneas in the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 260.

DĒMŎLEON, a centaur, killed by Theſeus at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 356.——A ſon of Antenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer Il.* 20, v. 395.

DĒMON, an Athenian, nephew to Demoſthenes. He was at the head of the government during the abſence of his uncle, and obtained that Demoſthenes ſhould be recalled, and that a ſhip ſhould be ſent to bring him back.

DĒMŎNASSA, a daughter of Amphiaraus, who married Theriander. *Paſ.* 9, c. 5.

DĒMŌNAX, a celebrated philoſopher of Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He ſhewed no concern about the neceſſaries of life; but, when hungry, he entered the firſt houſe he met, and there ſatisfied his appetites. He died in his 100th year.——A man of Mantinea, ſent to ſettle the government of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 161.

DĒMŎNĪCA, a woman who betrayed Epheſus to Brennus. *Plut. in Parall.*

DĒMŎPHANTUS, a general, killed by Antigonus, &c. *Paſ.* 8, c. 49.

DĒMŎPHĬLUS, an Athenian archon.—— An officer of Agathocles. *Diod.* 19.

DĒMŎPHOON, ſon of Theſeus and Phædra, was king of Athens, B. C. 1182, and reigned 33 years. At his return from the Trojan war, he viſited Thrace, where he was tenderly received and treated by Phyllis. He retired to Athens, and forgot the kindneſs and love of Phyllis, who hanged herſelf in deſpair. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2.—*Paſ.* 10, c. 25. ——A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 675.

DĒMŎPHON, an Athenian, who aſſiſted the Thebans in recovering Cadmea, &c. *Diod.* 15.

DĒMŎPŎLIS, a ſon of Themiſtocles. *Plut. in Them.*

DĒMOS, a place of Ithaca.

DĒMOSTHĔNES, a celebrated Athenian, ſon of a rich black-ſmith, called Demoſthenes, and of Cleobule. He was but ſeven years of age when his father died. His guardians negligently managed his affairs, and embezzled the greateſt part of his poſſeſſions. His education was totally neglected; and for whatever advances he made in learning, he was indebted to his induſtry and application. He became the pupil of Iſæus and Plato, and applied himſelf to ſtudy the

the orations of Isocrates. At the age of 17, he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities against his guardians, from whom he obtained the retribution of the greatest part of his estate. His rising talents were, however, impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation, especially of the letter ρ, but these obstacles were soon conquered by unwearied application. To correct the stammering of his voice, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth; and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance, by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking-glass. That his pronunciation might be loud and full of emphasis, he frequently ran up the steepest and most uneven walks, where his voice acquired force and energy; and on the sea-shore, when the waves were uncommonly agitated, he declaimed aloud, to accustom himself to the noise and tumults of a public assembly. He also confined himself in a subterraneous cave, to devote himself more closely to studious pursuits; and to eradicate all curiosity of appearing in public, he shaved one half of his head. In this solitary retirement, by the help of a glimmering lamp, he composed the greatest part of his orations, which have ever been the admiration of every age, though his cotemporaries and rivals severely inveighed against them, and observed that they smelt of oil. His abilities, as an orator, raised him to consequence at Athens, and he was soon placed at the head of government. In this public capacity he roused his countrymen from their indolence, and animated them against the encroachment of Philip of Macedonia. In the battle of Cheronæa, Demosthenes betrayed his pusillanimity, and saved his life by flight. After the death of Philip, he declared himself warmly against his son and successor, Alexander, whom he branded with the appellation of boy; and when the Macedonians demanded of the Athenians, their orators, Demosthenes reminded his countrymen of the fable of the sheep which delivered their dogs to the wolves. Though he had boasted that all the gold of Macedonia could not tempt him; yet he suffered himself to be bribed by a small golden cup fyom Harpalus. The tumults which this occasioned, forced him to retire from Athens; and in his banishment, which he passed at Trœzene and Ægina, he lived with more effeminacy than true heroism. When Antipater made war against Greece, after the death of Alexander, Demosthenes was publicly recalled from his exile, and a galley was sent to fetch him from Ægina. His return was attended with much splendor, and all the citizens crowded at the Piræus to see him land. His triumph and popularity were short. Antipater and Craterus were near Athens, and demanded all the orators to be delivered up into their hands. Demosthenes with all his adherents fled to the temple of Neptune in Calauria; and when he saw that all hopes of safety were vanished, he took a dose of poison, which he always carried in a quill, and expired on the day that the Thesmophoria were celebrated, in the 60th year of his age, B. C. 322. The Athenians raised a brazen statue to his honor, with an inscription translated into this distich:

Si tibi par menti robur, Vir magne, fuisset,
Græcia non Macedæ succubuisset ero.

Demosthenes has been deservedly called the prince of orators; and Cicero, his successful rival among the Romans, calls him a perfect model, and such as he wished to be. These two great princes of eloquence have often been compared together; but the judgment hesitates to which to give the preference. They both arrived at perfection; but the measures by which they obtained it, were diametrically opposite. Demosthenes has been compared, and with propriety, by his rival Æschines, to a Siren, from the melody of his expressions. No orator can be said to have expressed the various passions of hatred, resentment, or indignation, with more energy than he; and as a proof of his uncommon application, it need only be mentioned, that he transcribed eight or even 10 times the history of Thucydides, that he might not only imitate, but possess the force and energy of the great historian. The best editions of his works are that of Wolfius, fol. Frankof. 1604; that left unfinished by Taylor, Cantab. 4to. and that published in 12 vols. 8vo. 1720. &c. Lipf. by Reiske and his widow. Many of the orations of Demosthenes have been published separately. *Plut. in Vitâ.*—*Diod.* 16.—*Cic. in Orat.* &c.—*Paus.* 1, c. 8, *l.* 2, c. 33.——An Athenian general, sent to succeed Alcibiades in Sicily. He attacked Syracuse with Nicias, but his efforts were ineffectual. After many calamities he fell into the enemy's hands, and stabbed himself, and his army was confined to hard labor. The accounts about the death of Demosthenes are various; and some believe that he was put to death by the Syracusans, B. C. 413. *Plut. in Nic.*——*Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Died.* 12.——The father of the orator Demosthenes. He was very rich, and employed an immense number of slaves on the business of a sword cutler. *Plut. in Dem.*——A governor of Cæsarea, under the Roman emperors.

DĔMOSTRĂTUS, an Athenian orator.

DĔMŸLUS, a tyrant who tortured the philosopher Zeno. *Plut. de Stoic. Rep.*

DĔODATUS, an Athenian who opposed the cruel resolutions of Cleon against the captive prisoners of Mitylene.

DĔŌIS, a name given to Proserpine from her mother Ceres, who was called Deo. This

name Ceres received, because when she sought her daughter all over the world, all wished her success in her pursuits, with the word ἄρις, *invenies*; a ἄνω, *invenio*. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 114.

DERÆ, a place of Messenia. *Paus.* 4. c. 15.

DERBICES, a people near Caucasus, who kill all those that have reached their 70th year. They bury all such as die a natural death. *Strab.*

DERCE, a fountain in Spain, whose waters are uncommonly cold.

DERCENNUS, an antient king in Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 850.

DERCĔTO & DERCĔTIS, a goddess of Syria, called also Atergatis, whom some supposed to be the same as Astarte. She was represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and the lower part terminated in a fish's tail. According to Diodorus, Venus, whom she had offended, made her passionately fond of a young priest, remarkable for the beauty of his features. She had a daughter by him, and became so ashamed of her incontinence, that she removed her lover, exposed the fruit of her amour, and threw herself into a lake. Her body was transformed into a fish, and her child was preserved, and called Semiramis. As she was chiefly worshipped in Syria, and represented like a fish, the Syrians antiently abstained from fishes. *Lucian. de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 44—*Did.* 2.

DERCYLLĪDAS, a general of Sparta, celebrated for his military exploits. He took nine different cities in eight days, and freed Chersonesus from the inroads of the Thracians by building a wall across the country. He lived B. C. 399. *Diod.* 14.—*Xenoph. Hist. Grac.* 1, &c.

DERCYLLUS, a man appointed over Attica by Antipater. *C. Nep. in Phoc.* 2.

DERCȳNUS, a son of Neptune, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

DERSÆI, a people of Thrace.

DERUSIÆI, a people of Persia.

DĒSUDĂBA, a town of Media. *Liv.* 44, c. 26.

DEUCĂLION, a son of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Thessaly, and in his age the whole earth was covered with a deluge. The impiety of mankind had irritated Jupiter, who resolved to destroy mankind, and immediately the earth exhibited a boundless scene of waters. The highest mountains were climbed up by the frightened inhabitants of the country; but this seeming place of security was soon overtopped by the rising waters, and no hope was left of escaping the universal calamity. Prometheus advised his son to make himself a ship, and by this means he saved himself and his wife Pyrrha. The vessel was tossed about during nine successive days, and at last stopped on the top of mount Parnassus, where Deucalion remained till the waters had subsided. Pindar and Ovid make no mention of a vessel built by the advice of Prometheus; but, according to their relation, Deucalion saved his life by taking refuge on the top of Parnassus, or according to Hyginus, of Ætna in Sicily. As soon as the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Deucalion and his wife went to consult the oracle of Themis, and were directed to repair the loss of mankind, by throwing behind the bones of their grandmother. This was no other than the stones of the earth; and after some hesitation about the meaning of the oracle, they obeyed. The stones thrown by Deucalion, became men, and those of Pyrrha women. According to Justin, Deucalion was not the only one who escaped from the universal calamity. Many saved their lives by ascending the highest mountains, or trusting themselves in small vessels to the mercy of the waters. This deluge, which chiefly happened in Thessaly, according to the relation of some writers, was produced by the inundation of the waters of the river Peneus, whose regular course was stopped by an earthquake near mount Ossa and Olympus. According to Xenophon, there were no less than five deluges. The first happened under Ogyges, and lasted three months. The second, which was in the age of Hercules and Prometheus, continued but one month. During the third, which happened in the reign of another Ogyges, all Attica was laid waste by the waters. Thessaly was totally covered by the waters during the fourth, which happened in the age of Deucalion. The last was during the Trojan war, and its effects were severely felt by the inhabitants of Egypt. There prevailed a report in Attica, that the waters of Deucalion's deluge had disappeared through a small aperture about a cubit wide, near Jupiter Olympius's temple; and Pausanias, who saw it, further adds, that a yearly offering of flour and honey was thrown into it with religious ceremony. The deluge of Deucalion, so much celebrated in antient history, is supposed to have happened 1503 years B. C. *Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8. *Heroid.* 45, v. 167—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7—*Paus.* 1, c. 10, *l.* 5, c. 8—*Juv.* 1, v. 81.—*Hygin.* fab. 153.—*Justin.* 2. c. 6.—*Diod.* 5—*Lucian. de deâ Syriâ*—*Virg. G.* 1 v. 62.—One of the Argonouts.——A son of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A son of Abas.

DEUCETIUS, a Sicilian general. *Diod.* 11.

DEUDORIX, one of the Cherusci, led in triumph by Germanicus.

DEXAMĔNE, one of the Nereides, *Homer. Il.* 18.

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DEXAMĒNUS, a man delivered by Hercules from the hands of his daughter's ſuitors. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A king of Oleaus in Achaia, whoſe two daughters married the ſons of Actor. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.

DEXIPPUS, a Spartan who aſſiſted the people of Agrigentum, &c. *Diod.* 13.

DEXITHEA, the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

DEXIUS, a man killed by Glaucus in the Trojan war, &c. *Homer. Il.* 7.

DIA, a daughter of Deion, mother of Pirithous by Ixion——An iſland in the Ægean ſea, 17 miles from Delos. It is the ſame as Naxos. *Vid.* Naxos. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v 157.——A city of Thrace.——Eubœa.——Peloponneſus.——Luſitania.——Italy, near the Alps.——Scythia, near the Phaſis.——Caria.——Bithynia, and Theſſaly.

DIACTORĬDES, one of Agariſta's ſuitors. *Herodot.* 6, c. 127.——The father of Eurydime, the wife of Leutychides. *Id.* 6, c. 71.

DIÆUS of Megapolis, a general of the Achæans, who killed himſelf when his affairs became deſperate. *Pauſ.* 7. c. 16.

DIADUMENIĀNUS, a ſon of Macrinus, who enjoyed the title of Cæſar during his father's lifetime, &c.

DIĂGON & DIĂGUM, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing into the Alpheus, and ſeparating Piſa from Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

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DIALIS, a prieſt of Jupiter at Rome, firſt inſtituted by Numa. *Dionyſ.* 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

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DIĀNA, the goddeſs of hunting. According to Cicero, there were three of this name: a daughter of Jupiter and Proſerpine, who became mother of Cupid; a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and a daughter of Upis and Glauce. The ſecond is the moſt celebrated, and to her all the antients allude. She was born at the ſame birth as Apollo; and the pains which ſhe ſaw her mother ſuffer during her labor, gave her ſuch an averſion to marriage, that ſhe obtained of her father to live in perpetual celibacy, and to preſide over the travails of women. To ſhun the ſociety of men, ſhe devoted herſelf to hunting, and was always accompanied by a number of choſen virgins, who, like herſelf, abjured the uſe of marriage. She is repreſented with a quiver, and attended with dogs, and ſometimes drawn in a chariot by two white ſtags. Sometimes ſhe appears with wings, holding a lion in one hand, and a panther in the other, with

name Ceres received, because when she sought her daughter all over the world, all wished her success in her pursuits, with the word Ἕυρες, *invenies*; a εὑρω, *invenio*. *Ovid. Met.* 6. v. 114.

Derræ, a place of Messenia. *Paus.* 4. c. 15.

Derbices, a people near Caucasus, who kill all those that have reached their 70th year. They bury all such as die a natural death. *Strab.*

Dercē, a fountain in Spain, whose waters are uncommonly cold.

Dercennus, an antient king in Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 850.

Dercēto & Dercētis, a goddess of Syria, called also Atergatis, whom some supposed to be the same as Astarte. She was represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and the lower part terminated in a fish's tail. According to Diodorus, Venus, whom she had offended, made her passionately fond of a young priest, remarkable for the beauty of his features. She had a daughter by him, and became so ashamed of her incontinence, that she removed her lover, exposed the fruit of her amour, and threw herself into a lake. Her body was transformed into a fish, and her child was preserved, and called Semiramis. As she was chiefly worshipped in Syria, and represented like a fish, the Syrians antiently abstained from fishes. *Lucian. de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 44—*Id.* 2.

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DIALLUS, an Athenian, who wrote an hiſtory of all the memorable occurrences of his age.

DIAMASTIGŌSIS, a feſtival at Sparta in honor of Diana Orthia, which received that name απο του μαστιγουν, *from whipping*, becauſe boys were whipped before the altar of the goddeſs. Theſe boys, called Bomonicæ, were originally free-born Spartans; but, in the more delicate ages, they were of mean birth, and generally of a ſlaviſh origin. This operation was performed by an officer in a ſevere and unfeeling manner; and that no compaſſion ſhould be raiſed, the prieſt ſtood near the altar with a ſmall light ſtatue of the goddeſs, which ſuddenly became heavy and inſupportable if the laſh of the whip was more lenient or leſs rigorous. The parents of the children attended the ſolemnity, and exhorted them not to commit any thing either by fear or groans, that might be unworthy of Laconian education. Theſe flagellations were ſo ſevere, that the blood guſhed in profuſe torrents, and many expired under the laſh of the whip without uttering a groan, or betraying any marks of fear. Such a death was reckoned very honorable, and the corpſe was buried with much ſolemnity, with a garland of flowers on its head. The origin of this feſtival is unknown. Some ſuppoſe, that Lycurgus firſt inſtituted it to inure the youths of Lacedæmon to bear labor and fatigue, and render them inſenſible to pain and wounds. Others maintain, that it is a mitigation of an oracle, which ordered that human blood ſhould be ſhed on Diana's altar; and, according to their opinion, Oreſtes firſt introduced that barbarous cuſtom, after he had brought the ſtatue of Diana Taurica into Greece. There is another tradition which mentions, that Pauſanias, as he was offering prayers and ſacrifices to the gods, before he engaged with Mardonius, was ſuddenly attacked by a number of Lydians who diſturbed the ſacrifice, and were at laſt repelled with ſtaves and ſtones, the only weapons with which the Lacedæmonians were provided that moment. In commemoration of this, therefore, that whipping of boys was inſtituted at Sparta, and after that the Lydian proceſſion.

DIĀNA, the goddeſs of hunting. According to Cicero, there were three of this name: a daughter of Jupiter and Proſerpine, who became mother of Cupid; a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and a daughter of Upis and Glauce. The ſecond is the moſt celebrated, and to her all the antients allude. She was born at the ſame birth as Apollo; and the pains which ſhe ſaw her mother ſuffer during her labor, gave her ſuch an averſion to marriage, that ſhe obtained of her father to live in perpetual celibacy, and to preſide over the travails of women. To ſhun the ſociety of men, ſhe devoted herſelf to hunting, and was always accompanied by a number of choſen virgins, who, like herſelf, abjured the uſe of marriage. She is repreſented with a quiver, and attended with dogs, and ſometimes drawn in a chariot by two white ſtags. Sometimes ſhe appears with wings, holding a lion in one hand, and a panther in the other, with

with a chariot drawn by two heifers, or two horſes of different colors. She is repreſented taller by the head than her attendant nymphs, her face has ſomething manly, her legs are bare, well ſhaped, and ſtrong, and her feet are covered with a buſkin, worn by huntreſſes among the antients. She received many ſirnames, particularly from the places where her worſhip was eſtabliſhed, and from the functions over which ſhe preſided. She was called Lucina, Ilythia, or Juno Pronuba, when invoked by women in child-bed, and Trivia when worſhipped in the croſs-ways where her ſtatues were generally erected. She was ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the moon, and Proſerpine or Hecate, and from that circumſtance ſhe was called Triformis; and ſome of her ſtatues repreſented her with three heads, that of a horſe, a dog, and a boar. Her power and functions, under theſe three characters, have been beautifully expreſſed in theſe two verſes:

Terret, luſtrat, agit, Proſerpina, Luna, Diana,
Ima, ſuprema, feras, ſceptro, fulgore, ſagittâ.

She was alſo called Agrotera, Orthia, Taurica, Delia, Cynthia, Aricia, &c. She was ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the Iſis of the Egyptians, whoſe worſhip was introduced into Greece with that of Oſiris, under the name of Apollo. When Typhon waged war againſt the gods, Diana metamorphoſed herſelf into a cat, to avoid his fury. She is generally known in the figures that repreſent her, by the creſcent on her head, by the dogs which attend her, and by her hunting habit. The moſt famous of her temples was that of Epheſus, which was one of the ſeven wonders of the world. *(Vid. Epheſus.)* She was there repreſented with a great number of breaſts, and other ſymbols which ſignified the earth or Cybele. Though ſhe was the patroneſs of chaſtity, yet ſhe forgot her dignity to enjoy the company of Endymion, and the very familiar favors which ſhe granted to Pan and Orion are well known. *(Vid. Endymion, Pan, Orion.)* The inhabitants of Taurica were particularly attached to the worſhip of this goddeſs, and they cruelly offered on her altar all the ſtrangers that were ſhipwrecked on their coaſts. Her temple in Aricia was ſerved by a prieſt who had always murdered his predeceſſor, and the Lacedæmonians yearly offered her human victims till the age of Lycurgus, who changed this barbarous cuſtom for the ſacrifice of flagellation. The Athenians generally offered her goats, and others a white kid, and ſometimes a boar pig, or an ox. Among plants the poppy and the ditamy were ſacred to her. She, as well as her brother Apollo, had ſome oracles, among which thoſe of Egypt, Cilicia, and Epheſus, are the moſt known. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 155. *Met.* 3, v. 156. *l.* 7, v. 94, & 194, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Horat.* 3, od. 22.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 392. *Æn.* 1, v. 505.—*Homer.* od. 5.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 31, & 37.—*Catull.*—*Stat.* 3. *Silv.* 1, v. 57,—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4, &c. *l.* 3, c. 5, &c.

DIANASA, the mother of Lycurgus, *Plut. in Lyc.*

DIASIA, feſtivals in honor of Jupiter at Athens. They received their name απο του διος και της ασης, *from Jupiter and misfortune*, becauſe, by making applications to Jupiter, men obtained relief from their misfortunes, and were delivered from dangers. During this feſtival, things of all kinds were expoſed to ſale.

DICÆA & DICÆARCHEA, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 13, v. 385.

DICÆUS, an Athenian, who was ſupernaturally appriſed of the defeat of the Perſians in Greece. *Herodot.* 8, c. 65.

DICE, one of the Horæ, daughters of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

DICEARCHUS, a Meſſenian famous for his knowledge of philoſophy, hiſtory, and mathematics. He was one of Ariſtotle's diſciples. Nothing remains of his numerous compoſitions. He had compoſed an hiſtory of the Spartan republic, which was publicly read over every year by order of the magiſtrates, for the improvement and inſtruction of youth.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philoſopher in the age of Auguſtus, who travelled into Scythia, where he ingratiated himſelf with the king of the country, and by his inſtructions ſoftened the wildneſs and ruſticity of his manners. He alſo gained ſuch an influence over the multitude, that they all deſtroyed the vines which grew in their country, to prevent the riot of diſſipation, which the wine occaſioned among them. He wrote all his maxims and his laws in a book, that they might not loſe the benefit of them after his death.

DICOMAS, a king of the Getæ. *Plut. in Anton.*

DICTÆ & DICTÆUS MONS, a mountain of Crete. The iſland is often known by the name of *Dictæa arva. Virg. Ecl.* 6. *Æn.* 3, v. 171.——Jupiter was called Dictæus, becauſe worſhipped there.

DICTAMNUM & DICTYNNA, a town of Crete, where the herb called *dictamnus* chiefly grows. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 412.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 50.

DICTĀTOR, a magiſtrate at Rome inveſted with regal authority. This officer, whoſe magiſtracy ſeems to have been borrowed from the cuſtoms of the Albans or Latins, was firſt choſen during the Roman wars againſt the Latins. The conſuls being unable to raiſe forces for the defence of the ſtate, becauſe the plebeians refuſed to inliſt, if they were not diſcharged from all the debts they had contracted

contracted with the patricians, the ſenate found it neceſſary to elect a new magiſtrate with abſolute and incontrolable power to take care of the ſtate. The dictator remained in office for ſix months, after which he was again elected, if the affairs of the ſtate ſeemed to be deſperate; but if tranquillity was re-eſtabliſhed, he generally laid down his power before the time was expired. He knew no ſuperior in the republic, and even the laws were ſubjected to him. He was called dictator, becauſe *dictus*, named by the conſul, or *quoniam dictis ejus pareat populus*, becauſe the people implicitly obeyed his command. He was named by the conſul in the night, *vivâ voce*, and his election was confirmed by the auguries, though ſometimes he was nominated or recommended by the people. As his power was abſolute, he could proclaim war, levy forces, conduct them againſt an enemy, and diſband them at pleaſure. He puniſhed as he pleaſed; and from his deciſion there was no appeal, at leaſt till later times. He was preceded by 24 lictors, with the *faſces*; during his adminiſtration, all other officers, except the tribunes of the people, were ſuſpended, and he was the maſter of the republic. But amidſt all this independence, he was not permitted to go beyond the borders of Italy, and he was always obliged to march on foot in his expeditions; and he never could ride in difficult and laborious marches, without previouſly obtaining a formal leave from the people. He was choſen only when the ſtate was in imminent dangers from foreign enemies or inward ſeditions. In the time of a peſtilence, a dictator was ſometimes elected, as alſo to hold the *comitia*, or to celebrate the public feſtivals, to hold trials, to chuſe ſenators, or drive a nail in the capitol, by which ſuperſtitious ceremony the Romans believed that a plague could be averted, or the progreſs of an enemy ſtopped. This office, ſo reſpectable and illuſtrious in the firſt ages of the republic, became odious by the perpetual uſurpations of Sylla and J. Cæſar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman ſenate, on the motion of the conſul Antony, paſſed a decree, which for ever after forbade a dictator to exiſt in Rome. The dictator, as ſoon as elected, choſe a ſubordinate officer, called his maſter of horſe, *magiſter equitum*. This officer was reſpectable, but he was totally ſubſervient to the will of the dictator, and could do nothing without his expreſs order, though he enjoyed the privilege of uſing a horſe, and had the ſame inſignia as the prætors. This ſubordination, however, was ſome time after removed; and during the ſecond Punic war, the maſter of the horſe was inveſted with a power equal to that of the dictator. A ſecond dictator was alſo choſen for the election of magiſtrates at Rome, after the battle of Cannæ. The dictatorſhip was originally confined to the patricians, but the plebeians were afterwards admitted to ſhare it. Titus Lartius Flavus was the firſt dictator, A. U. C. 253. *Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Cic. de Leg.* 3.—*Dio.*—*Plut. in Fab.*—*Appian.* 3.—*Polyb.* 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 28.—*Liv.* 1, c. 23. l. 2, c. 18. l. 4, c. 57. l. 9, c. 38.

Dictidienses, certain inhabitants of mount Athos. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 82.

Dictynna, a nymph of Crete, who firſt invented hunting nets. She was one of Diana's attendants, and for that reaſon the goddeſs is often called Dictynna. Some have ſuppoſed that Minos purſued her, and that to avoid his importunities, ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, and was caught in fiſhermen's nets, δίκτυα, whence her name. There was a feſtival at Sparta in honor of Diana, called Dictynnia. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 12.——A city of Crete.

Dictys, a Cretan, who went with Idomeneus to the Trojan war. It is ſuppoſed that he wrote an hiſtory of this celebrated war, and that at his death he ordered it to be laid in his tomb, where it remained till a violent earthquake in the reign of Nero opened the monument where he had been buried. This convulſion of the earth threw out his hiſtory of the Trojan war, which was found by ſome ſhepherds, and afterwards carried to Rome. This myſterious tradition is deſervedly deemed fabulous; and the hiſtory of the Trojan war, which is now extant, was compoſed in the 15th century, according to others, in the age of Conſtantine, and falſely attributed to one of the followers of Idomeneus. The edition of Dictys is by Maſellus Venia, 4to, Mediol. 1477.——A king of the iſland of Seriphus, ſon of Magnes and Nays. He was made king of Seriphus by Perſeus, who depoſed Polydectes, becauſe he behaved with wantonneſs to Danae. *Vid. Polydectes. Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 4.——A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 334.

Didia lex, *de Sumptibus*, by Didius, A. U. C. 606, to reſtrain the expences that attended public feſtivals and entertainments, and limit the number of gueſts which generally attended them, not only at Rome, but in all the provinces of Italy. By it, not only thoſe who received gueſts in theſe feſtival meetings, but the gueſts themſelves, were liable to be fined. It was an extenſion of the Oppian and Fannian laws.

Didius, a governor of Spain, conquered by Sertorius. *Plut. in Sert.*——A man who brought

brought Cæſar the head of Pompey's eldeſt ſon. *Plut.*——A governor of Britain, under Claudius.——Julianus, a rich Roman, who, after the murder of Pertinax, bought the empire which the Prætorians had expoſed to ſale, A. D. 192. His great luxury and extravagance rendered him odious; and when he refuſed to pay the money which he had promiſed for the imperial purple, the ſoldiers revolted againſt him, and put him to death, after a ſhort reign. Severus was made emperor after him.

Dīdo, called alſo Eliſa, a daughter of Belus king of Tyre, who married Sichæus, or Sicharbas, her uncle, who was prieſt of Hercules. Pygmalion, who ſucceeded to the throne of Tyre after Belus, murdered Sichæus, to get poſſeſſion of the immenſe riches which he had; and Dido, diſconſolate for the loſs of a huſband whom ſhe tenderly loved, and by whom ſhe was equally eſteemed, ſet ſail in queſt of a ſettlement, with a number of Tyrians, to whom the cruelty of the tyrant became odious. According to ſome accounts, ſhe threw into the ſea the riches of her huſband, which Pygmalion ſo greatly deſired; and by that artifice compelled the ſhips to fly with her, that had come by order of the tyrant, to obtain the riches of Sichæus. During her voyage, Dido viſited the coaſt of Cyprus, where ſhe carried away 50 women, who proſtituted themſelves on the ſea ſhore, and gave them as wives to her Tyrian followers. A ſtorm drove her fleet on the African coaſt, and ſhe bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be covered by a bull's hide, cut into thongs. Upon this piece of land ſhe built a citadel, called Byrſa, [*Vid. Byrſa.*] and the increaſe of population, and the riſing commerce among her ſubjects, ſoon obliged her to enlarge her city, and the boundaries of her dominions. Her beauty, as well as the fame of her enterprize, gained her many admirers; and her ſubjects wiſhed to compel her to marry Iarbas, king of Mauritania, who threatened them with a dreadful war. Dido begged three months to give her deciſive anſwer; and during that time, ſhe erected a funeral pile, as if wiſhing, by a ſolemn ſacrifice, to appeaſe the manes of Sichæus, to which ſhe had promiſed eternal fidelity. When all was prepared, ſhe ſtabbed herſelf on the pile in preſence of her people, and by this uncommon action obtained the name of Dido, *valiant woman*, inſtead of Eliſa. According to Virgil and Ovid, the death of Dido was cauſed by the ſudden departure of Æneas, of whom ſhe was deeply enamoured, and whom ſhe could not obtain as a huſband. This poetical fiction repreſents Æneas as living in the age of Dido, and introduces an anachroniſm of near 300 years. Dido left Phœnicia 247 years after the Trojan war, or the age of Æneas, that is, about 953 years B. C. This chronological error proceeds not from the ignorance of the poets, but it is ſupported by the authority of Horace,

"*Aut famam ſequere, aut ſibi convenientia finge.*"

While Virgil deſcribes, in a beautiful epiſode, the deſperate love of Dido, and the ſubmiſſion of Æneas to the will of the gods; he at the ſame time gives an explanation of the hatred which exiſted between the republics of Rome and Carthage, and informs his readers that their mutual enmity originated in their very firſt foundation, and was apparently kindled by a more remote cauſe than the jealouſy and rivalſhip of two floriſhing empires. Dido, after her death, was honored as a deity by her ſubjects. *Juſtin.* 18, c. 4, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 2.—*Appian. Alex.*—*Oros.* 4.—*Herodian.*—*Dionyſ. Hal.*

Dīdўma, a place of Miletus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 9.——An iſland in the Sicilian ſea. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 11.

Dīdўmæus, a ſirname of Apollo.

Dīdўmāon, an excellent artiſt, famous for making ſuits of armor. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 359.

Dīdўmē, one of the Cyclades. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.——A city of Sicily. *Id. Faſt.* 4, v. 475.——A place near Miletus, where the Branchidæ had their famous oracle.

Dīdўmum, a mountain of Aſia Minor.

Dīdўmus, a freed man of Tiberius, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 6, c. 24.——A ſcholiaſt on Homer, ſirnamed Χαλκεντερος, floriſhed B. C. 40. He wrote a number of books, which are now loſt. The editions of his commentaries are, that in 2 vols. 8vo, Venet. apud Ald. 1528. and that of Paris, 8vo. 1530.

Diēnĕces, a Spartan, who, upon hearing, before the battle of Thermopylæ, that the Perſians were ſo numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the ſun, obſerved, that it would be a great convenience, for they then ſhould fight in the ſhade. *Herodot.* 7, c. 226.

Dīespĭter, a ſirname of Jupiter, as being the father of light.

Digentia, a ſmall river which watered Horace's farm, in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 104.

Digma, a part of the Piræus at Athens.

Dii, the divinities of the ancient inhabitants of the earth were very numerous. Every object which cauſed terror, inſpired gratitude, or beſtowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. Man ſaw a ſuperior

perior agent in the ſtars, the elements, or the trees, and ſuppoſed that the waters which communicated fertility to his fields and poſſeſſions, were under the influence and direction of ſome inviſible power, inclined to favor and to benefit mankind. Thus aroſe a train of divinities, which imagination arrayed in different forms, and armed with different powers. They were endowed with underſtanding, and were actuated by the ſame paſſions which daily afflict the human race, and thoſe children of ſuperſtition were appeaſed or provoked as the imperfect being which gave them birth. Their wrath was mitigated by ſacrifices and incenſe, and ſometimes human victims bled to expiate a crime which ſuperſtition alone ſuppoſed to exiſt. The ſun, from his powerful influence and animating nature, firſt attracted the notice, and claimed the adoration of the uncivilized inhabitants of the earth. The moon alſo was honored with ſacrifices, and addreſſed in prayers; and after immortality had been liberally beſtowed on all the heavenly bodies, mankind claſſed among their deities the brute creation, and the cat and the ſow ſhared equally with Jupiter himſelf, the father of gods and men, the devout veneration of their votaries. This immenſe number of deities have been divided into different claſſes, according to the will and pleaſure of the mythologiſts. The Romans, generally ſpeaking, reckoned two claſſes of the gods, the *dii majorum gentium*, or *dii conſulentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*. The former were twelve in number, ſix males and ſix females. [*Vid. Conſentes.*] In the claſs of the latter, were ranked all the gods which were worſhipped in different parts of the earth. Beſides theſe, there were ſome called *dii ſelecti*, ſometimes claſſed with the twelve greater gods; theſe were Janus, Saturn, the Genius, the Moon, Pluto, and Bacchus. There were alſo ſome called demi-gods, that is, who deſerved immortality by the greatneſs of their exploits, and for their uncommon ſervices to mankind. Among theſe were Priapus, Vertumnus, Hercules, and thoſe whoſe parents were ſome of the immortal gods. Beſides theſe, all the paſſions, and the moral virtues, were reckoned as powerful deities, and temples were raiſed to a goddeſs of concord, peace, &c. According to the authority of Heſiod, there were no leſs than 30,000 gods that inhabited the earth, and were guardians of men, all ſubvervient to the power of Jupiter. To theſe ſucceeding ages have added an almoſt equal number; and indeed they were ſo numerous, and their functions ſo various, that we find temples erected, and ſacrifices offered to unknown gods. It is obſervable, that all the gods of the ancients have lived upon earth as mere mortals; and even Jupiter, who was the ruler of heaven, is repreſented by the mythologiſts as a helpleſs child; and we are acquainted with all the particulars that attended the birth and education of Juno. In proceſs of time, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the ſupporters of liberty, but alſo thieves and pirates, were admitted among the gods; and the Roman ſenate courteouſly granted immortality to the moſt cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

Dii, a people of Thrace, on mount Rhodope.

Dimassus, an iſland near Rhodes. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

Dinarchus, a Greek orator, ſon of Soſtratus, and diſciple to Theophraſtus, at Athens. He acquired much money by his compoſitions, and ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by the enemies of the Athenians, 307 B. C. Of 64 of his orations, only three remain. *Cic. de Orat.* 2, c. 53.——A Corinthian ambaſſador, put to death by Polyperchon. *Plut. in Phoc.*——A native of Delos, who collected ſome fables in Crete, &c. *Dionyſ. Hal.*

Dindŏchus, a Syracuſan, who compoſed 14 comedies. *Ælian. de Anim.* 6, c. 52.

Diniæ, a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c. 5.

Dinĭche, the wife of Archidamus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.

Dinias, a general of Caſſander. *Diod.* 19.——A man of Pheræ, who ſeized the ſupreme power at Cranon. *Polyæn.* 2.——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Argos. *Plut. in Arat.*

Dinŏchăres, an architect, who finiſhed the temple of Diana at Epheſus, after it had been burnt by Eroſtratus.

Dinŏcrătes, an architect of Macedonia, who propoſed to Alexander to cut mount Athos in the form of a ſtatue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other a baſon, into which all the waters of the mountain ſhould empty themſelves. This project Alexander rejected as too chimerical, but he employed the talents of the artiſt in building and beautifying Alexandria. He began to build a temple in honor of Arſinoe, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in which he intended to ſuſpend a ſtatue of the queen, by means of loadſtones. His death, and that of his royal patron, prevented the execution of a work which would have been the admiration of every age. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Marcell.* 22, c. 40.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A general of Agathocles.——A Meſſenian,

Meſſenian, who behaved with great effeminacy and wantonneſs. He defeated Philopœmen, and put him to death, B. C. 183. *Plut. in Flam.*

DINŎDŎCHUS, a ſwift runner. *Pauſ.* 6. c. 1.

DINŎMĔNES, a tyrant of Syracuſe. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 42,

DINON, a governor of Damaſcus, under Ptolemy, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.——The father of Clitarchus, who wrote an hiſtory of Perſia, in Alexander's age. He is eſteemed a very authentic hiſtorian, by *C. Nep. in Conon.*—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Diog.*

DINOSTHĔNES, a man who made himſelf a ſtatue of an Olympian victor. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 16.

DINOSTRĂTUS, a celebrated geometer, in the age of Plato.

DIŎCLEA, feſtivals in the ſpring at Megara, in honor of Diocles, who died in the defence of a certain youth, to whom he was tenderly attached. There was a contention on his tomb, and the youth who gave the ſweeteſt kiſs, was publicly rewarded with a garland. Theocritus has deſcribed them in his 12 *Idyll.* v. 27.

DIŎCLES, a general of Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet of Athens.——An hiſtorian, the firſt Grecian who ever wrote concerning the origin of the Romans, *Plut. in Rom.*——One of the four brothers placed over the citadel of Corinth, by Archelaus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A rich man of Meſſenia, *Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.——A general of Syracuſe. *Diod.* 13.

DIOCLETIANOPŎLIS, a town of Theſſaly, called ſo in honor of Diocletian.

DIOCLETIĂNUS, (Caius Valerius Jovius) a celebrated Roman emperor, born of an obſcure family in Dalmatia. He was firſt a common ſoldier, and by merit and ſucceſs he gradually roſe to the office of a general, and at the death of Numerian, he was inveſted with imperial power. In this high ſtation, he rewarded the virtues and fidelity of Maximian, who had ſhared with him all the ſubordinate offices in the army, by making him his colleague on the throne. He created two ſubordinate emperors, Conſtantius and Galerius, whom he called Cæſars, whilſt he claimed for himſelf and his colleague the ſuperior title of Auguſtus. Diocletian has been celebrated for his military virtues; and though he was naturally unpoliſhed by education and ſtudy, yet he was the friend and patron of learning and true genius. He was bold and reſolute, active and diligent, and well acquainted with the arts, which will endear a ſovereign to his people, and make him reſpectable even in the eyes of his enemies. His cruelty, however, againſt the followers of Chriſtianity, has been deſervedly branded with the appellation of unbounded tyranny, and inſolent wantonneſs. After he had reigned 21 years in the greateſt proſperity, he publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia, on the firſt of May, A. D. 304, and retired to a private ſtation at Salona. Maximian, his colleague, followed his example, but not from voluntary choice; and when he ſome time after endeavoured to rouſe the ambition of Diocletian, and perſuade him to re-aſſume the imperial purple, he received for anſwer, that Diocletian took now more delight in cultivating his little garden, than he formerly enjoyed in a palace, when his power was extended over all the earth. He lived nine years after his abdication, in the greateſt ſecurity and enjoyment at Salona, and died in the 68th year of his age. Diocletian is the firſt ſovereign who voluntarily reſigned his power: a philoſophical reſolution, which, in later years, was imitated by the emperor Charles the fifth of Germany.

DIŎDŌRUS, an hiſtorian, ſirnamed *Siculus*, becauſe he was born at Argyra in Sicily. He wrote an hiſtory of Egypt, Perſia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, which was divided into 40 books, of which only 15 are extant, with ſome few fragments. This valuable compoſition was the work of an accurate enquirer, and it is ſaid that he viſited all the places of which he has made mention in his hiſtory. It was the labor of 30 years, though the greater part may be deſcribed as a judicious compilation from Beroſus, Timæus, Theopompus, Calliſthenes, and others. He is, however, too credulous in ſome of his narrations, and often wanders far from the truth. His ſtyle is neither elegant, nor too labored; but it contains great ſimplicity, and unaffected correctneſs. He often dwells too long upon fabulous reports and trifling incidents, while events of the greateſt importance to hiſtory are treated with brevity, and ſometimes paſſed over in ſilence. His manner of reckoning, by the Olympiads and the Roman conſuls, will be found very erroneous. The hiſtorian floriſhed about 44 years, B. C. he ſpent much time at Rome to procure information, and authenticate his hiſtorical narrations. The beſt edition of his works, is that of Weſſeling, 2 vols. fol. Amſt. 1746.——A diſciple of Euclid, in the age of Plato. *Diog. in vitâ.*——A comic poet.——A ſon of Echenax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Anaxagoras, murdered Hegeſias the tyrant of Epheſus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——An Epheſian, who wrote an account of the life of Anaximander. *Diog.*——An orator of Sardes, in the time of the Mithridatic war.——A ſtoic philoſopher, preceptor to Cicero.

ro. He lived and died in the house of his pupil, whom he instructed in the various branches of Greek literature. *Cic. in Brut.* ——A general of Demetrius.——A writer, surnamed Periegetes, who wrote a description of the earth. *Plut. in Them.*——An African, &c. *Plut.*

Dioetas, a general of Achaia, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

Diogenes, a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, banished from his country for coining false money. From Sinope he retired to Athens, where he became the disciple of Antisthenes, who was at the head of the Cynics. Antisthenes, at first refused to admit him into his house, and even struck him with a stick. Diogenes calmly bore the rebuke, and said, strike me, Antisthenes, but never shall you find a stick sufficiently hard, to remove me from your presence, whilst there is any thing to be learnt, any information to be gained from your conversation, and acquaintance. Such firmness recommended him to Antisthenes, and he became his most devoted pupil. He dressed himself in the garment which distinguished the Cynics, and walked about the streets with a tub on his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Such singularity joined to the greatest contempt for riches, soon gained him reputation, and Alexander the Great condescended to visit the philosopher in his tub. He asked Diogenes if there was any thing in which he could gratify or oblige him. Get out of my sun-shine, was the only answer which the philosopher gave. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, *were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes.* He was once sold as a slave, but his magnanimity so pleased his master, that he made him the preceptor of his children, and the guardian of his estates. After a life spent in the greatest misery and indigence, he died B. C. 324, in the 96th year of his age. He ordered his body to be carelessly thrown into a ditch, and some dust to be sprinkled over it. His orders were, however, disobeyed in this particular, and his friends honored his remains with a magnificent funeral at Corinth. The inhabitants of Sinope, raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb. His biographer has transmitted to posterity, a number of sayings, remarkable for their simplicity and moral tendency. The life of Diogenes, however, shrinks from the eye of a strict examination, he boasted of his poverty, and was so arrogant that many have observed that the virtues of Diogenes, arose from pride and vanity, not from wisdom or sound philosophy. His morals were corrupted, and he gave way to the most vicious indulgences, and his unbounded wantonness has given occasion to some to observe, that the bottom of his tub would not bear too close an examination. *Diog. in vitâ. Plut. in Apoph. Cic. de Nat. D.* 3. c. 36. &c.------A stoic of Babylon, disciple of Chrysippus. He went to Athens, and was sent as ambassador to Rome, with Carneades and Critolaus, 155 years before Christ. He died in the 88th year of his age, after a life of the most exemplary virtue. *Cic de offic.*------A native of Apollonia, celebrated for his knowledge of philosophy and physic. He lived in the age of Anaxagoras. *Diog. in vitâ.* —— Laertius, an Epicurean philosopher, born in Cilicia. He wrote the lives of the philosophers in ten books still extant. This work contains an accurate account of the antient philosophers, and is replete with all their anecdotes, and particular opinions. It is compiled, however, without any plan, method, or precision, though much neatness and conciseness is observable through the whole. In this multifarious biography the author does not seem particularly partial to any sect, except perhaps it be that of Potamon of Alexandria. Diogenes died A. D. 222. The best editions of his works are that of Meibomius, 2 vol. 4to. Amst. 1692, and that of Lips. 8vo. 1759. —— A Macedonian, who betrayed Salamis to Aratus. *Paus.* 2, c. 8.

Diogenia, a daughter of Celeus. *Paus.* 1, c. 38. —— A daughter of the Cephisus, who married Erechtheus. *Apollod.*

Diogenus, a man who conspired with Dymnus against Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Diognetus, a philosopher, who instructed Marcus Aurelius in philosophy, and in writing dialogues

Diomeda, a daughter of Phorbas, whom Achilles brought from Lemnos, to be his mistress after the loss of Briseis. *Homer. Il.* 1.——The wife of Deion of Amyclas.

Diomedes, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Venus in the arm, and obtained much military glory. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva in Troy, and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. At his return from the siege of Troy, he lost his way in the darkness of night, and landed in Attica, where his companions plundered the country, and lost the Trojan Palladium. During his long absence, his wife Ægiale forgot her marriage vows, and prostituted herself to Cometes, one of her servants. This lasci-

ſioufneſs of the queen was attributed by ſome to the reſentment of Venus, whom Diomedes had ſeverely wounded in a battle before Troy. The infidelity of Ægiale was highly diſpleaſing to Diomedes. He reſolved to abandon his native country which was the ſeat of his diſgrace, and the attempts of his wife to take away his life, according to ſome accounts, did not a little contribute to haſten his departure. He came to that part of Italy, which has been called Magna Græcia, where he built a city, which he called Argyrippa, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or, according to a certain tradition, he periſhed by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who in the exceſs of their grief were changed into birds reſembling ſwans. Theſe birds took flight into a neighbouring iſland in the Adriatic, and became remarkable for the tameneſs with which they approached the Greeks, and for the horror with which they ſhunned all other nations. They are called the birds of Diomedes. Altars were raiſed to Diomedes, as to a god, one of which Strabo mentions at Timavus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 243. &c. *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 10.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8, *l.* 3, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 97. 112, & 113.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.——A king of Thrace, ſon of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horſes with human fleſh. It was one of the labors of Hercules to deſtroy them, and accordingly the hero attended with ſome of his friends, attacked Diomedes, and gave him to be devoured to his own horſes which he had fed ſo barbarouſly. *Diod.* 4. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5. —— A friend of Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alcib.* —— A grammarian.

DIŌMĔDON, an Athenian general, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 19.—— A man of Cyzicus, in the intereſt of Artaxerxes. *C. Nep in Ep.*

DION, a Syracuſan, ſon of Hipparinus, famous for his power and abilities. He was related to Dionyſius, and often adviſed him together with the philoſopher Plato, who at his requeſt had come to reſide at the tyrant's court, to lay aſide the ſupreme power. His great popularity rendered him odious in the eyes of the tyrant, who baniſhed him to Greece. There he collected a numerous force, and reſolved to free his country from tyranny. This he eaſily effected on account of his uncommon popularity. He entered the port of Syracuſe only in two ſhips, and in three days reduced under his power, an empire, which had already ſubſiſted for 50 years, and which was guarded by 500 ſhips of war, and 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe. The tyrant fled to Corinth, and Dion kept the power in his own hands, fearful of the aſpiring ambition of ſome of the friends of Dionyſius. He was ſhamefully betrayed and murdered by one of his familiar friends, called Callicrates, or Callipus 354 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 55th year of his age, and 4 years after his return from Peloponneſus. His death was univerſally lamented by the Syracuſans, and a monument raiſed to his memory. *Diod.* 16. *C. Nep. in vit.*——A town of Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.——Caſſius, a native of Nicæa in Bithynia. His father's name was Apronianus. He was raiſed to the greateſt offices of ſtate in the Roman empire by Pertinax, and his three ſucceſſors. He was naturally fond of ſtudy, and he improved himſelf by unwearied application. He was ten years in collecting materials for an hiſtory of Rome, which he made public in 80 books, after a laborious employment of 12 years in compoſing it. This valuable hiſtory began with the arrival of Æneas in Italy, down to the reign of the emperor Alexander Severus. The 34 firſt books are totally loſt, the 20 following are mutilated, and fragments are all that we poſſeſs of the laſt 20. In the compilation of his extenſive hiſtory, Dion propoſed to himſelf Thucydides for a model; but he is not perfectly happy in his imitation. His ſtile is pure and elegant, and his narrations are judiciouſly managed, and his reflections learned; but upon the whole he is credulous, and the bigotted ſlave of partiality, ſatire, and flattery. He inveighs againſt the republican principles of Brutus and Cicero, and extols the cauſe of Cæſar. Seneca is the object of his ſatyr, and he repreſents him as debauched and licentious in his morals. Dion floriſhed about the 230th year of the Chriſtian era. The beſt edition of his works is that of Reimarus, 2. vol. fol. Hamb. 1750. —— A famous Chriſtian writer, ſurnamed *Chryſoſtom*, &c. ——

DIŌNÆA, a ſurname of Venus, ſuppoſed to be the daughter of Jupiter and Dione.

DIŌNE, a nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was mother of Venus, by Jupiter, according to Homer and others. Heſiod, however, gives Venus a different origin. *(Vid. Venus) Virg.* 3. *Æn.* v. 19. *Homer. Il.* 5. v. 381. *Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 1. v. 86.

DIONŸSIA, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. Their form and ſolemnity was firſt introduced into Greece from Egypt by a certain Melampus, and if we admit that Bacchus is the ſame as Iſis, the Dionyſia of the Greeks, are the ſame as the feſtivals celebrated by the Egyptians, in honor of Iſis. They were obſerved at Athens with more ſplendor and ceremonious ſuperſtition than in any other part of Greece.

The

The years were numbered by their celebration, the Archon assisted at the solemnity and the priests that officiated were honoured with the most dignified seats at the public games. At first they were celebrated with great simplicity, and the time was consecrated to mirth. It was then usual to bring a vessel of wine adorned with a vine branch, after which followed a goat, basket of figs, and the φαλλοι. The worshippers imitated in their dress and actions the poetical fictions concerning Bacchus. They cloathed themselves in fawn's skins, fine linen, and mitres, they carried thyrsi, drums, pipes, and flutes, and crowned themselves with garlands of ivy, vine, fir, &c. Some imitated Silenus, Pan, and the Satyrs by the uncouth manner of their dress and their fantastical motions. Some rode upon asses, and others drove the goats to slaughter for the sacrifice. In this manner both sexes joined in the solemnity, and ran about the hills and country, nodding their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, and filling the air with hideous shrieks and shouts, and crying aloud, Evoe Bacche! Io! Io! Evoe! Iacche! Iobacche! Evohæ! With such solemnities were the festivals of Bacchus celebrated by the Greeks, particularly the Athenians. In one of these there followed a number of persons carrying sacred vessels, one of which contained water. After these came a select number of noble virgins carrying little baskets of gold filled with all sorts of fruits. This was the most mysterious part of the solemnity. Serpents were sometimes put in the baskets, and by their wreathing and crawling out they amused and astonished the beholders. After the virgins followed a company of men carrying poles at the end of which were fastened φαλλοι. The heads of these men, who were called φαλλοφοροι, were crowned with ivy and violets, and their faces covered with other herbs. They marched singing songs upon the occasion of the festivals, called φαλλικα ασματα. Next to the φαλλοφοροι followed the ὑφαλλοι in womens apparel, with white striped garments reaching to the ground; their heads were decked with garlands, and on their hands they wore gloves composed of flowers. Their gestures and actions were like those of a drunken man. Besides these, there were a number of persons called λικνοφοροι who carried the λικνον or *mystical van* of Bacchus; without their attendance none of the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated with due solemnity, and on that account the god is often called λικνιτης. The festivals of Bacchus were almost innumerable. The name of the most celebrated were the Dionysia αρχαιωτερα at Limnæ in Attica. The chief persons that officiated were fourteen women called γεραιραι *venerable*. They were appointed by one of the archons, and before their appointment they solemnly took an oath before the archon or his wife, that their body was free from all pollution. —— The greater Dionysia, sometimes called ἀστικα or τα κατ' ἀστυ as being celebrated *within the city*, were the most famous. They were supposed to be the same as the preceding. —— The less Dionysia, sometimes called τα κατ' αγρους, because celebrated *in the country*, or ληναια from ληνος *a wine press*, were to all appearance a preparation for the greater festivals. They were celebrated in autumn —— The Dionysia βραυρωνια observed at *Brauron* in Attica were a scene of lewdness, extravagance, and debauchery. —— The Dionysia νυκτηλια were observed by the Athenians in honor of Bacchus Nyctelius. It was unlawful to reveal whatever was seen or done during the celebration. — The Dionysia, called ωμοφαγια because human victims were offered to the god, or because the priests imitated the *eating of raw flesh*, were celebrated with much solemnity. The priests put serpents in their hair, and by the wildness of their looks and the oddity of their actions they feigned insanity. —— The Dionysia αρκαδικα were yearly observed in Arcadia, and the children who had been instructed in the music of Philoxenus and Timotheus were introduced in a theatre, where they celebrated the festivals of Bacchus by entertaining the spectators with songs, dances, and different exhibitions. There were besides these, others of inferior note. There was also one observed every three years called Dionysia τριετηρικα, and it it said that Bacchus instituted it himself in commemoration of his Indian expedition, in which he spent three years. There is also another, celebrated every fifth year, as mentioned by the scholiast of Aristophanes. —All these festivals in honor of the god of wine were celebrated by the Greeks with great licentiousness, and they contributed much to the corruption of morals in all ranks of people. They were also introduced into Tuscany, and from thence to Rome. Among the Romans both sexes promiscuously joined in the celebration during the darkness of night. The drunkenness, the debauchery, and impure actions and indulgences, which soon prevailed at the solemnity, called aloud for the interference of the senate, and the consuls Sp. Posthumius Albinus and Q. Martius Philippus made a strict examination concerning the propriety and superstitious forms of the Bacchanalia. The disorder and pollution which was practised with impunity by no less than 7,000

votaries of either ſex, was beheld with horror and aſtoniſhment by the conſuls, and the Bacchanalia were for ever baniſhed from Rome by a decree of the ſenate. They were again reinſtituted there in length of time, but not with ſuch licentiouſneſs as before.

Diŏnȳsiădes, two ſmall iſlands near Crete. —— Feſtivals in honor of Bacchus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 13.

Diŏnȳsias, a fountain. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 36.

Diŏnȳsides, a tragic poet of Tarſus.

Diŏnȳsiodōrus, a famous geometer. *Plin.* 2, c. 109. —— A Bœotian hiſtorian. *Diod.* 15. —— A Tarentine who obtained a prize at Olympia in the 100th Olympiad.

Dionȳsion, a temple of Bacchus in Attica. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.

Dionȳsipŏlis, a town of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Dionsȳius 1ſt, or the elder, was ſon of Hermocrates. He ſignalized himſelf in the wars which the Syracuſans carried on againſt the Carthaginians, and taking advantage of the power lodged in his hands, he made himſelf abſolute at Syracuſe. To ſtrengthen himſelf in his uſurpation and acquire popularity, he encreaſed the pay of the ſoldiers, and recalled thoſe that had been baniſhed. He vowed eternal enmity againſt Carthage, and experienced various ſucceſs in his wars againſt that republic. He was ambitious of being thought a poet, and his brother Theodorus was commiſſioned to go to Olympia, and repeat there ſome verſes in his name, with other competitors, for the poetical prizes. His expectations were fruſtrated, and his poetry was received with groans and hiſſes. He was not however, ſo unſucceſsful at Athens, where a poetical prize was publicly adjudged to one of his compoſitions. This victory gave him more pleaſure than all the victories he had ever obtained in the field of battle. His tyranny and cruelty at home rendered him odious in the eyes of his ſubjects, and he became ſo ſuſpicious that he never admitted his wife or children to his private apartments without a previous examination of their garments. He never truſted his head to a barber, but always burnt his beard. He made a ſubterraneous cave in a rock, ſaid to be ſtill extant, in the form of a human ear, which meaſured 80 in height and 250 in length. It was called the ear of Dionyſius. The ſounds of this ſubterraneous cave were all neceſſarily directed to one common tympanum which had a communication with an adjoining room where Dionyſius ſpent the greateſt part of his time to hear whatever was ſaid by thoſe whom his ſuſpicion and cruelty had confined in the apartments above. The artiſts that had been employed in making this cave were all put to death by order of the tyrant, for fear of their revealing to what purpoſes a work of ſuch uncommon conſtruction was to be appropriated. His impiety and ſacrilege were as conſpicuous as his ſuſpicious credulity. He took a golden mantle from the ſtatue of Jupiter, obſerving that the ſon of Saturn had too warm a covering for the ſummer, and too cold for the winter, and he placed one of wool inſtead. He alſo robbed Æſculapius of his golden beard, and plundered the temple of Proſerpine. He died of an indigeſtion in the 63d year of his age, B. C. 368, after a reign of 38 years. Authors are divided about the manner of his death, and ſome are of opinion that he died a violent death. Some ſuppoſe that this tyrant invented the *catapulta*, an engine which proved of infinite ſervice for the diſcharging of ſhowers of darts and ſtones in the time of a ſiege. *Diod.* 13, 14, *&c.*—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 1, *&c.*—*Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.*—*C. Nep. Timol.*—*Plut. in Dion.*——The ſecond of that name, ſirnamed the younger, was ſon of Dionyſius the 1ſt, by Doris. He ſucceeded his father as tyrant of Sicily, and by the advice of Dion his brother-in-law, he invited the philoſopher Plato to his court, under whom he ſtudied for a while. The philoſopher adviſed him to lay aſide the ſupreme power, and in his admonitions he was warmly ſeconded by Dion. Dionyſius refuſed to conſent, and ſoon after Plato was ſeized, and Dion on account of his great popularity, was ſeverely abuſed, and his wife given in marriage to another. Such a violent behaviour was highly reſented, Dion, who was baniſhed, collected ſome forces in Greece and in three days rendered himſelf maſter of Syracuſe, and expelled the tyrant B. C. 357. [*Vid. Dion.*] Dionyſius retired to Locri, where he behaved with the greateſt oppreſſion, and was ejected by the citizens. He recovered Syracuſe ten years after his expulſion, but his triumph was ſhort, and the Corinthians under the conduct of Timoleon obliged him to retire from the city. He fled to Corinth, where to ſupport himſelf he kept a ſchool, as Cicero obſerves, that he might ſtill continue to be tyrant; and as he could not command over men, he might ſtill exerciſe his power over boys. It is ſaid that he died from an exceſs of joy when he heard that a tragedy of his own compoſition had been rewarded with a poetical prize. Dionyſius was as cruel as his father, but he did not like him poſſeſs the art of retaining his power. This was ſeen and remarked by the old man, who, when he ſaw his ſon attempting to debauch the wives of ſome of his ſubjects, aſked

asked him with the greatest indignation, whether he had ever heard of his having acted so brutal a part in his younger days? No, answered the son, because you were not the son of a king. Well, my son, replied the old man, never shalt thou be the father of a king. *Justin.* 21, c. 1, 2, &c. —*Diod.* 15, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 8.—*Quintil.* 8, c. 6.—*C. Nep. in Dion.*—*Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 2.——An historian of *Halicarnassus*, who left his country and came to reside at Rome, that he might carefully study all the Greek and Latin writers, whose compositions treated of the Roman history. He made acquaintance with all the learned of the age, and derived much information from their company and conversation. After an unremitted application, during 24 years he gave to the world his Roman antiquities in 20 books, of which only the 11 first are now extant, nearly containing the account of 312 years. His composition has been greatly valued by the antients as well as the moderns for the easiness of his style, the fidelity of his chronology, and the judiciousness of his remarks and criticisms. Like a faithful historian, he never mentioned any thing, but what was authenticated, and totally disregarded the fabulous traditions which fill and disgrace the pages of both his predecessors and followers. To the character of the elegant historian Dionysius also added that of the eloquent orator, the critic, and the politician, as may be seen in his treatises. He lived during the Augustan age, and came to Rome about 30 years before the Christian era. The best edition of his works are that of Oxford, 2 vol. fol. 1704, and that of Reiske, 6 vols. 8vo. Lipsi. 1774.——A tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus in the age of Alexander the Great. After the death of the conqueror and of Perdiccas, he married Amestris, the niece of king Darius, and assumed the title of king. He was of such an uncommon corpulence that he never exposed his person in public, and when he gave audience to foreign ambassadors he always placed himself in a chair which was conveniently made to hide his face and person from the eyes of the spectators. When he was asleep it was impossible to awake him without boring his flesh with pins. He died in the 55th year of his age. As his reign was remarkable for mildness and popularity, his death was severely lamented by his subjects. He left two sons and a daughter, and appointed his widow queen regent.——A surname of Bacchus.——A disciple of Chæremon.——A native of Chalcis, who wrote a book intitled κτισεις or *the origins of cities.*——A commander of the Ionian fleet against the Persians, who went to plunder Phœnicia, *Herodot.* 6, c. 17.——A general of Antiochus Hierax.——A philosopher of Heraclea, disciple to Zeno. He starved himself to death, B. C. 279, in the 81st year of his age, *Diog.*——An epic poet of Mitylene.——A sophist of Pergamus. *Strab.* 13.——A writer in the Augustan age called Periegetes. He wrote a geographical treatise in Greek hexameters, still extant. The best edition of his treatise is that of Henry Stephens, 4to. 1577, with the scholia, and that of Hill, 8vo. Lond. 1688.——A Christian writer A. D. 492, called *Areopagita.* The best edition of his works is that of Antwerp, 2, vols. fol. 1634.——The music master of Epaminondas. *C. Nep.*——A celebrated critic. [*Vid. Longinus.*] ——A rhetorician of Magnesia.—A Messenian madman, &c. *Plut. in Alex.*—A native of Thrace, generally called the Rhodian, because he lived there. He wrote some grammatical treatises and commentaries, B. C. 64. *Strab.* 14.—— A painter of Colophon.

Diŏphănes, a man who joined Peloponnesus to the Achæan league. *Paus.* 8, c. 30.——A rhetorician intimate with Tib. Gracchus. *Plut. in Gracch.*

Diŏphantus, an Athenian general of the Greek mercenary troops in the service of Nectanebus, king of Egypt. *Diod.* 16, ——A Greek orator of Mitylene, preceptor to Tib. Gracchus. *Cic. in Brut.*——A native of Alexandria in the fourth century. He wrote 13 books of arithmetical questions, of which 6 are still extant, the best edition of which is that in folio, Tolosæ, 1670.

Diopoenus, a noble sculptor of Crete, *Plin.* 36, c. 4.

Diopŏlis, a name given to Cabira, a town of Paphlagonia, by Pompey. *Strab.* 12.

Diŏres, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. He had engaged in the games exhibited by Æneas, on his father's tomb in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5. v. 297. l. 12, v. 509.

Dioryetus, a place of Acarnania. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Dioscŏrides, a native of Cilicia, who was physician to Antony and Cleopatra, or lived as some suppose in the age of Nero. He was originally a soldier, but afterwards he applied himself to study, and wrote a book upon medicinal herbs, of which the best edition is that of Saracenus, fol. Francof. 1598.——A man who wrote an account of the republic of Lacedæmon.——A nephew of Antigonus. *Diod.* 19.—A Cyprian, blind of one eye, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus.——A disciple of Isocrates.——An astrologer, sent ambassador by J. Cæsar to Achillas, &c. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 109.

DIOSCŪRI, or *ſons of Jupiter*, a name given to Caſtor and Pollux. There were feſtivals in their honor, called Dioſcuria, celebrated by the people of Corcyra, and chiefly by the Lacedæmonians. They were obſerved with much jovial feſtivity. The people made a free uſe of the gifts of Bacchus, and diverted themſelves with ſports, of which wreſtling matches always made a part.

DIOSPĂGE, a town of Meſopotamia. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

DIOSPŎLIS, or THEBÆ, a famous city of Egypt, formerly called Hecatompylos. *Vid.* Thebæ.

DIOTĪMUS, a woman who gave lectures upon philoſophy, which Socrates attended. *Plut. in Symp.*

DIOTĪMUS, an Athenian ſkilled in maritime affairs, &c. *Polyæn.* 5. — A ſtoic who floriſhed 85, B. C.

DIOTREPHES, an Athenian officer, &c. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 75.

DIOXĬPPE, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

DIOXĬPPUS, a ſoldier of Alexander, who killed one of his fellow ſoldiers in a fury, &c. *Ælian.* — An Athenian boxer, &c. *Diod.* 17.—A Trojan killed by Turnus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

DIPÆÆ, a place of Peloponneſus, where a battle was fought between the Arcadians and Spartans. *Herodot.* 9, c. 35.

DIPHĪLAS, a man ſent to Rhodes by the Spartans to deſtroy the Athenian faction there. *Diod.* 14. — A governor of Babylon in the intereſt of Antigonus. *Id.* 19. — An hiſtorian.

DIPHĪLUS, an Athenian general, A. U. C. 311. — An architect ſo ſlow in finiſhing his works that *Diphilo tardior* became a proverb. *Cic. at fratr.* 3. — A tragic writer.

DIPHORĪDAS, one of the Ephori at Sparta. *Plut. in Ageſ.*

DIPOENÆ, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 31.

DIPSAS, a river of Cilicia flowing from mount Taurus *Lucan.* 8, v. 255.

DIRÆ, the daughter of Acheron and Nox, who perſecuted the ſouls of the guilty. They are the ſame as the Furies, and ſome ſuppoſe that they are called Furies in hell, Harpies on earth, and Diræ in heaven. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 473. *l.* 8, v. 701.

DIRCE, a woman whom Lycus, king of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. When Antiope became pregnant by Jupiter, Dirce ſuſpected her huſband of infidelity to her bed, and impriſoned Antiope, whom ſhe tormented with the greateſt cruelty. Antiope eſcaped from her confinement, and brought forth Amphion and Zethus on mount Cithæron. When theſe children were informed of the cruelties to which their mother had been expoſed, they beſieged Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied the cruel Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her over rocks and precipices, and expoſed her to the moſt poignant pains till the gods pitied her fate, and changed her into a fountain, in the neighbourhood of Thebes. According to ſome accounts Antiope was mother to Amphion and Zethus, before ſhe was confined and expoſed to the tyranny of Dirce. (*Vid. Amphion. Antiope.*) *Propert.* 3, el. 15, v. 37. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 26. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 57.

DIRCENNA, a cold fountain of Spain near Bilbilis. *Martial.* 1, *ep.* 50.

DIRPHIA, a ſurname of Juno.

DIS, a god of the Gauls, the ſame as Pluto the god of hell. The inhabitants of Gaul, ſuppoſed themſelves deſcended from that deity, *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 6.---*Tacit.* 4. *Hiſt.* c. 84.

DISCORDIA, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and ſiſter to Nemeſis, the Parcæ and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, becauſe ſhe ſowed diſſenſions among the gods, and was the cauſe of continual quarrels. When the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis were celebrated, the goddeſs of diſcord was not invited, and this ſeeming neglect ſo irritated her that ſhe threw an apple into the midſt of the aſſembly of the Gods with the inſcription of *detur pulchriori*. This apple was the cauſe of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks. (*Vid. Paris.*) She is repreſented with a pale ghaſtly look, her garment is torn, her eyes ſparkle with fire, and in her boſom, ſhe holds a dagger concealed. Her head is generally entwined with ſerpents, and ſhe is attended by Bellona. She is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of all the diſſenſions which ariſe upon earth, public as well as private. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 702.---*Heſiod. Theogn.* 225. *Petronius.*

DITHYRAMBUS, a ſurname of Bacchus, whence the hymns ſung in his honor, were called Dithyrambics. *Horat.* 4, od. 2.

DITTANI, a people of Spain.

DIVI, a name chiefly appropriated to thoſe who were made gods after death, ſuch as heroes, and warriors, or the Lares, and Penates, and other domeſtic gods.

DIVITĬACUS, one of the Ædui, intimate with Cæſar. *Cic.* 1. *de div.*

DIUM, a town of Eubœa, where there are hot baths. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

DIVUS FIDIUS, a god of the Sabines, worſhipped alſo at Rome. *Dionyſ.*

DIYLLUS, an Athenian hiſtorian. *Diod.* 16. — A ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 13.

DOBERES, a people of Pæonia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16.

Docilis, a gladiator at Rome mentioned by *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 18, v. 19.

Docimus, a man of Tarentum deprived of his military dignity by Philip, ſon of Amyntas, for indulging himſelf with hot baths. *Polyæn.* 4. —— An officer of Antigonus. *Diod.* 19. —— An officer of Perdiccas, taken by Antigonus. *Id.* 18.

Dōdōna, a town of Theſprotia in Epirus, or according to others in Theſſaly. There was in its neighbourhood a celebrated oracle of Jupiter. The town and temple of the god was firſt built by Deucalion, after the univerſal deluge. It was ſuppoſed to be the moſt ancient oracle of all Greece, and according to the traditions of the Egyptians mentioned by Herodotus, it was founded by a dove. Two black doves, as he relates, took their flight from the city of Thebes, in Egypt, one of which flew to the temple of Jupiter Ammon and the other to Dodona, where with a human voice they acquainted the inhabitants of the country that Jupiter had conſecrated the ground, which in future would give oracles. The extenſive grove which ſurrounded Jupiter's temple was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and oracles were frequently delivered by the ſacred oaks, and the doves which inhabited the place. This fabulous tradition of the oracular power of the doves, is explained by Herodotus, who obſerves that ſome Phœnicians carryed away two prieſteſſes from Egypt, one of which went to fix her reſidence at Dodona, where the oracle was eſtabliſhed. It may further be obſerved that the fable might have been founded upon the double meaning of the word πελειαι, which ſignifies *doves*, in moſt parts of Greece, while in the dialect of the Epirots, it implies *old women*. In antient times the oracles were delivered by the murmuring of a neighbouring fountain, but the cuſtom was afterwards changed. Large kettles were ſuſpended in the air near a brazen ſtatue, which held a laſh in its hand. When the wind blew ſtrong, the ſtatue was agitated and ſtruck againſt one of the kettles, which communicated the motion to all the reſt, and raiſed that clattering and diſcordant din which continued for a while, and from which the artifice of the prieſts drew the predictions. Some ſuppoſe that the noiſe was occaſioned by the ſhaking of the leaves and boughs of an old oak, which the ſuperſtition of the people frequently conſulted, and from which they pretended to receive oracles. It may be obſerved with more probability that the oracles were delivered by the prieſts, who, by artfully concealing themſelves behind the oaks, gave occaſion to the ſuperſtitious multitude to believe that the trees were endowed with the power of prophecy. As the ſhip Argo was built with ſome of the oaks of the foreſt of Dodona, there were ſome beams which gave oracles to the Argonauts, and warned them againſt the approach of calamity. Within the foreſt of Dodona there was a ſtream and a fountain of cool water which had the power of lighting a torch as ſoon as it touched it. This fountain was totally dry at noon day, and was reſtored to its full courſe at midnight, from which time till the following noon it began to decreaſe and at the uſual hour was again deprived of its waters. The oracles of Dodona were generally delivered by women. *(Vid. Dodonides.) Plin.* 2, c. 103.---*Heredot.* 2, c. 57.---*Mela.* 2, c. 3.---*Homer, Od.* 14. *Il.*---*Pauſ.* 7, c. 21. *Strab.* 17.---*Plut. in Pyrrh.*---*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Dōdōnæus, a ſirname of Jupiter from Dodona.

Dōdōnē, a daughter of Jupiter and Europa.----A fountain in the foreſt of Dodona. *Vid.* Dodona.

Dōdōnĭdes, the prieſteſſes who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona. According to ſome traditions the temple was originally inhabited by ſeven daughters of Atlas, who nurſed Bacchus. Their names were Ambroſia, Eudora, Paſithoe, Pytho, Plexaure, Coronis, Tythe or Tyche. In the latter ages the oracles were always delivered by three old women, which cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſhed when Jupiter enjoyed the company of Dione, whom he permitted to receive divine honor in his temple at Dodona. The Bœotians were the only people of Greece who received their oracles at Dodona from men, for reaſons which *Strabo.* l. 9, fully explains.

Doii, a people of Arabia Felix.

Dolabella P. Corn. a Roman who married the daughter of Cicero. During the civil wars he warmly eſpouſed the intereſt of J. Cæſar, whom he accompanied at the famous battles at Pharſalia, Africa, and Munda. He was made conſul by his patron, though M. Antony his colleague oppoſed it. After the death of J. Cæſar, he received the government of Syria, as his province. Caſſius oppoſed his views, and Dolabella, for violence, and for the aſſaſſination of Trebonius, one of Cæſar's murderers, was declared an enemy to the republic of Rome. He was beſieged by Caſſius in Laodicea, and when he ſaw that all was loſt, he killed himſelf, in the 27th year of his age. He was of a ſmall ſtature, which gave occaſion to his father-in-law to aſk him once when he entered his houſe who had tied him ſo cleverly to his ſword. —— A proconſul of Africa.---Another who conquered the Gauls, Etrurians, and Boii at

the lake Vadimonis, B. C. 283---The family of the Dolabella diſtinguiſhed themſelves at Rome, and one of them, L. Corn. conquered Luſitania. B. C. 99.

Dolichaon, the father of the Hebrus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 696.

Doliche, an iſland in the Ægean ſea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—— A town of Syria---of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

Dolius, a faithful ſervant of Ulyſſes. *Hom. Od.* 4, v. 675.

Dolomĕna, a country of Aſſyria. *Strab.* 16.

Dŏlon, a Trojan famous for his ſwiftneſs. Being ſent by Hector to ſpy the Grecian camp by night, he was ſeized by Diomedes and Ulyſſes, to whom he revealed the ſituation, ſchemes, and reſolutions of his countrymen, with the hopes of eſcaping with his life. He was put to death by Diomedes, as a traitor. *Homer. Il.* 10, v. 314. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 349, &c.——A poet *Vid.* Suſarion.

Dŏlonci, a people of Thrace. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

Dŏlŏpes, a people of Theſſaly, near mount Pindus. Peleus reigned there and ſent them to the Trojan war under Phœnix. They became alſo maſters of Scyros, and, like the reſt of the ancient Greeks, were fond of migration *Strab.* 9.---*Plut. in Cimon.*

Dŏlŏpia, the country of the Dolopes, near Pindus, through which the Achelous flowed.

Dŏlops, a Trojan, killed by Menelaus. *Homer. Il.* 15. v. 5 5.

Domidūcus, a god who preſided over marriage.

Domĭnĭca, a daughter of Petronius, who married the emperor Valens.

Domĭtia lex *de Religione*, was enacted by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the tribune, A. U. C. 650. It transferred the right of electing prieſts from the college to the people.

Domitia Longina, a Roman lady who boaſted in her debaucheries. She was the wife of the emperor Domitian

Domĭtiānus, Titus Flavius, ſon of Veſpaſian and Flavia Domitilla, made himſelf emperor of Rome, at the death of his brother Titus, whom according to ſome accounts he deſtroyed by poiſon. The beginning of his reign promiſed tranquillity to the people, but their expectations were ſoon fruſtrated. Domitian became cruel, and gave way to inceſtuous and unnatural indulgences. He commanded himſelf to be called God and Lord in all the papers which were preſented to him. He paſſed the greateſt part of the day in catching flies and killing them with a bodkin, ſo that it was wittily anſwered by Vibius to a perſon who aſked him who was with the emperor, no body, not even a fly. In the latter part of his reign Domitian became ſuſpicious, and his anxieties were increaſed by the predictions of aſtrologers, but ſtill more poignantly by the ſtings of remorſe. He was ſo diſtruſtful even when alone, that round the terrace, where he uſually walked, he built a wall with ſhining ſtones, that from them he might perceive as in a looking glaſs, whether any body followed him. All theſe precautions were unavailing, he periſhed by the hand of an aſſaſſin the 18th of September A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age, and the 15th of his reign. He was the laſt of the 12 Cæſars. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his love of learning, and in a little treatiſe, which he wrote upon the great care which ought to be taken of the hair to prevent baldneſs, he diſplayed much taſte and elegance, according to the obſervations of his biographers. After his death he was publicly deprived by the ſenate of all the honors which had been profuſely heaped upon him, and even his body was left in the open air without the honors of a funeral. This diſgrace might proceed from the reſentment of the ſenators, whom he had expoſed to terror as well as to ridicule. He once aſſembled that auguſt body to know in what veſſel a turbot might be more conveniently dreſſed. At another time they received a formal invitation to a feaſt, and when they arrived at the palace, they were introduced into a large gloomy hall hung with black, and lighted with a few glimmering tapers. In the middle was placed a number of coffins, on each of which was inſcribed the name of ſome one of the invited ſenators. On a ſudden a number of men burſt into the room, cloathed in black, with drawn ſwords and flaming torches, and after they had for ſome time terrified the gueſts, they permitted them to retire. Such were the amuſements and cruelties of a man, who in the firſt part of his reign was looked upon as the father of his people, and the reſtorer of learning and liberty. *Suet. in vitâ.—Eutrop.* 7.

Domĭtilla, Flavia, a woman who married Veſpaſian, by whom ſhe had Titus a year after her marriage, and 11 years after Domitian.——A niece of the emperor Domitian, by whom ſhe was baniſhed.

Domĭtius Domitianus, a general of Diocletian in Egypt. He aſſumed the imperial purple at Alexandria A. D. 288, and ſupported the dignity of emperor for about two years. He died a violent death. —— Lucius, *Vid.* Ænobarbus.—Cn. Ænobarbus, a Roman conſul, who conquered Bituitus the Gaul, and left 20,000 of the enemy on the field of battle, and took 3000 priſoners. —— A grammarian in the reign of Adrian. He was remarkable for his

his virtues, and his melancholy diſpoſition.---A Roman who revolted from Antony to Auguſtus. He was at the battle of Pharſalia, and forced Pompey to fight by the mere force of his ridicule.---The father of Nero, famous for his cruelties and debaucheries. *Suet. in Ner.* — A tribune of the people who conquered the Allobroges. *Plut.*------A conſul, during whoſe conſulate peace was concluded with Alexander king of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 17.------A conſul under Caligula. He wrote ſome few things now loſt.-------A Latin poet called alſo Marſus in the age of Horace. He wrote epigrams. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4 *el.* 16, v. 5.——Afer, an orator, who was preceptor to Quintilian. He diſgraced his talents by his adulation, and by practiſing the arts of an informer under Tiberius and his ſucceſſors. He was made a conſul by Nero, and died A. D. 59.

Ælius Donātus, a grammarian, who floriſhed A. D. 353.

Donilāus, a prince of Gallogræcia, who aſſiſted Pompey with 300 horſemen againſt J. Cæſar.

Donūca, a mountain of Thrace. *Liv.* 40, c. 57.

Dŏnȳsa, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, where green marble is found. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.

Doracte, an iſland in the Perſian gulph.

Dŏres, the inhabitants of Doris. *Vid.* Doris.

Dori & Dorica, a part of Achaia near Athens.

Dorĭcus, an epithet applied not only to Doris, but to all the Greeks in general. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 27.

Dorienses, a people of Crete—of Cyrene.

Dorieus, a ſon of Anaxandridas, who went with a colony into Sicily becauſe he could not bear to be under his brother at home. *Herodot.* 5, c. 42, &c.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 3 & 16, &c.——A ſon of Diagoras of Rhodes. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 7.

Dorilas, a rich Libyan prince, killed in the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5. *fab.* 4.

Dorilaus, a general of the great Mithridates.

Dorion, a town of Peloponneſus, where Thamyras the muſician challenged the Muſes to a trial of ſkill. *Lucan* 6. v. 352.

Dŏris, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Theſſaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Dorus the ſon of Deucalion, who made a ſettlement there. It was called Tetrapolis, from the four cities of Pindus, or Dryopis, Erineum, Cytinium, Borium, which it contained. To theſe four ſome add Lilæum and Carphia, and therefore call it Hexapolis. The name of Doris has been common to many parts of Greece. The Dorians in the age of Deucalion, inhabited Phthiotis, which they exchanged for Hiſtiæotis, in the age of Dorus. From thence they were driven by the Cadmeans, and came to ſettle near the town of Pindus. From thence they paſſed into Dryopis, and afterwards into Peloponneſus. Hercules having re-eſtabliſhed Ægimius king of Phthiotis or Doris, who had been driven from his country by the Lapithæ, the grateful king appointed Hyllus, the ſon of his patron, to be his ſucceſſor, and the Heraclidæ marched from that part of the country to go to recover Peloponneſus. The Dorians ſent many colonies into different places, which bore the ſame name as their native country. The moſt famous of theſe is Doris in Aſia Minor, of which Halicarnaſſus was once the capital. This part of Aſia Minor was called Hexapolis, and afterwards Pentapolis, after the excluſion of Halicarnaſſus. *Strab* 9, &c.—*Apollod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 31.——A goddeſs of the ſea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, by whom ſhe had 50 daughters called Nereides. Her name is often uſed to expreſs the ſea itſelf. *Propert.* 1, el. 17, v. 25.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Heſiod. Theog.*——— A woman of Locri, whom Dionyſius the elder, of Sicily, married the ſame day with Ariſtomache. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5.

Doriscus, a place of Thrace near the ſea, where Xerxes numbered his forces. *Herodot.* 7, c. 59.

Dorium, a town of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Dorius, a mountain of Aſia Minor. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 3.

Dorsennus, a comic poet of great merit in the Auguſtan Age. *Plin.* 14, c. 13. *Horat.* 2, ep. 10. 173.

Dorso, C. Fabius, a Roman, who when Rome was in the poſſeſſion of the Gauls, iſſued from the capitol, which was then beſieged, to go and offer a ſacrifice, which was to be offered on mount Quirinalis. He dreſſed himſelf in ſacerdotal robes, and carrying on his ſhoulders the ſtatues of his country gods, paſſed through the guards of the enemy, without betraying the leaſt ſigns of fear. When he had finiſhed his ſacrifice, he returned to the capitol unmoleſted by the enemy, who were aſtoniſhed at his boldneſs, and did not obſtruct his paſſage or moleſt his ſacrifice. *Liv.* 5, c. 46.

Dŏrus, a ſon of Hellen, or according to others of Deucalion, who left Phthiotis, where his father reigned, and went to make a ſettlement with ſome of his companions near mount Oſſa. The country was called Doris,

Doris, and the inhabitants Dorians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56, &c. — A city of Phœnicia, whose inhabitants are called Dorienses. *Paus.* 10, c. 24.

Doryasus, a Spartan, father to Agesilaus.

Dŏrȳclus, an illegitimate son of Priam, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 11. — A brother of Phineus king of Thrace, who married Beroe. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 620.

Dŏrȳlæum & Dorylæus, a city of Phrygia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Dorȳlas, one of the Centaurs killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 180.

Dorȳlāus, a warlike person, intimate with Mithridates Evergetes, and general of the Cnossians, B. C. 125. *Strab.* 10.

Dorysſus, a king of Lacædemon, killed in a tumult. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Dosci, a people near the Euxine.

Dosiades, a Greek, who wrote an history of Crete. *Diod.* 5.

Dossenus. *Vid.* Dorsennus.

Dotădas, a king of Messenia, &c. *Paus.* 4, c. 3.

Doto, one of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 102.

Dotus, a general of the Paphlagonians, in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Doxander, a man mentioned by *Arist. de Polit.*

Dracānus, a mountain where Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh. *Theocrit.*

Draco, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens. When he exercised the office of archon, he made a code of laws, B. C. 623, for the use of the citizens, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood. By them, idleness was punished with as much severity as murder, and death was denounced against the one as well as the other. Such a code of rigorous laws gave occasion to a certain Athenian to ask of the legislator, why he was so severe in his punishments, and Draco gave for answer, that as the smallest transgression had appeared to him deserving death, he could not find any punishment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes. These laws were at first enforced, but they were often neglected on account of their extreme severity, and Solon totally abolished them, except that one which punished a murderer with death. The popularity of Draco was uncommon, but the gratitude of his admirers proved fatal to him. When once he appeared on the theatre, he was received with repeated applause, and the people, according to the custom of the Athenians, showed their respect to their lawgiver, by throwing garments upon him. This was done in such profusion, that Draco was soon hid under them, and smothered by the top great veneration of his citizens. *Plut. in Sol.* — A man who instructed Plato in music. *Id. de Music.*

Dracontides, a wicked citizen of Athens. *Plat. in Soph.*

Dracus, a general of the Achæans, conquered by Mummius.

Drances, a friend of Latinus, remarkable for his weakness and eloquence. He showed himself an obstinate opponent to the violent measures which Turnus pursued against the Trojans, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 122.

Drangina, a province of Persia. *Diod.* 17.

Drapes, a seditious Gaul, &c. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 8, c. 30.

Drĕpăna & Drĕpănum, a town of Sicily near mount Eryx, in the form of a scythe, whence its name, (δρεπανον, *falx.*) Anchises died there, in his voyage to Italy with his son Æneas. The Romans under Cl. Pulcher were defeated near the coast, B. C. 249, by the Carthaginian general Adherbal. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 707. *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 474. — A promontory of Peloponnesus.

Drimăchus, a famous robber of Chios. When a price was set upon his head, he ordered a young man to cut it off and go and receive the money. Such an uncommon instance of generosity so pleased the Chians, that they raised a temple to his memory, and honored him as a god. *Athen.* 13.

Driŏpides, an Athenian ambassador sent to Darius when the peace with Alexander had been violated. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Drios, a mountain of Arcadia.

Droi, a people of Thrace. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 101.

Dromæus, a surname of Apollo in Crete.

Dropici, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

Dropion, a king of Pæonia. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

Druentius & Druentia, a rapid river of Gaul. *Strab.* 4.

Drugeri, a people of Thrace. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Druĭdæ, the ministers of religion among the antient Gauls and Britons. They were divided into different classes, called the Bardi, Eubages, the Vates, the Semnothei, the Sarronides, and the Samothei. They were held in the greatest veneration by the people. Their life was austere and recluse from the world, their dress was peculiar to themselves, and they generally appeared with a tunic which reached a little below the knee. As the chief power was lodged in their hands, they punished as they pleased, and could declare war and make peace at their option. Their power was extended not only over private families, but they could depose magistrates

giſtrates and even kings, if their actions in any manner deviated from the laws of the ſtate. They had the privilege of naming the magiſtrates which annually preſided over the cities, and the kings were created only with their approbation. They were entruſted with the education of youth, and all religious ceremonies, feſtivals, and ſacrifices were under their peculiar care. They taught the doctrine of the metempſychoſis, and believed the immortality of the ſoul. They were profeſſionally acquainted with the art of magic, and from their knowledge of aſtrology, they drew omens and ſaw futurity revealed before their eyes. In their ſacrifices they often immolated human victims to their gods, a barbarous cuſtom which continued long among them, and which the Roman emperors attempted to aboliſh to little purpoſe. The power and privileges which they enjoyed were beheld with admiration by their countrymen, and as their office was open to every rank and every ſtation, there were many who daily propoſed themſelves as candidates to enter upon this important function. The rigor, however, and ſeverity of a long noviciate deterred many, and few were willing to attempt a labor which enjoined them during 15 or 20 years to load their memory with the long and tedious maxims of druidical religion. Their name is derived from the Greek word δρυς, *an oak*, becauſe the woods and ſolitary retreats were the places of their reſidence. *Cæſ. bell G.* 6, c. 13.---*Plin.* 16, c. 44.---*Diod.* 5.

Drusilla Livia, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, famous for her debaucheries and licentiouſneſs. She committed inceſt with her brother Caligula, who was ſo tenderly attached to her that in a dangerous illneſs he made her heireſs of all his poſſeſſions, and commanded that ſhe ſhould ſucceed him in the Roman empire. She died A. D. 38, in the 23d year of her age, and was deified by her brother Caligula, who ſurvived her for ſome time. —— A daughter of Agrippa king of Judea, &c.

Drūso, an unſkilful hiſtorian and mean uſurper, who obliged his debtors, when they could not pay him, to hear him read his compoſitions, to draw from them praiſes and flattery. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 86.

Drūsus, a ſon of Tiberius and Vipſania, who made himſelf famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raiſed to the greateſt honors of the ſtate by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia the wife of Druſus, and in conjunction with her he cauſed him to be poiſoned by an eunuch, A. D. 23.----A ſon of Germanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greateſt truſt under Tiberius. His enemy Sejanus, however, effected his ruin by his inſinuations; Druſus was confined by Tiberius and deprived of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement, A. D. 33.---A ſon of the emperor Claudius, who died by ſwallowing a pear thrown in the air.---An ambitious Roman, grandfather to Cato. He was killed for his ſeditious conduct. *Paterc.* 1, c. 13.—— Livius, father of Julia Auguſta, was intimate with Brutus, and killed himſelf with him after the battle of Philippi. *Paterc.* 2. c. 71.—— M. Livius, a celebrated Roman who renewed the propoſals of the Agrarian laws, which had proved fatal to the Gracchi. He was murdered as he entered his houſe, though he was attended with a number of clients and Latins, to whom he had propoſed the privileges of Roman citizens, B. C. 190.----Nero Claudius, a ſon of Tiberius Nero and Livia, adopted by Auguſtus. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperor. He greatly ſignalized himſelf in his wars in Germany and Gaul againſt the Rhæti and Vindelici, and was honored with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horſe in the 30th year of his age, B. C. 9. He left three children, Germanicus, Livia, and Claudius, by his wife Antonia. *Dion.*---M. Livius Salinator, a conſul who conquered Aſdrubal with his colleague Claudius Nero *Horat.* 4, od. 4. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 824.---Caius, an hiſtorian, who being one day miſſed from his cradle, was found the next on the higheſt part of the houſe, with his face turned towards the ſun. ——— The plebeian family of the Druſi produced eight conſuls, two cenſors, and one dictator. The ſirname of Druſus was given to the family of the Livii, as ſome ſuppoſe, becauſe one of them killed a Gauliſh leader of that name. *Virg. in* 6 *Æn.* v. 824, mentions the Druſi among the illuſtrious Romans, and that perhaps more particularly becauſe the wife of Auguſtus was of that family.

Dryădes, nymphs that preſided over the woods. Oblations of milk, oil and honey, were offered to them, and ſometimes the votaries ſacrificed a goat. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 11.

Dryantiădes, a patronymic of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, ſon of Dryas. He cut his legs as he attempted to deſtroy the vines, that no libations might be made to Bacchus. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 345.

Dryas, a ſon of Hippolochus, who was father to Lycurgus. He went with Eteocles to the Theban war, where he periſhed. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 355.—— A ſon of Mars, who went to the chace of the Calydonian boar.

boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. —— A centaur at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 296. —— A daughter of Faunus, who ſo hated the ſight of men, that ſhe never appeared in public. —— A ſon of Lycurgus, killed by his own father in a fury. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5. —— A ſon of Ægyptus, murdered by his wife Eurydice. *Id.* 2, c. 1.

DRYMÆA, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 33.

DRYMO, a ſea nymph, one of the attendants of Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 536.

DRYMUS, a town between Attica and Bœotia.

DRYŎPE, a woman of Lemnos, whoſe ſhape Venus aſſumed to perſuade all the females of the iſland to murder the men. *Flacc.* 2, v. 174. —— A virgin of Œchalia, whom Andræmon married after ſhe had been raviſhed by Apollo. She was changed into a lotus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 331. —— A nymph, mother of Tarquitus by Faunus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 551.

DRYŎPEIA, an anniverſay day obſerved at Aſine in Argolis, in honor of Dryops, the ſon of Apollo.

DRYŎPES, a people of Greece, near mount Œta. They afterwards paſſed into the Peloponneſus, where they inhabited the towns of Aſine and Hermione, in Argolis. When they were driven from Aſine, by the people of Argos, they ſettled among the Meſſenians, and called a town by the name of their antient habitation Aſine. Some of their deſcendants went to make a ſettlement in Aſia Minor together with the Ionians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 146. *l.* 8, c. 31.—*Pauſ.* 4. c. 34. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.

DRYŎPIS & DRYŎPĬDA, a ſmall country at the foot of mount Œta in Theſſaly. Its true ſituation is not well aſcertained. According to Pliny, it bordered on Epirus. It was for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of the Hellenes, after they were driven from Hiſtiæotis by the Cadmeans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56.

DRYOPS, a ſon of Priam. —— A ſon of Apollo. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34. —— A friend of Æneas, killed by Clauſus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 346.

DRYPĔTIS, the younger daughter of Darius, given in marriage to Hephæſtion by Alexander. *Diod.* 18.

DUCETIUS, a Sicilian general, who died B. C. 440.

DUILLIA LEX, was enacted by M. Duillius, a tribune, A. U. C. 304. It made it a capital crime to leave the Roman people without its tribunes, or to create any new magiſtrate without a ſufficient cauſe. *Liv.* 3, c. 55. — Another A. U. C. 392, to regulate what intereſt ought to be paid for money lent.

C. DUILLIUS NEPOS, a Roman conſul, the firſt who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, B. C. 260. He took 50 of the enemy's ſhips, and was honored with a naval triumph, the firſt that ever appeared at Rome. The Senate rewarded his valor by permitting him to have muſic playing and torches lighted, at the public expence, every day while he was at ſupper. There were ſome medals ſtruck in commemoration of this victory, and there exiſts a column at Rome, which was erected on the occaſion. *Cic de Senec.—Tacit. An.* 1, c. 12.

DŪLĬCHIUM, an iſland of the Ionian ſea, oppoſite the Achelous. It was part of the kingdom of Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 4, c. 67.

DUMNŌRIX, a powerful chief among the Ædui. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 9.

DUNAX, a mountain of Thrace.

DURĀTIUS PICTO, a Gaul, who remained in perpetual friendſhip with the Roman people. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 8, c. 26.

DURIS, an hiſtorian of Samos, who floriſhed B. C. 257. *Strab.* 1.

DURIUS, a large river of Spain. *Sil.* 1, v. 234.

DURONIA, a town of the Samnites.

DUUMVĪRI, two noble patricians at Rome, firſt appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books, which were ſuppoſed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. Theſe ſacred books were placed in the capitol, and ſecured in a cheſt under the ground. They were conſulted but ſeldom, and only by an order of the Senate, when the armies had been defeated in war, or when Rome ſeemed to be threatened by an invaſion, or by ſecret ſeditions. Theſe prieſts continued in their original inſtitution till the year U. C. 388, when a law was propoſed by the tribunes to encreaſe the number to ten to be choſen promiſcuouſly from patrician and plebeian families. They were from their number called Decemviri, and ſome time after Sylla encreaſed them to fifteen, known by the name of Quindecimviri. —— There were alſo certain magiſtrates at Rome, called *Duumviri perduelliones ſive capitales.* They were firſt created by Tullus Hoſtilius, for trying ſuch as were accuſed of treaſon. This office was aboliſhed as unneceſſary, but Cicero complains of their revival by Labienus the tribune. *Orat. pro Rabir.* Some of the commanders of the Roman veſſels were alſo called Duumviri, eſpecially when there were two together. They were firſt created, A. U. C. 542. There were alſo in the municipal towns in the provinces two magiſtrates called *Duumviri municipales.* They were choſen from the Centurions, and their office was much the

the ſame as that of the two conſuls at Rome. They were ſometimes preceded by two lictors with the faſces. Their magiſtracy continued for five years, on which account they have been called *Quinquennales magiſtratus*.

Dyagondas, a Theban legiſlator, who aboliſhed all nocturnal ſacrifices. *Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 15.

Dyardenses, a river in the extremities of India. *Curt.* 8, c. 9.

Dȳmæ, a town of Achaia. *Panſ.* 7, c. 17.

Dȳmæi, a people of Ætolia. *Diod.* 19.

Dȳmas, a Trojan, who joined himſelf to Æneas when Troy was taken, and was at laſt killed by his countrymen, who took him to be an enemy becauſe he had dreſſed himſelf in the armour of one of the Greeks he had ſlain. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340. and 428. — The father of Hecuba. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 761.

Dymnus, one of Alexander's officers. He conſpired with many of his fellow ſoldiers againſt his maſter's life. The conſpiracy was diſcovered and Dymnus ſtabbed himſelf before he was brought before the king. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Dȳnămĕne, one of the Nereides. *Homer Il.* 18, v. 43.

Dynaste, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

Dyras, a river of Trachinia. It riſes at the foot of mount Œta, and falls into the bay of Malia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.

Dyraspes, a river of Scythia. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 53.

Dyris, the name of mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

Dyrrăchium, a large city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic ſea. It was founded by a colony from Corcyra, B. C. 623. It was anciently called Epidamnus. Cicero met with a favorable reception there during his exile. *Mela.* 2, c. 3. — *Panſ.* 6, c. 10. *Plut.*

Dysaules, a brother of Celeus, who inſtituted the myſteries of Ceres at Celeæ. *Panſ.* 2, c. 14.

Dyscinētus, an Athenian archon. *Panſ.* 4, c. 27.

Dysōrum, a mountain of Thrace. *Herodot.* 5, c. 22.

Dyspontii, a people of Elis. *Panſ.* 6, c. 22.

Eanes, a man ſuppoſed to have killed Patroclus, and to have fled to Peleus in Theſſaly. *Strab.* 9.

Eānus, the name of Janus among the antient Latins.

Eărĭnus, a beautiful boy, eunuch to Domitian. *Stat.* 3. *Silv.* 4.

Easium, a town of Achaia in Peloponneſus. *Panſ.* 7, c. 6.

Ebdŏme, a feſtival in honor of Apollo at Athens on the ſeventh day of every lunar month. It was uſual to ſing hymns in honor of the god and to carry about boughs of laurel. — There was alſo another of the ſame name celebrated by private families the ſeventh day after the birth of every child.

Eburōnes, a people of Belgium.

Ebŭsus, one of the Baleares, which produces no hurtful animals. It is near the coaſt of Spain in the Mediterranean, and now bears the name of Yvica. *Plin.* 3, c. 5. — A man engaged in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 299.

Ecbatăna, (ōrum) the capital of Media, and the palace of Deioces king of Media. It was ſurrounded with ſeven walls, which roſe in gradual aſcent, and were painted in ſeven different colors. The moſt diſtant was the loweſt, and the innermoſt, which was the moſt celebrated, contained the royal palace. Parmenio was put to death there by Alexander's orders, and Hephæſtion died there alſo. *Herodot.* 1, c. 98. *Strab.* 11. — *Curt.* 4, c. 5, *l.* 5, c. 8. *l.* 7, c. 10. *Diod.* 17. — A town of Syria, where Cambyſes gave himſelf a mortal wound when mounting on horſeback. *Herodot.* 3.

Echechiria, the wife of Iphitus. *Panſ.* 5, c. 10.

Echecrătes, a Theſſalian, who offered violence to Phœbas the prieſteſs of Apollo's temple of Delphi. From this circumſtance a decree was made by which no woman was admitted to the office of prieſteſs before the age of fifty. *Diod.* 4.

Echedamia, a town of Phocis. *Panſ.* 10, c. 3.

Echelătus, a man who led a colony to Africa. *Strab.* 8.

Echĕlus, a Trojan chief, killed by Patroclus. — Another, ſon of Agenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16 & 20.

Echembrŏtus, an Arcadian, who obtained the prize at the Pythian games. *Panſ.* 10, c. 7.

Echēmon, a ſon of Priam, killed by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Echēmus, an Arcadian, who conquered the Dorians when they endeavoured to recover Peloponneſus, under Hyllus. *Panſ.* 8, c. 5. — A king of Arcadia, who joined Ariſtomenes againſt the Spartans.

Echi-

Echenēus, a Thracian. *Homer. Od.* 7.

Echĕphron, one of Neſtor's ſons. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A ſon of Priam. *Id.*——A ſon of Hercules. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.

Echepŏlus, a Trojan killed by Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 4.

Echestrătus, a ſon of Agis 1ſt, king of Sparta, who ſucceeded his father, B. C. 1058. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

Echelta, a fortified town in Sicily.

Echevethenses, a people of Tegea in Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 45.

Echidna, a celebrated monſter ſprung from the union of Chryſaor with Callirhoe, the daughter of Oceanus. She is repreſented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, but as a ſerpent below the waiſt. She was mother of Typhon, of Orthos, Cerberus, the Hydra, &c. According to Herodotus, Hercules had three children by her, Agathyrſus, Gelonus, and Scytha. *Herodot.* 3, c. 108.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 158.

Echidorus, a river of Thrace. *Ptol.* 3.

Echīnădes, five ſmall iſlands near Acarnania, at the mouth of the river Achelous. They have been formed by the inundations of that river, and by the ſand and mud which its waters carry down, and now bear the name of Curzolari. *Plin.* 2, c. 85.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10.

Echīnon, a city of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Echīnus, an iſland in the Ægean.—A town of Acarnania,—of Phthiotis.

Echinussa, an iſland near Eubœa, called afterwards Cimolus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Echion, one of thoſe men who ſprung from the dragon's teeth ſown by Cadmus. He ſurvived the fate of ſome of his brothers, and aſſiſted Cadmus in building the city of Thebes. Cadmus rewarded his ſervices by giving him his daughter Agave in marriage. He was father of Pentheus, by Agave. He ſucceeded his father-in-law on the throne of Thebes, as ſome have imagined, and from that circumſtance Thebes has been called Echioniæ, and the inhabitants Echionidæ. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 311. *Triſt.* 5, *el.* 5, v. 53.——A ſon of Mercury and Antianira, who was the herald of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 440.——A man who often obtained a prize in running. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 292.—A muſician at Rome in Domitian's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 76.——A ſtatuary.——A painter.

Echionides, a patronymic given to Pentheus as deſcended from Echion. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Echionius, an epithet applied to a perſon born in Thebes, founded with the aſſiſtance of Echion. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 515.

Echo, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly reſided in the vicinity of the Cephiſus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, and became the confidant of Jupiter's amours. Her loquacity however diſpleaſed Jupiter; and ſhe was deprived of the power of ſpeech by Juno, and only permitted to anſwer to the queſtions which were put to her. Pan had formerly been one of her admirers, but he never enjoyed her favors. Echo, after ſhe had been puniſhed by Juno, fell in love with Narciſſus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 358.

Edessa & Edeſa, a town of Syria.

Edissa & Ædessa, a town of Macedonia taken by Caranus, and called Ægæ, or Ægeas. *Vid.* Ædeſſa.

Edon, a mountain of Thrace, called alſo Edonus. From this mountain Thrace is often called Edonia. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 325.—*Plin.* 4. c. 11.

Edoni, a people of Thrace, near the Strymon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Edylius, a mountain which Sylla ſeized to attack the people of Cheronæa. *Plut. in Syll.*

Eetion, the father of Andromache, was king of Thebes in Cilicia. Hence *Eetioneus* applied to his relations or deſcendants. *Homer. Il.* 12.——The commander of the Athenian fleet conquered by the Macedonians under Clitus, near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.

Egĕlīdus, a river of Etruria, *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 610.

Egĕria, a nymph of Aricia in Italy, where Diana was particularly worſhipped. Egeria was courted by Numa, and according to Ovid, ſhe became his wife. This prince frequently viſited her, and that he might introduce his laws and new regulations into the ſtate, he ſolemnly declared before the Roman people, that they were previouſly ſanctified and approved by the nymph Egeria Ovid ſays that Egeria was ſo diſconſolate at the death of Numa, that ſhe melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana. She is reckoned by many as a goddeſs who preſided over the pregnancy of women, and ſome maintain that ſhe is the ſame as Lucina, or Diana. *Liv.* 1, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 547.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 775.

Egessarētus, a Theſſalian of Lariſſa, who favored the intereſt of Pompey during the civil wars. *Cæſ.* 3. *Civ.* c. 35.

Egesīnus, a philoſopher, pupil to Evander. *Cic. Acad.* 4, c. 6.

Egesta, a daughter of Hippotes the Trojan. Her father expoſed her on the ſea, for fear of being devoured by a marine monſter which laid waſte the country. She was carried ſafe to Sicily, where ſhe was raviſhed

perished by the river Crinisus.——A town of Sicily. *Vid.* Ægesta.

EGNĀTIA MAXIMILLA, a woman who accompanied her husband into banishment under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 71.

P. EGNĀTIUS, a crafty and perfidious Roman in the reign of Nero, who committed the greatest crimes for the sake of money. *Tacit. Hist.* 4. c. 10.

EION, a commercial place at the mouth of the Strymon. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.

EIONES, a village of Peloponnesus.

EIONEUS, a Greek killed by Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 8.—A Thracian, father to Rhesus. *Id.* 10.

ELABONTAS, a river near Antioch. *Strab.*

ELÆA, a town of Æolia. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.—An island in the Propontis.

ELÆUS, a part of Epirus.—A surname of Jupiter.

ELAGABĀLUS, the surname of the sun at Emesa.

ELĀITES, a grove near Canopus in Egypt.

ELAIUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* c. 41.

ELAPHIÆA, a surname of Diana in Elis. *Id.* 6, c. 22.

ELĀPHUS, a river of Arcadia. *Id.* 8, c. 36.

ELAPHEBŎLIA, a festival in honor of Diana the Huntress. In the celebration a cake was made in the form of a deer, ἔλαφος, and offered to the goddess. It owed its institution to the following circumstance; when the Phocians had been severely beaten by the Thessalians, they resolved by the persuasion of a certain Delphantus, to raise a pile of combustible materials, and burn their wives, children, and effects, rather than submit to the enemy. This resolution was unanimously approved by the women, who decreed Delphantus a crown for his magnanimty. When every thing was prepared, before they fired the pile, they engaged their enemies and fought with such desperate fury, that they totally routed them, and obtained a complete victory. In commemoration of this unexpected success this festival was instituted to Diana, and observed with the greatest solemnity.

ELAPTONIUS, a youth who conspired against Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

ELĀRA, the mother of Tiphyus by Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——A daughter of Orchomenus king of Arcadia. *Strab.* 9.

ELATĒA, the largest town of Phocis, near the Cephisus. *Paus.* 10, c. 34.

ELĀTUS, one of the first Ephori of Sparta, B. C. 760. *Plut. in Lyc.*——The father of Ceneus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 497.—A mountain of Asia,—of Zacynthus.——The father of Polyphemus the Argonaut, by Hipsea. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The son of Arcas king of Arcadia, who retired to Phocis. *Id. ib.*—*Paus.* 8, c. 4.——A king in the army of Priam, killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 6.——one of Penelope's suitors, killed by Eumeus. *Homer. Od.* 22.

ELAVER, a river in Gaul.

ELEA, a town of Lucania,—of Æolia.

ELECTRA, one of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter. *Ovid. Fast.* 4. v. 31.——A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a constellation. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10 & 12.——One of the Danaides. *Id.* 2, c. 1.——A daughter of Agamemnon king of Argos. She first incited her brother Orestes to revenge his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and she became mother of two sons, Strophius and Medon. Her adventures and misfortunes form one of the interesting tragedies of the poet Sophocles. *Hygin.* fab. 122.——*Paus.* 2, c. 16.——*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 26. &c.——A sister of Cadmus. *Paus.* 9, c. 8.——A city and river of Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 33.——One of Helen's female attendants. *Id.* 10, c. 25.

ELECTRÆ, a gate of Thebes. *Paus.* 9. c. 8.

ELECTRĬDES, islands in the Adriatic sea, which received their name from the quantity of amber, *(electrum)* which they produced. They were at the mouth of the Po, according to Apollonius of Rhodes, but some historians doubt of their existence. *Plin.* 37, c. 2.

ELECTRYON, a king of Argos, son of Perseus and Andromeda. He was brother to Alcæus, and father to Alcmena, &c. He sent his sons against the Teleboans, who had ravaged his country, and they were all killed, except Lycimnius. Upon this Electryon promised his crown and daughter in marriage to him who could undertake to punish the Teleboans for the death of his sons. Amphitryon offered himself and succeeded. Electryon inadvertently perished by the hand of his son-in-law. [*Vid.* Amphitryon and Alcmena.] *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Paus.*

ELEI, a people of Elis in Peloponnesus. They were formerly called Epei. In their country was the temple of Jupiter, where also were celebrated the Olympic Games, of which they had the superintendance. Their horses were in great repute. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 18.——*Paus.* 5.——*Lucan.* 4, v. 293.

ELELEUS, a surname of Bacchus, from the word ἐλελεῦ, which the Bacchanals loudly repeated during his festivals. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 15.

ELEON,

ELEON, a village of Bœotia,—another in Phocis.

ELEONTUM, a town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.

ELEPHANTIS, a poeteſs who wrote laſcivious verſes. *Martial* 12, ep. 43. — A princeſs by whom Danaus had two daughters. *Apollod.* 2 — An iſland in the river Nile, in Upper Egypt; with a town of the ſame name, which is often called *Elephantina*, by ſome authors. *Strab.* 17. *Herod.* t. 209, &c.

ELEPHANTOPHAGI, a people of Æthiopia.

ELEPHENOR, one of Helen's ſuitors. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 47.

ELEPORUS, a river of Magna Græcia.

ELEUS, a city of Thrace. — A river of Media. — A king of Elis. — *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.

ELEUCHIA, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

ELEUSINIA, a great feſtival obſerved every fourth year by the Celeans, Phliaſians, as alſo by the Phenicatæ, Lacedæmonians, Parrhaſians and Cretans; but more particularly by the people of Athens, every fifth year, at Eleuſis in Attica, where it was introduced by Eumolpus, B. C. 1356. It was the moſt celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called by way of eminence, μυστηρια, *the myſteries*. It was ſo ſuperſtitiouſly obſerved, that if any one ever revealed it, it was ſuppoſed that he had called divine vengeance upon his head, and it was unſafe to live in the ſame houſe with him. Such a wretch was publicly put to an ignominious death. This feſtival was ſacred to Ceres and Proſerpine, every thing contained a myſtery, and Ceres herſelf was known only by the name of αχθεια, from the *ſorrow* and *grief* (αχθος) which ſhe ſuffered for the loſs of her daughter. This myſterious ſecrecy was ſolemnly obſerved, and enjoined to all the votaries of the goddeſs; and if any one ever appeared at the celebration, either intentionally, or through ignorance, without proper introduction, he was immediately puniſhed with death. Perſons of both ſexes and all ages were initiated at this ſolemnity, and it was looked upon as ſo heinous a crime to neglect this ſacred part of religion, that it was one of the heavieſt accuſations which contributed to the condemnation of Socrates. The initiated were under the more particular care of the deities, and therefore their life was ſuppoſed to be attended with more happineſs, and real ſecurity than other men. This benefit was not only granted during life, but it extended beyond the grave, and they were honored with the firſt places in the Elyſian fields, while others were left to wallow in perpetual filth and ignominy. As the benefits of expiation were ſo extenſive, particular care was taken in examining the character of ſuch as were preſented for initiation. Such as were guilty of murder, though againſt their will, and ſuch as were convicted of witchcraft, or any heinous crime, were not admitted, and the Athenians ſuffered none to be initiated but ſuch as were members of their city. This regulation, which compelled Hercules, Caſtor, and Pollux, to become citizens of Athens, was ſtrictly obſerved in the firſt ages of the inſtitution, but afterwards all perſons, barbarians excepted, were freely initiated. The feſtivals were divided into great and leſs myſteries. The leſs were inſtituted from the following circumſtance. Hercules paſſed near Eleuſis while the Athenians were celebrating the myſteries, and deſired to be initiated. As this could not be done, becauſe he was a ſtranger; and as Eumolpus was unwilling to diſpleaſe him on account of his great power, and the ſervices which he had done to the Athenians, another feſtival was inſtituted without violating the laws. It was called μικρα, and Hercules was ſolemnly admitted to the celebration and initiated. Theſe leſs myſteries were obſerved at Agræ near the Iliſſus. The greater were celebrated at Eleuſis, from which place Ceres has been called Eleuſinia. In later times the ſmaller feſtivals were preparatory to the greater, and no perſon could be initiated at Eleuſis without a previous purification at Agræ. This purification they performed by keeping themſelves pure, chaſte, and unpolluted during nine days, after which they came and offered ſacrifices and prayers, wearing garlands of flowers, called ισμερα, or ιμερα, and having under their feet Διος χωδιον, *Jupiter's ſkin*, which was the ſkin of a victim offered to that god. The perſon who aſſiſted was called υδρανος from υδωρ, *water*, which was uſed at the purification, and they themſelves were called μυστα, *the initiated*. A year after the initiation at the leſs myſteries they ſacrificed a ſow to Ceres, and were admitted in the greater, and the ſecrets of the feſtivals were ſolemnly revealed to them, from which they were called ϕορoι and επoπται *inſpectors*. The inſtitution was performed in the following manner. The candidates, crowned with myrtle, were admitted by night into a place called μυϛικος σηκος, *the myſtical temple*, a vaſt and ſtupendous building. As they entered the temple, they purified themſelves by waſhing their hands in holy water, and received for admonition that they were to come with a mind pure and undefiled, without which the cleanneſs of the body would be unacceptable. After this the holy myſ-

teries

ories were read to them, from a large book called πιτρωμα, becauſe made of *two ſtones*, πετραι, fitly cemented together. After this the prieſt, called Ιεροφαντης, propoſed them certain queſtions, to which they readily anſwered. After this, ſtrange and amazing objects preſented themſelves to their ſight, the place often ſeemed to quake, and to appear ſuddenly reſplendent with fire, and immediately covered with gloomy darkneſs and horror. Sometimes thunders were heard, or flaſhes of lightning appeared on every ſide. At other times hideous noiſes and howlings were heard, and the trembling ſpectators were alarmed by ſudden and dreadful apparitions. This was called αυτοψια, *intuition*. After this the initiated were diſmiſſed with the barbarous words of ευγε, ομπαξ. The garments in which they were initiated, were held ſacred, and of no leſs efficacy to avert evils than charms and incantations. From this circumſtance therefore they were never left off before they were totally unfit for wear, after which they were appropriated for children, or dedicated to the goddeſs. The chief perſon that attended at the initiation was called Ιεροφαντης, *the revealer of ſacred things*. He was a citizen of Athens, and held his office during life, though among the Celeans and Phliaſians it was limited to the period of four years. He was obliged to devote himſelf totally to the ſervice of the deities; his life was chaſte and ſingle, and he uſually anointed his body with the juice of hemlock, which is ſaid, by its extreme coldneſs, to extinguiſh in a great degree the natural heat. The Hierophantes had three attendants; the firſt was called δαδουχος, *torch-bearer*, and was permitted to marry. The ſecond was called κηρυξ, *a cryer*. The third adminiſtered at the altar, and was called ο επι βωμῳ. The Hierophantes is ſaid to have been a type of the powerful Creator of all things, δαδουχος of the ſun, Κηρυξ of Mercury, and ο επι βωμῳ of the moon. There were beſides theſe other inferior officers who took particular care that every thing was performed according to cuſtom. The firſt of theſe, called βασιλευς, was one of the Archons; he offered prayers and ſacrifices, and took care that there was no indecency or irregularity during the celebration. Beſides him there were four others called επιμεληται, *curators*, elected by the people. One of them was choſen from the ſacred family of the Eumolpidæ, the other was one of the Ceryces, and the reſt were from among the citizens. There were alſo ten perſons who aſſiſted at this and every other feſtival, called αρρητοι, becauſe they *offered ſacrifices*.—This feſtival was obſerved in the month Boedromion or September, and continued nine days from the 15th till the 23d. During that time it was unlawful to arreſt any man, or preſent any petition on pain of forfeiting a thouſand drachmas, or, according to others, on pain of death. It was alſo unlawful for thoſe who were initiated to ſit upon the cover of a well, to eat beans, mullets, or weazels. If any woman rode to Eleuſis in a chariot, ſhe was obliged by an edict of Lycurgus to pay 6,000 drachmas. The deſign of this law was to deſtroy all diſtinction between the richer and poorer ſort of citizens.—The firſt day of the celebration was called αγορμος, *aſſembly*, as it might be ſaid that the worſhippers firſt met together. The ſecond day was called αλα δι μυσαι, *to the ſea, you that are initiated*, becauſe they were commanded to purify themſelves by bathing in the ſea. On the third day ſacrifices, and chiefly a mullet, were offered; as alſo barley from a field of Eleuſis. Theſe oblations were called θυα, and held ſo ſacred that the prieſts themſelves were not, as in other ſacrifices, permitted to partake of them. On the fourth day they made a ſolemn proceſſion, in which the καλαθιον, *holy baſket of Ceres*, was carried about in a conſecrated cart, while on every ſide the people ſhouted, χαιρε Δημητερ, *Hail Ceres!* After theſe followed women, called κιſοφοροι, who *carried baſkets*, in which were ſeſamun, carded wool, grains of ſalt, a ſerpent, pomegranates, reeds, ivy boughs, certain cakes, &c. The fifth was called Η των λαμπαδων ημερα, *the torch day*, becauſe on the following night the people ran about with torches in their hands. It was uſual to dedicate torches to Ceres, and contend which ſhould offer the biggeſt in commemoration of the travels of the goddeſs, and of her lighting a torch in the flames of mount Ætna. The ſixth day was called Ιακχος, from Iacchus, the ſon of Jupiter and Ceres, who accompanied his mother in her ſearch after Proſerpine with a torch in his hand. From that circumſtance his ſtatue had a torch in its hand, and was carried in ſolemn proceſſion from the Ceramicus to Eleuſis. The ſtatue, with thoſe that accompanied it, called Ιακχαγωγοι, were crowned with myrtle. In the way, nothing was heard but ſinging and the noiſe of brazen kettles, as the votaries danced along. The way through which they iſſued from the city was called Ιερα οδος, *the ſacred way*; the reſting place, Ιερα συκη, from a *fig-tree* which grew in the neighbourhood. They alſo ſtopped on a bridge over the Cephiſus, where they derided thoſe that paſſed by. After they had paſſed this bridge, they entered Eleuſis by a place called μυσικη εισοδος, *the myſtical entrance*. On the ſeventh day were ſports, in which the victors were rewarded with a meaſure of barley, as that grain had

been first sown in Eleusis. The eighth day was called Επιδαυριων ημερα, because once Æsculapius, at his return from Epidaurus to Athens, was initiated by the repetition of the less mysteries. It became customary, therefore, to celebrate them a second time upon this, that such as had not hitherto been initiated might be lawfully admitted. The 9th and last day of the festival was called πλημοχοαι, *earthen vessels*, because it was usual to fill two such vessels with wine, one of which being placed towards the east, and the other towards the west, which, after the repetition of some mystical words were both thrown down, and the wine being spilt on the ground was offered as a libation. Such was the manner of celebrating the Eleusinian mysteries, which have been deemed the most sacred and solemn of all the festivals observed by the Greeks. Some have supposed them to be obscene and abominable, and that from thence proceeded all the mysterious secrecy. They were carried from Eleusis to Rome in the reign of Adrian, where they were observed with the same ceremonies as before, though perhaps with more freedom and licentiousness. They lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 24.—*Cic. de Leg.* 2, c. 14.—*Paus.* 10, c. 31, &c.—*Plut.*

ELEUSIS, a town of Attica, equally distant from Megara and the Piræus, celebrated for the festivals of Ceres. (*Vid. Eleusini.*) *Ovid.* 4. *Fast.* v. 507. *Paus.* 9, c. 24.

ELEUTHER, a son of Apollo.

ELEUTHĔRÆ, a village of Bœotia, where Mardonius was defeated with 300,000 men.

ELEUTHĔRIA, a festival celebrated at Platæa in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius, or the assertor of liberty, by delegates from almost all the cities of Greece. Its institution originated in this; after the victory obtained by the Grecians under Pausanias over Mardonius the Persian general in the country of Platæa, an altar and statue were erected to Jupiter Eleutherius, who had freed the Greeks from the tyranny of the barbarians. It was further agreed upon in a general assembly, by the advice of Aristides the Athenian, that deputies should be sent every fifth year from the different cities of Greece to celebrate Eleutheria *festivals of liberty*. The Platæans celebrated also an anniversary festival in memory of those who had lost their lives in that famous battle. The celebration was thus: At break of day a procession was made with a trumpeter at the head, sounding a signal for battle. After him followed chariots loaded with myrrh, garlands, and a black bull, and certain free young men, as no signs of servility were to appear during the solemnity, because they in whose honor the festival was instituted had died in the defence of their country. They carried libations of wine and milk in large eared vessels, with jars of oil and precious ointments. Last of all appeared the chief magistrate, who though not permitted at other times to touch iron, or wear garments of any color but white, yet appeared clad in purple; and taking a water pot out of the city chamber, proceeded through the middle of the town with a sword in his hand, towards the sepulchres. There he drew water from a neighbouring spring, and washed and anointed the monuments; after which he sacrificed a bull upon a pile of wood, invoking Jupiter and infernal Mercury, and inviting to the entertainment the souls of those happy heroes who had perished in the defence of their country. After this he filled a bowl with wine, saying, I drink to those who lost their lives in the defence of the liberties of Greece. There was also a festival of the same name observed by the Samians in honor of the god of Love. Slaves also, when they obtained their liberty, kept a holiday, which they called Eleutheria.

ELEUTHO, a firname of Juno Lucina. *Pindar.*

ELEUTHEROCILĬCES, a people of Asia. *Cic.* 15, *ad fam. ep.* 4. *l.* 5, *ad. Att.* 20.

ELĬCIUS, a firname of Jupiter, worshipped on mount Aventine. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 328.

ELIENSIS & ELIĂCA, a sect of philosophers founded by Phædon of Elis, who was originally a slave. *Diog.*—*Strab.*

ELIMĔA, a town of Macedonia.

ELIS, a country of Peloponnesus at the west of Arcadia, and north of Messenia. It runs along the coast, and is watered by the river Alpheus. The capital of the country is called Elis. It was originally governed by kings, and received its name from Elus, one of its monarchs. Elis was famous for the horses it produced, whose celerity was so often known and tried at the Olympic games. *Virg. G.* i. v. 59.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Paus.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 494.

ELISPHASII, a people of Peloponnesus. *Polyb.* 11.

ELISSA, a queen of Tyre more commonly known by the name of Dido. *Vid.* Dido.

ELLOPIA, a town of Eubœa.—An ancient name of that island.

ELISSUS, a river of Elis.

ELŌRUS, a river of Sicily on the eastern coasts called after a king of the same name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 145.

ELOS, a city of Achaia, called after a servant maid of Athamas of the same name.

ELOTÆ. *Vid.* Helotæ.

ELPĔNOR, one of the companions of Ulysses,

lysses, changed into a hog by Circe's potions, and afterwards restored to his former shape. He fell from the top of a house where he was sleeping, and was killed. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 252.—*Homer. Od.* 10.

ELPINICE, a daughter of Miltiades, who married a man that promised to release from confinement her brother and husband, whom the laws of Athens had made responsible for the fine imposed on his father. *C. Nep. in Cim.*

ELUINA, a surname of Ceres.

ELYCES, a man killed by Perseus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 3.

ELYMAIS, a country of Persia, between the Persian gulf and Media. The capital of the country was called Elymais, and was famous for a rich temple of Diana, which Antiochus Epiphanes attempted to plunder. The Elymeans assisted Antiochus the Great in his wars against the Romans. None of their kings are named in history. *Strabo.*

ELYMI, a nation descended from the Trojans, in alliance with the people of Carthage. *Paus.* 10, c. 8.

ELYMUS, a man at the court of Acestes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 73.

ELYRUS, a town of Crete. *Id.* 10, c. 16.

ELYSIUM, & ELYSII CAMPI, a place or island in the infernal regions, where, according to the mythology of the antients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. There happiness is complete, the pleasures are innocent and refined. Bowers for ever green, delightful meadows with pleasant streams, are the most striking objects. The air is wholesome, serene and temperate; the birds continually warble in the groves, and the inhabitants are blessed with another sun and other stars. The employment of the heroes who dwell in these regions of bliss are various; the manes of Achilles are represented as waging war with the wild beasts, while the Trojan chiefs are innocently exercising themselves in managing horses, or in handling arms. To these innocent amusements some poets have added continual feasting and revelry, and they suppose that the Elysian fields were filled with all the incontinence and voluptuousness which could gratify the low desires of the debauchee. The Elysian fields were, according to some, in the fortunate islands on the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Others place them in the island of Leuce; and, according to the authority of Virgil, they were situate in Italy. According to Lucian, they were near the moon; or in the centre of the earth if we believe Plutarch. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 638.—*Homer. Od.* 4.—*Pindar.*—*Tibull.* 1, el. 3, v. 57.—*Lucian.*—*Plut. de Consol.*

EMATHIA, a name given anciently and particularly by the poets to the countries which formed the empires of Macedonia and Thessaly. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 492.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 1.

EMATHION, a son of Titan and Aurora, who reigned in Macedonia. The country was called Emathia from his name. Some suppose that he was a famous robber destroyed by Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 313. *Justin.* 7, c. 1. —— A man killed at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 100.

EMATHON, a man killed in the wars of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 571.

EMBATUM, a place of Asia, opposite Chios.

EMBOLIMA, a town of India. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

EMERITA, a town of Spain.

EMESSA & EMISSA, a town of Phœnicia.

EMODA, a mountain of India.

EMPEDOCLES, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum in Sicily, who florished 444 B. C. He was the disciple of Telauges the Pythagorean, and warmly adopted the doctrine of transmigration. He wrote a poem upon the opinions of Pythagoras, very much commended, in which he spoke of the various bodies which nature had given him. He was first a girl, afterwards a boy, a shrub, a bird, a fish, and lastly Empedocles. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verses were so universally esteemed, that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games with those of Homer and Hesiod. He was no less remarkable for his humanity and social virtues than for his learning. He shewed himself an inveterate enemy to tyranny, and refused to become the sovereign of his country. He taught rhetoric in Sicily, and often alleviated the anxieties of his mind as well as the pains of his body with music. It is reported that his curiosity to visit the flames of the crater of Ætna, proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wished it to be believed that he was a god, and that his death might be unknown, he threw himself into the crater and perished in the flames. His expectations, however, were frustrated, and the volcano by throwing up one of his sandals, discovered to the world that Empedocles had perished by fire. Others report that he lived to an extreme old age, and that he was drowned in the sea. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 12, v. 20, —*Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 50, &c. —*Diog. in vitâ.*

EMPERAMUS, a Lacedemonian general in the second Messenian war.

EMPOCLUS, an historian.

EMPORIA PUNICA, certain places near the Syrtes.

ENCELADUS, a son of Titan and Terra, the most powerful of all the giants who con-

ſpired againſt Jupiter. He was ſtruck with Jupiter's thunders, and overwhelmed under mount Ætna. Some ſuppoſe that he is the ſame as Typhon. According to the poets, the flames of Ætna proceeded from the breath of Enceladus; and as often as he turned his weary ſide, the whole iſland of Sicily felt the motion, and ſhook from its very foundations. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 578, *&c.*—— A ſon of Ægyptus.

ENCHĔLEÆ, a town of Illyricum, where Cadmus was changed into a ſerpent. *Lucan.* 3, v. 189.

ENDEIS, a nymph, daughter of Chiron. She married Æacus, king of Ægina, by whom ſhe had Peleus and Telamon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

ENDĔRA, a place of Æthiopia.

ENDŸMION, a ſhepherd, ſon of Æthlius and Calyce. It is ſaid that he required of Jupiter to grant to him to be always young, and to ſleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis ſomnum dormire*, to expreſs a long ſleep. Diana ſaw him naked as he ſlept on mount Latmos, and was ſo ſtruck with his beauty that ſhe came down from heaven every night to enjoy his company. Endymion married Chromia, daughter of Itonus, by whom he had three ſons, Pæon, Epeus and Æolus, and a daughter called Eurydice. The fable of Endymion's amours with Diana, or the moon, ariſes from his knowledge of aſtronomy, and as he paſſed the night on ſome high mountain, to obſerve the heavenly bodies, it has been reported that he was courted by the moon. Some ſuppoſe that there were two of that name, the ſon of a king of Elis, and the ſhepherd or aſtronomer of Caria. The people of Heraclea maintained that Endymion died on mount Latmos, and the Eleans pretended to ſhow his tomb at Olympia in Peloponneſus. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 15.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1.—*Juv.* 10.—*Theocrit.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 1, *l.* 6, c. 20.

ENĒTI, a people near Paphlagonia.

ENGŸUM, a town of Sicily freed from tyranny by Timoleon. *Ital.* 14, v. 250.

ENIENSES, a people of Greece.

ENIOPEUS, a charioteer of Hector killed by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 120.

ENĪPEUS, a river of Theſſaly flowing near Pharſalia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 373.—— A river of Elis in Peloponneſus. *Strab.*

ENISPE, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

ENNA, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, where Proſerpine was carried away by Pluto. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 522.

ENNIA, a wife of Caligula, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 45.

Q. ENNIUS, an antient poet born at Rudii in Calabria. He obtained the name and privileges of a Roman citizen by his genius and the brilliancy of his learning. His ſtile is rough and unpoliſhed, but his defects, which are more particularly attributed to the age in which he lived, have been fully compenſated by the energy of his expreſſions and the fire of his poetry. Quintilian warmly commends him, and Virgil has ſhown his merit by introducing many whole lines from the poetry of Ennius into his own compoſitions, which he called pearls gathered from the dunghill. Ennius wrote in heroic verſe the annals of the Roman republic, and diſplayed much knowledge of the world in ſome dramatical and ſatyrical compoſitions. He died of the gout, contracted by his frequent intoxication, about 169 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 70th year of his age. Ennius was intimate with the great men of his age; he accompanied Cato in his quæſtorſhip in Sardinia, and was eſteemed by him of greater value than the honors of a triumph; and Scipio on his death-bed, ordered his body to be buried by the ſide of his poetical friend. This epitaph was ſaid to be written upon him:

Aſpicite, o cives, ſenis Ennii imaginis formam!
Hic veſtrum pinxit maxima facta patrum.
Nemo me lacrymis decoret, neque funera ſtent;
Faxit: cur? volito vivus per ora virûm.

Conſcious of his merit as the firſt Epic poet of Rome, Ennius beſtowed on himſelf the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of the tragedies, comedies, annals, and ſatires which he wrote, nothing remains but fragments happily collected from the quotations of antient authors. The beſt edition of theſe is by Heſſelius, 4to. Amſt. 1707. *Ovid.* 2, *Triſt.* v. 424.—*Cic. de Finib.* 1, c. 4, *de Offic.* 2, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Lucret.* 1, v. 117, &c.—*C. Nep. in Catone.*

ENNŎMUS, a Trojan prince killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 2.

ENNOSIGÆUS, a ſirname of Neptune, *terræ concuſſor.*

ENŎPE, a town of Peloponneſus, near Pylos. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

ENOPS, a ſhepherd loved by the nymph Neis, by whom he had Satnius. *Homer. Il.* 14.——The father of Theſtor.——A Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Il.* 16.

ENOS, a maritime town of Thrace.

ENOSICHTHON, a ſirname of Neptune.

ENOTŎCŒTÆ, a nation whoſe ears hang down to their heels. *Strab.*

ENTELLA, a town of Sicily inhabited by Campanians. *Ital.* 14, v. 205.

ENTELLUS, a famous athlete among the friends of Æneas. He was intimate with Eryx, and entered the liſts againſt Dares in the

the funeral games of Anchiſes, in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 387, &c.

ENYALIUS, a ſirname of Mars.

ENYO, a ſiſter of Mars, called by the Latins Bellona.——A daughter of Phorcis.

EONE, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

EOS, the name of Aurora among the Greeks, whence the eaſtern parts of the world are called Eoo.

EOUS, one of the horſes of the ſun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 153, &c.

EPAGRI, one of the Cyclades, called by Ariſtotle Hydruſſa. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

EPAMINONDAS, a famous Theban deſcended from the antient kings of Bœotia. His father's name was Polymnus. He has been celebrated for his private virtues and military accompliſhments. His love of truth was ſo great that he never diſgraced himſelf by a falſehood. He formed a moſt ſacred and inviolable friendſhip with Pelopidas, whoſe life he ſaved in a battle. By his advice Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the ſignal of war. Epaminondas was ſet at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about 371 years B. C. Epaminondas made a proper uſe of this victorious campaign, and entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men. Here he gained many friends and partizans; but at his return to Thebes he was ſeized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. While he was making the Theban arms victorious on every ſide, he neglected the law which forbad any citizen to retain in his hands the ſupreme power more than one month, and all his eminent ſervices ſeemed unable to redeem him from death. He paid implicit obedience to the laws of his country, and only begged of his judges that it might be inſcribed on his tomb that he had ſuffered death for ſaving his country from ruin. This animated reproach was felt; he was pardoned, and inveſted again with the ſovereign power. He was ſucceſsful in a war in Theſſaly, and aſſiſted the Eleans againſt the Lacedæmonians. The hoſtile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting in the thickeſt of the enemy, he received a fatal wound in the breaſt, and expired exclaiming, that he died unconquered, when he heard that the Bœotians obtained the victory, in the 48th year of his age, 363 years before Chriſt. The Thebans ſeverely lamented his death; in him their power was extinguiſhed, for only during his life they had enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian ſtates. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous; he refuſed with indignation the rich preſents which were offered to him by Artaxerxes the king of Perſia. He is repreſented by his biographer as an elegant dancer and a ſkilful muſician, accompliſhments highly eſteemed among his countrymen.—*Plut. in Parall.*—*C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Xenoph. Queſt. Græc.*—*Diod.* 15.—*Polyb.* 1.

EPANTELII, a people of Italy.

EPAPHRODITUS, a freed man puniſhed with death for aſſiſting Nero to deſtroy himſelf. *Suet. in Ner.*——A freed man of Auguſtus ſent to ſpy Cleopatra. *Plut.*——A name aſſumed by Sylla.

EPAPHUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Io, who founded a city in Egypt, which he called Memphis, in honor of his wife, who was the daughter of the Nile. He had a daughter called Libya. He was worſhipped as a god at Memphis. *Herodot.* 2, c. 153.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 699, &c.

EPASNACTUS, a Gaul in alliance with Rome, &c. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 8, c. 44.

EPEBOLUS, a ſoothſayer of Meſſenia, who prevented Ariſtodemus from obtaining the ſovereignty. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 9, &c.

EPEI & ELEI, a people of Peloponneſus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

EPEUS, a ſon of Endymion, brother to Pæon, who reigned in a part of Peloponneſus. His ſubjects were called from him Epei. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.——A ſon of Panopeus, who was the fabricator of the famous wooden horſe which proved the ruin of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 264.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 26.

EPHESUS, a city of Ionia, built, as Juſtin mentions, by the Amazons; or by Androchus, ſon of Codrus, according to Strabo; or by Epheſus, a ſon of the river Cayſter. It is famous for a temple of Diana, which was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. This temple was 425 feet long and 200 feet broad. The roof was ſupported by 127 columns ſixty feet high, which had been placed there by ſo many kings. Of theſe columns, 36 were carved in the moſt beautiful manner, one of which was the work of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed till 220 years after its foundation. Cteſiphon was the chief architect. There was above the entrance a huge ſtone, which, according to Pliny, had been placed there by Diana herſelf. The riches which were in the temple were immenſe, and the goddeſs who preſided over it was worſhipped with the moſt awful ſolemnity. This celebrated temple was burnt on the night that Alexander was born, [*Vid. Eroſtratus*] and ſoon after it roſe from its ruins with more ſplendor and magnificence. Alexander offered to rebuild it at his own expence, if the Epheſians would place upon it an inſcription which denoted the name of the benefactor. This generous offer was refuſed by the Epheſians, who obſerved,

ſerved, in the language of adulation, that it was improper that one deity ſhould raiſe temples to the other. Lyſimachus ordered the town of Epheſus to be called Arſinoe, in honor of his wife; but after his death the new appellation was loſt, and the town was again known by its antient name. Though modern authors are not agreed about the antient ruins of this once famed city, ſome have given the barbarous name of Ajaſaluc to what they conjecture to be the remains of Epheſus. *Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Mela* 1, c. 17. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2. —*Plut. in Alex.* —*Juſtin* 2, c. 4. —*Plin.* 29 & 36. —*Callim in Dian.*—*Ptol.* 5.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.

Ephĕtæ, a number of magiſtrates at Athens firſt inſtituted by Demophoon, the ſon of Theſeus. They were reduced to the number of 51 by Draco, who, according to ſome, firſt eſtabliſhed them. They were ſuperior to the Areopagites, and their privileges were great and numerous. Solon, however, leſſened their power, and entruſted them only with the trial of manſlaughter and conſpiracy againſt the life of a citizen. They were all more than fifty years old, and it was required that their manners ſhould be pure and innocent, and their behaviour auſtere and full of gravity.

Ephialtes or Ephialtus, a giant, ſon of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. [*Vid. Aloeus.*] —— An Athenian famous for his courage and ſtrength. He fought with the Perſians againſt Alexander, and was killed at Halicarnaſſus. *Diod.* 17. ——A Trachinian who led a detachment of the army of Xerxes by a ſecret path to attack the Spartans at Thermopylæ. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 213.

Ephŏri, powerful magiſtrates at Sparta, who were firſt created by Lycurgus; or, according to ſome, by Theopompus, B. C. 760: They were five in number. Like cenſors in the ſtate, they could check and reſtrain the authority of the kings, and even impriſon them, if guilty of irregularities. They fined Archidamus for marrying a wife of ſmall ſtature, and impriſoned Agis for his unconſtitutional behaviour. They were much the ſame as the tribunes of the people at Rome, created to watch with a jealous eye over the liberties and rights of the populace. They had the management of the public money, and were the arbiters of peace and war. Their office was annual, and they had the privilege of convening, proroguing, and diſſolving the greater and leſs aſſemblies of the people. The former was compoſed of 9000 Spartans, all inhabitants of the city; the latter of 30,000 Lacedæmonians, inhabitants of the inferior towns and villages.

Ephŏrus, an orator and hiſtorian of Cumæ in Æolia, about 352 years before Chriſt. He was diſciple to Iſocrates, by whoſe advice he wrote an hiſtory which gave an account of all the actions and battles that had happened between the Greeks and barbarians for 750 years. It was greatly eſteemed by the antients. It is now loſt. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Ephyra, the antient name of Corinth, which it received from a nymph of the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 239.—*Lucan* 6, v. 17.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 59.—*Ital.* 14, v. 181. ——A city of Theſprotia in Epirus.—Another in Elis.—Ætolia.—One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 343.

Epicaste, a name of Jocaſta the mother and wife of Œdipus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.

Epicerides, a man of Cyrene, greatly eſteemed by the Athenians for his beneficence. *Demoſt.*

Epicharis, a woman accuſed of conſpiracy againſt Nero. She refuſed to confeſs the aſſociates of her guilt, though expoſed to the greateſt torments, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 51.

Epicharmus, a poet and Pythagorean philoſopher of Sicily, who introduced comedy at Syracuſe, in the reign of Hiero. His compoſitions were imitated by Plautus. He wrote ſome treatiſes upon philoſophy and medicine, and obſerved that the gods ſold all their kindneſſes for toil and labor. According to Ariſtotle and Pliny, he added the two leters χ and θ to the Greek alphabet. He floriſhed about 440 years before Chriſt, and died in the 90th year of his age. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 58.—*Diog.* 3 & 8.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 1, ep. 19.

Epicles, a Trojan prince killed by Ajax. *Homer. Il.* 12.

Epiclides, a Lacedæmonian of the family of the Euryſthenidæ. He was raiſed to the throne by his brother Cleomenes 3d, in the place of Agis, againſt the laws and conſtitution of Sparta. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 9.

Epicrates, a Mileſian, ſervant to J. Cæſar—A poet of Ambracia. *Ælian.*

Epictetus, a Stoic philoſopher of Hierapolis in Phrygia, originally the ſlave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. Tho' driven from Rome by Domitian, he returned after the emperor's death, and gained the eſteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. Like the Stoics, he ſupported the doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul, but he declared himſelf ſtrongly againſt ſuicide, which was ſo warmly adopted by his ſect. He died in a very advanced age. The earthen lamp of which he made uſe, was ſold ſome time after his death at 3000 drachmas. His *Enchiridion* is a faithful picture of the Stoic philoſophy; and his diſſertations, which were delivered to his pupils, were collected by Arrian. His ſtile is conciſe and devoid of all ornament, full of energy and uſeful maxims.

The

The value of this book is well known from the saying of the emperor Antoninus, who thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct life with honor to himself and advantage to his country. There are several good editions of the works of Epictetus, with those of Cebes and others; the most valuable of which, perhaps, will be found to be that of Reland, Traject. 4to. 1711; and Arrian's by Upton, 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1739.

Epicurus, a celebrated philosopher born at Gargetium in Attica of obscure parents. He was early sent to school, where he distinguished himself by the brilliancy of his genius, and at the age of 12, when his preceptor repeated him this verse from Hesiod,

Ητοι μεν πρωτιστα χαος γενετ', &c.

In the beginning of things the Chaos was created.

Epicurus earnestly asked him who created it? To this the teacher answered, that he knew not, but only philosophers. "Then," says the youth, "philosophers henceforth shall instruct me." After having improved himself, and enriched his mind by travelling, he visited Athens, which was then crowded by the followers of Plato, the Cynics, the Peripatetics, and the Stoics. Here he established himself, and soon attracted a number of followers by the sweetness and gravity of his manners, and by his social virtues. He taught them that the happiness of mankind consisted in pleasure, not such as arises from sensual gratification, or from vice, but from the enjoyments of the mind, and the sweets of virtue. This doctrine was warmly attacked by the philosophers of the different sects, and particularly by the Stoics. They observed that he disgraced the gods by representing them as inactive, given up to pleasure, and unconcerned with the affairs of mankind. He refuted all the accusations of his adversaries by the purity of his morals, and by his frequent attendance on places of public worship. When Leontium, one of his female pupils, was accused of prostituting herself to her master and to all his disciples, the philosopher proved the falsity of the accusation by silence and an exemplary life. His health was at last impaired by continual labor, and he died of a retention of urine, which long subjected him to the most excruciating torments, and which he bore with unparalleled fortitude. His death happened 270 years before Christ, in the 72d year of his age. His disciples showed their respect for the memory of their learned preceptor, by the unanimity which prevailed among them. While philosophers in every sect were at war with mankind and among themselves, the followers of Epicurus enjoyed perfect peace, and lived in the most solid friendship. The day of his birth was observed with universal festivity, and during a month all his admirers gave themselves up to mirth and innocent amusement. Of all the philosophers of antiquity, Epicurus is the only one whose writings deserve attention for their number. He wrote no less than 300 volumes, according to Diogenes Laertius; and Chrysippus was so jealous of the fecundity of his genius, that no sooner had Epicurus published one of his volumes, but he immediately composed one, that he might not be overcome in the number of his productions. Epicurus, however, advanced truths and arguments unknown before; but Chrysippus said, what others long ago had said, without showing any thing which might be called originality. The followers of Epicurus were numerous in every age and country. This corrupted the virtuous simplicity of the Romans; and when Cyneas spoke of the doctrines of the Epicureans in the Roman senate, Fabricius entreated the gods that all the enemies of the republic might become his followers. Lucretius introduced at Rome the doctrines of Epicurus in a poetical composition, and the smoothness and beauty of the poetry contributed with the effeminacy of the Epicureans, to enervate the conquerors of the world. *Diog. in vitâ.—Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 13.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 24 & 25.—*Tusc.* 3, c. 49. *de finib.* 2, c. 22.

Epicydes, a tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 213.

Epidamnus, a town of Macedonia on the Adriatic, nearly opposite Brundusium. The Romans planted there a colony which they called Dyrrachium. *Paus.* 6, c. 10.

Epidaphne, a town of Syria called also Antioch. Germanicus, son of Drusus, died there. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 83.

Epidauria, a festival at Athens in honor of Æsculapius.—A country of Peloponnesus.

Epidaurus, a town at the north of Argolis in Peloponnesus, chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius, who had there a famous temple. It received its name from Epidaurus, a son of Argus and Evadne. It is now called Pidaura. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 3, c. 21.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.—A town of Dalmatia.

Epidius, a man who wrote concerning unusual prodigies. *Plin.* 16, c. 25.

Epidotæ, certain deities who presided over the birth of children. They were worshipped by the Lacedæmonians, and chiefly invoked by those who were persecuted by the ghosts of the dead, &c. *Paus.* 3, c. 17, &c.

Epigĕnes, a Babylonian aſtrologer and hiſtorian. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.

Epigeus, a Greek killed by Hector.

Epigŏni, the ſons and deſcendants of the Grecian heroes who were killed in the firſt Theban war. The war of the Epigoni is famous in ancient hiſtory. It was undertaken ten years after the firſt. The ſons of thoſe who had periſhed in the firſt war, reſolved to avenge the death of their fathers, and marched againſt Thebes, under the command of Therſander; or, according to others, of Alcmæon the ſon of Amphiaraus. The Argives were aſſiſted by the Corinthians, the people of Meſſenia, Arcadia, and Megara. The Thebans had engaged all their neighbours in their quarrel, as in one common cauſe. Theſe two hoſtile armies met and engaged on the banks of the Gliſſas. The fight was obſtinate and bloody, but victory declared for the Epigoni, and ſome of the Thebans fled to Illyricum with Leodamas their general, while others retired into Thebes, where they were ſoon beſieged, and forced to ſurrender. In this war Ægialeus was the only one who was killed, and his father Adraſtus was the only one who eſcaped alive in the firſt war. This whole war, as Pauſanias obſerves, was written in verſe; and Callinus, who quotes ſome of the verſes, aſcribes them to Homer, which opinion has been adopted by many writers. For my part, continues the geographer, I own that next to the Iliad and Odyſſey of Homer, I have never ſeen a finer poem. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 9 & 25.—*Apollod.* 1 & 3.—*Diod.* 4.

Epigŏnus, a mathematician of Ambracia.

Epĭi & Epēi, a people of Elis.

Epilaris, a daughter of Theſpius.—*Apollod.*

Epimĕlĭdes, the founder of Corone. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.

Epimĕnes, a man who conſpired againſt Alexander's life. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Epimenĭdes, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. His father's name was Agiaſarchus. He is reckoned one of the ſeven wiſe men, by thoſe who exclude Periander from the number. While he was tending his flocks one day, he entered into a cave, where he fell aſleep. His ſleep continued for 57 years, according to tradition, and when he awoke he found every object ſo conſiderably altered, that he ſcarce knew where he was. His brother apprized him of the length of his ſleep to his great aſtoniſhment. It is ſuppoſed that he lived 289 years. After death he was revered as a god, and greatly honored by the Athenians, whom he had delivered from a plague, and to whom he had given many good and uſeful counſels. He is ſaid to be the firſt who built temples in the Grecian communities. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Diog in vitâ.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14.—*Plut. in Solon.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 7. c. 12.

Epimēthеus, a ſon of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, who inconſiderately married Pandora, by whom he had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He had the curioſity to open the box which Pandora had brought with her, [*Vid Pandora*] and from thence iſſued a train of evils, which from that moment have never ceaſed to afflict the human race. Hope was the only one which remained at the bottom of the box, not having ſufficient time to eſcape, and it is ſhe alone which comforts men under misfortunes. Epimetheus was changed into a monkey by the gods and ſent into the iſland Pithecuſa. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2 & 7.—*Hygin.* fab. —*Heſiod. Theog.* [*Vid. Prometheus.*]

Epimēthis, a patronymic of Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 390.

Epiŏchus, a ſon of Lycurgus, who received divine honors in Arcadia.

Epiŏne, the wife of Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.

Epiphănes, *illuſtrious*, a ſirname given to the Antiochus's, kings of Syria. —A ſirname of one of the Ptolemies, the fifth of the houſe of the Lagidæ. *Strab.* 17.

Epiphanius, a biſhop of Salamis, active to refute the writings of Origen; but his compoſitions are more valuable for the fragments which they preſerve than for their own intrinſic merit. The only edition is by *Dionyſ. Petavius*, 2 vols. Paris, 1622. The biſhop died A. D. 403.

Epīrus, a country ſituate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian ſea. It was formerly governed by kings, of whom Neoptolemus, ſon of Achilles, was one of the firſt. It was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at laſt became a part of the Roman dominions. It is now called Larta. *Strab.* 7 —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 14.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Epistrŏphus, a king of Phocis who went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

Epitades, a man who firſt violated a law of Lycurgus, which forbad laws to be made. *Plut. in Agid.*

Epium, a town of Peloponneſus on the borders of Arcadia.

Epŏna, a beautiful girl, the fruit of a man's union with a mare.

Epŏpeus, a ſon of Neptune and Canace, who came from Theſſaly to Sicyon, and carried away Antiope, daughter of Nycteus king of Thebes. This rape was followed by a war, in which Nycteus and Epopeus were both killed. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7, &c.

7, &c.——A ſon of Aloeus, grandſon to Phœbus. He reigned at Corinth. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1 and 3.——One of the Tyrrhene ſailors, who attempted to abuſe Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 619.

Eporedŏrix, a powerful perſon among the Æduï, who commanded his countrymen in their war againſt the Sequani. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

Epŭlo, a Rutulian killed by Achates. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 459.

Epytides, a patronymic given to Periphantes, the ſon of Epytus and the companion of Aſcanius. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 547.

Epўtus, a king of Alba. *Ovid Faſt.* 4, v. 44.——A king of Arcadia.——A king of Meſſenia, of the family of the Heraclidæ.——The father of Periphus, a herald in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.

Equajusta, a town of Theſſaly.

Equĭcŏlus, a Rutulian engaged in the wars of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 684.

Equiria, feſtivals eſtabliſhed at Rome by Romulus, in honor of Mars, when horſe races and games were exhibited in the Campus Martius. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 859.

Equotutĭcum, a little town of Apulia, to which, as ſome ſuppoſe, Horace alludes in this verſe, 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 87.

"*Manſuri oppidulo, verſu quod dicere non eſt.*"

Eracon, an officer of Alexander, impriſoned for his cruelty. *Curt.* 10.

Eræa, a city of Greece, deſtroyed in the age of *Strabo*, 3.

Erăsĭnus, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing for a little ſpace under the ground in Argolis. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 275.

Erasippus, a ſon of Hercules and Lyſippe.

Erasistrătus, a celebrated phyſician, grandſon to the philoſopher Ariſtotle. He diſcovered by the motion of the pulſe the love which Antiochus had conceived for his mother-in-law Statonice, and was rewarded with 100 talents for the cure by the father of Antiochus. He was a great enemy to bleeding and violent phyſic. He died B. C. 257. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.—*Plut in Demetr.*

Erăto, one of the Muſes, who preſided over lyric and tender poetry. She is repreſented as crowned with roſes and myrtle, holding a lyre in her hand. She appears with a thoughtful and ſometimes with a gay and animated look. She was invoked by lovers, eſpecially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particularly devoted to love. *Apollod.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 37.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 2.—One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.—One of the Dryades, wife of Arcas, king of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.——One of the Danaides who married Bromius.——A queen of the Armenians, after the death of Ariobarzanes, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 4.

Eratosthĕnes, a native of Cyrene, who was the ſecond entruſted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He dedicated his time to grammatical criticiſm and philoſophy, but more particularly to poetry and mathematics. He has been called a ſecond Plato, the coſmographer, and the geometer of the world. He firſt obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic, and firſt found out how to meaſure the extent and circumference of the globe. He ſtarved himſelf after he had lived to his 82d year, B. C. 194. Some few fragments remain of his compoſitions. He collected the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies. *Cic. ad Attic.* 2, ep. 6.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1, c. 2.

Eratostrătus, an Epheſian who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the ſame night that Alexander the Great was born. This burning, as ſome writers have obſerved, was not prevented or ſeen by the goddeſs of the place, who was then preſent at the labors of Olympias, and at the birth of the conqueror of Perſia. Eratoſtratus did this villainy merely to eternize his name by ſo uncommon an action. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 14.

Erătus, a ſon of Hercules and Dynaſte. *Apollod.*——A king of Sicyon, who died B. C. 1671.

Erbessus, an inland town of Sicily.

Erĕbus, a deity of hell, ſon of Chaos and Darkneſs. He married Night, by whom he had the light and the day. The poets often uſed the word Erebus to ſignify hell itſelf, and particularly that part where dwelt the ſouls of thoſe who had lived a virtuous life, from whence they paſſed into the Elyſian fields. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 17.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 26.

Erechtheus, ſon of Pandion 1ſt, was the ſixth king of Athens. He was father of Cecrops 2d, Metion, Pandorus, and four daughters, Creuſa, Orithya, Procris, and Othonia, by Praxithea. In a war againſt Eleuſis he ſacrificed Othonia, called alſo Chthonia, to obtain a victory which the oracle promiſed for ſuch a ſacrifice. In that war he killed Eumolpus, Neptune's ſon, who was the general of the enemy, for which he was ſtruck with thunder by Jupiter at Neptune's requeſt. Some ſay that he was drowned in the ſea. After death he received divine honors at Athens. He reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 1347. According to ſome accounts, he firſt introduced the myſteries of Ceres at Eleuſis. *Ovid.* 6, v. 877.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 25.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Cic. pro Sext.* 21. *Tuſc.* 1, c. 48. *Nat. D.* 3, c. 15.

ERIMBI, a people of Arabia.

ERINUS, a country of Æthiopia.

ERINEA, a village of Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.

ERISSA, a town of Æolia.

ERICHTHIDES, a name given to the Athenians, from their king Erechtheus.

ERISUS, a town of Leſbos, where Theophraſtus was born.

ERETRIA, a city of Eubœa on the Euripus, anciently called Melaneis and Arotria. It was deſtroyed by the Perſians, and the ruins were hardly viſible in the age of Strabo. It received its name from Eretrius, a ſon of Phaeton. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 8, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*C. Nep. in Milt.* 4.

ERETUM, a town of the Sabines near the Tiber, whence came the adjective *Eretinus*. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

ERETHALION, a man killed by Neſtor in a war between the Pylians and Arcadians. *Homer. Il.*

ERGANE, a river whoſe waters intoxicate as wine.——A ſirname of Minerva. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 14.

ERGENNA, a celebrated ſoothſayer of Etruria. *Perſ.* 2, v. 26.

ERGIAS, a Rhodian who wrote an hiſtory of his country.

ERGINUS, a king of Orchomenos, ſon of Clymenes. He obliged the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, becauſe his father had been killed by a Theban. Hercules attacked his ſervants, who came to raiſe the tribute, and mutilated them, and he afterwards killed Erginus, who attempted to avenge their death by invading Bœotia with an army. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 17.——A river of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.——A ſon of Neptune.——One of the four brothers who kept the Acrocorinth, by order of Antigonus. *Polyæn.* 6.

ERGINNUS, a man made maſter of Argos by the Argonauts, after the death of Typhis.

ERIBŒA, a ſirname of Juno. *Homer. Il.* 5.——The mother of Ajax Telamon.—*Sophocl.*

ERIBOTES, a man ſkilled in medicine, &c. *Orpheus.*

ERICETES, a man of Lycaonia, killed by Meſſapus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 749.

ERICHTHO, a Theſſalian woman famous for her knowledge of poiſonous herbs and medicine. *Lucan.* 6, v. 507.——One of the Furies. *Ovid.*—*Heſiod.* 21, v. 151.

ERICHTHONIUS, the fourth king of Athens, ſprung from the ſeed of Vulcan which fell upon the ground when that god attempted to offer violence to Minerva. He was very deformed, and had the tails of ſerpents inſtead of legs. Minerva placed him in a baſket, which ſhe gave to the daughters of Cecrops, with ſtrict injunctions not to examine its contents. Aglauros, one of the ſiſters, had the curioſity to open the baſket, for which the goddeſs puniſhed her indiſcretion by making her jealous of her ſiſter Herſe. [*Vid. Herſe.*] Erichthon was young when he aſcended the throne of Athens. He reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 1437. The invention of chariots is attributed to him, and the manner of harneſſing horſes to draw them. He was made a conſtellation after death under the name of Bootes. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 553.—*Hygin.* fab. 166.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 113.——A ſon of Dardanus, who reigned in Troy, and died 1374 B. C. after a long reign of about 75 years. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

ERICINIUM, a town of Macedonia.

ERICUSA, one of the Æolides.

ERIDANUS, one of the largeſt rivers of Italy, riſing in the Alps and falling into the Adriatic by ſeveral mouths; now called the Po. It was in its neighbourhood that the Heliades, the ſiſters of Phaeton were changed into poplars, according to Ovid. Virgil calls it the king of all rivers. *Ovid. Met.* 2, *fab.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 409.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 482.

ERIGONE, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herſelf when ſhe heard that her father had been killed by ſome ſhepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a conſtellation, now known under the name of Virgo. Bacchus deceived her by changing himſelf into a beautiful grape. *Ovid Met.* 6, *fab.* 4.—*Stat.* 11. *Theb.* v, 644.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 33.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Hygin. fab.* 1 & 24.——A daughter of Ægiſthus and Clytemneſtra, who had by her brother Oreſtes, Penthilus, who ſhared the regal power with Timaſenus, the legitimate ſon of Oreſtes and Hermione. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.

ERIGONUS, a river of Thrace.

ERIGYUS, a Mitylenean, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

ERILLUS, a philoſopher of Carthage, contemporary with Zeno. *Diog.*

ERINDES, a river of Aſia, near Parthia. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 16.

ERINNA, a poeteſs intimate with Sappho.

ERINNYS, one of the Eumenides. The word ſignifies the *fury of the mind*, απο νου. [*Vid. Eumenides.*] *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 337.——A ſirname of Ceres, on account of her amour with Neptune under the form of a horſe. *Pauſ.* 8. c. 25.

ERIOPIS, a daughter of Medea. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.

ERIPHANIS, a Greek woman famous for her poetical compoſitions. She was extremely fond of the hunter Melampus, and to enjoy

joy his company ſhe accuſtomed herſelf to live in the woods.

ERIPHIDAS, a Lacedæmonian who being ſent to ſuppreſs a ſedition at Heraclea, aſſembled the people and beheaded 500 of the ringleaders. *Diod.* 14.

ERIPHȳLE, a ſiſter of Adraſtus king of Argos, who married Amphiaraus. She was daughter of Talaus and Lyſimache. When her huſband concealed himſelf that he might not accompany the Argives in their expedition againſt Thebes, where he knew he was to periſh, Eriphyle ſuffered herſelf to be bribed by Polynices with a golden necklace which had been formerly given to Hermione by the goddeſs Venus, and ſhe diſcovered where Amphiaraus was. This treachery of Eriphyle compelled him to go to the war; but before he departed, he charged his ſon Alcmæon to murder his mother as ſoon as he was informed of his death. Amphiaraus periſhed in the expedition, and his death was no ſooner known than his laſt injunctions were obeyed, and Eriphyle was murdered by the hands of her ſon. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445. —*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, v. 6 & 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 73.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.

ERIS, the goddeſs of diſcord among the Greeks. She is the ſame as the Diſcordia of the Latins. *Vid.* Diſcordia.

ERISICHTHON, a Theſſalian, ſon of Triops, who derided Ceres and cut down her groves. This impiety irritated the goddeſs, who afflicted him with continual hunger. He ſquandered all his poſſeſſions to gratify the cravings of his appetite, and at laſt he devoured his own limbs for want of food. His daughter had the power of transforming herſelf into whatever animal ſhe pleaſed, and ſhe made uſe of that artifice to maintain her father, who ſold her, after which ſhe aſſumed another ſhape and became again his property. *Ovid. Met. fab.* 18.

ERITHUS, a ſon of Actor, killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5.

ERIXO, a Roman knight condemned by the people for having whipped his ſon to death. *Senec.* 1, *de Clem.* 14.

ERŌCHUS, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 3.

ERŌPUS & ÆROPAS, a king of Macedonia, who when in the cradle ſucceeded his father Philip 1ſt. B. C. 602. He made war againſt the Illyrians, whom he conquered. *Juſtin.* 7, c. 2.

EROS, a ſervant, of whom Antony demanded a ſword to kill himſelf. Eros produced the inſtrument, but inſtead of giving it to his maſter he killed himſelf in his preſence. *Plut. in Anton.*——A comedian. *Cic. pro Roſc.* 2.——A ſon of Chronos or Saturn, god of love. *Vid.* Cupido.

EROSTRĀTUS. *Vid.* Eratoſtratus.

ERŌTIA, a feſtival in honor of Eros the god of love. It was celebrated by the Theſpians every fifth year with ſports and games, when muſicians and others contended. If any quarrels or ſeditions had ariſen among the people, it was then uſual to offer ſacrifices and prayers to the god, that he would totally remove them.

ERRŪCA, a town of the Volſci in Italy.

ERSE, a daughter of Cecrops. *Vid.* Herſe.

ERȳMAS, a Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 702.

ERXIAS, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Colophon. He is perhaps the ſame as he who wrote an hiſtory of Rhodes.

ERYBIUM, a town on mount Parnaſſus.

ERYCĪNA, ſirname of Venus from mount Eryx, where ſhe had a temple. *Horat.* 1 Od. 2, v. 33.

ERȳMANTHIS, a ſirname of Calliſto, as an inhabitant of Erymanthus.

ERȳMANTHUS, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia, where Hercules killed a prodigious boar, which he carried on his ſhoulders to Euryſtheus, who was ſo terrified at the ſight that he hid himſelf in a braſen veſſel. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 802.

ERYMNÆ, a town of Theſſaly. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 24.——Of Magneſia.

ERYMNEUS a Peripatetic philoſopher who floriſhed B. C. 126.

ERYMUS, a huntſman of Cyzicus.

ERYTHRA, an iſland between Gades and Spain, where Geryon reigned. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.——A daughter of Geryon. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 37.

ERYTHĪNI, a town of Paphlagonia.

ERȳTHRÆ, a town of Aſia, oppoſite Chios, once the reſidence of a Sibyl. It was built by Neleus, the ſon of Codrus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.——A town of Bœotia. *Id.* 6, c. 21.——One in Libya,—another in Locris.

ERȳTHRÆUM MARE, a part of the ocean on the coaſt of Arabia. As it communicated with the Perſian gulf, and that of Arabia or the Red Sea, it has often been miſtaken by ancient writers, who by the word *Erythrean*, underſtood indiſcriminately either the Red ſea or the Perſian gulf. It received this name either from Erythras, or from the *redneſs* (ἐρυθρος, *ruber*) of its ſand or waters. *Curt.* 8, c. 9.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23.

ERȳTHRAS, a ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*——A ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda, drowned in the Red Sea, which from him was called Erythræum. *Arrian. Ind.* 6. c. 19.—*Mela.* 3. c. 7.

ERYTHRION, a ſon of Athamas and Themiſtone. *Apollod.*

ERYTHROS, a place of Latium.

ERYX, a ſon of Butes and Venus, who relying upon his ſtrength, challenged all ſtrangers to fight with him in the combat of the ceſtus. Hercules accepted his challenge after many had yielded to his ſuperior dexterity, and Eryx was killed in the combat, and buried on the mountain, where he had built a temple to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 5. v. 402.——An Indian killed by his ſubjects for oppoſing Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.—A mountain of Sicily near Drepanum, which received its name from Eryx, who was buried there. This mountain was ſo ſteep that the houſes which were built upon it ſeemed every moment ready to fall. Dædalus had enlarged the top, and encloſed it with a ſtrong wall. He alſo conſecrated there to Venus Erycina a golden heifer, which reſembled life ſo much, that it ſeemed to exceed the power of art. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 478. *Hygin.* fab. 16 & 260.—*Liv.* 22, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 16.

ERYXO, the mother of Battus, who artfully killed the tyrant Learchus who courted her. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

ESERNUS, a famous gladiator. *Cic.*

ESQUĪLIÆ & ESQUILĪNUS MONS, one of the ſeven hills of Rome, which was joined to the city by king Tullus.

ESSEDŌNES, a people of Aſia, above the Palus Mæotis, who eat the fleſh of their parents mixed with that of cattle. They gild the head and keep it as ſacred. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.

ESSUI, a people of Gaul.

ESŬLA, a town of Italy near Tibur. *Horat.* 3, Od. 29, v. 6.

ESTIAIA, ſolemn ſacrifices to Veſta, of which it was unlawful to carry away any thing or communicate it to any body.

ETEARCHUS, a king of Oaxus in Crete. After the death of his wife, he married a woman who made herſelf odious for her tyranny over her ſtep daughter Phronima. Etearchus gave ear to all the accuſations which were brought againſt his daughter, and ordered her to be thrown into the ſea. She had a ſon called Battus, who led a colony to Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 154.

ETĔOCLES, a ſon of Œdipus and Jocaſta. After his father's death, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they ſhould both ſhare the royalty, and reign alternately each a year. Eteocles by right of ſeniority firſt aſcended the throne, but after the firſt year of his reign was expired he refuſed to give up the crown to his brother according to their mutual agreement. Polynices, reſolved to puniſh ſuch an open violation of a ſolemn engagement, went to implore the aſſiſtance of Adraſtus, king of Argos. He received that king's daughter in marriage, and was ſoon after aſſiſted with a ſtrong army, headed by ſeven famous generals. Theſe hoſtile preparations were ſeen by Eteocles, who on his part did not remain inactive. He choſe ſeven brave chiefs to oppoſe the ſeven leaders of the Argives, and ſtationed them at the ſeven gates of the city. He placed himſelf againſt his brother Polynices, and he oppoſed Menalippus to Tydeus, Polyphontes to Capaneus, Megareus to Eteoclus, Hyperbius to Parthenopæus, and Lafthenes to Amphiaraus. Much blood was ſhed in light and unavailing ſkirmiſhes, and it was at laſt agreed between the two brothers that the war ſhould be decided by ſingle combat. They both fell in an engagement conducted with the moſt inveterate fury on either ſide, and it is even ſaid that the aſhes of theſe two brothers, who had been ſo inimical one to the other, ſeparated themſelves on the burning pile, as if ſenſible of reſentment, and hoſtile to reconciliation. *Stat. Theb. Apollod.* 3, c. 5, &c. —*Æſchyl. Sept. ante Theb.* —*Eurip. in Phœniſ.*—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 9. l. 9, c. 6.——A Greek, the firſt who raiſed altars to the Graces. *Pauſ.*

ETĔOCLUS, one of the ſeven chiefs of the army of Adraſtus, in his expedition againſt Thebes. He was killed by Megareus, the ſon of Creon, under the walls of Thebes. *Eurip. Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—A ſon of Iphis.

ETEOCRĒTÆ, an ancient people of Crete.

ETEONES, a town of Bœotia on the Aſopus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 266.

ETEONEUS, an officer of Menelaus. *Homer.* Od. 4.

ETEONĪCUS, a Lacedæmonian general, who upon hearing that Callicratidas was conquered at Arginuſæ, ordered the meſſengers of this news to be crowned, and to enter Mitylene in triumph. This ſo terrified Conon, who beſieged the town, that he concluded that the enemy had obtained ſome advantageous victory, and he raiſed the ſiege. *Diod.* 13.—*Polyæn.* 1.

ETĒSIÆ, northern winds of a gentle and mild nature, very common in the months of ſpring and autumn. *Lucret.* 5, v. 741.

ETHALION, one of the Tyrrhene ſailors changed into dolphins for carrying away Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3. v. 647.

ETHELRUM, a river of Aſia, the boundary of Troas and Myſia. *Strab.*

ETHŎDA, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

ETHĔMON, a perſon killed at the marriage of Andromeda. *Ovid Met.* 5, v. 163.

ETIAS, a daughter of Æneas. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 22.

ETIS, a town of Peloponneſus. *Id. Ib.*

ETRŪRIA, *Vid.* Hetruria.

ETYLUS, the father of Theocles. *Id.* 6. c. 19.

EVADNE, a daughter of Iphis or Iphicles of Argos, who ſlighted the addreſſes of Apollo, and married Capaneus one of the ſeven chiefs who went againſt Thebes. When her huſband had been ſtruck with thunder by Jupiter for his blaſphemies and impiety, and his aſhes had been ſeparated from thoſe of the reſt of the Argives, ſhe threw herſelf on his burning pile and periſhed in the flames. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 447.—*Propert.* 1. *el.* 15, v. 21.—*Stat. Theb.* 12, v. 800.——A daughter of the Strymon and Neæra. She married Argus, by whom ſhe had four children. *Apollod.* 2.

EVAGES, a poet famous for his genius but not for his learning.

EVAGORAS, a king of Cyprus who retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Perſians. He made war againſt Artaxerxes, the king of Perſia with the aſſiſtance of the Egyptians, Arabians and Tyrians, and obtained ſome advantage over the fleet of his enemy. The Perſians however ſoon repaired their loſſes, and Evagoras ſaw himſelf defeated by ſea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be ſtripped of all his dominions except the town of Salamis. He was aſſaſſinated ſoon after this fatal change of fortune, by an eunuch, 374 B. C. He left two ſons, Nicocles, who ſucceeded him, and Protagoras who deprived his nephew Evagoras of his poſſeſſions. Evagoras deſerves to be commended for his ſobriety, moderation, and magnanimity, and if he was guilty of any political error in the management of his kingdom, it may be ſaid, that his love of equity was a full compenſation. His grandſon bore the ſame name, and ſucceeded his father Nicocles. He ſhowed himſelf oppreſſive, and his uncle Protagoras took advantage of his unpopularity to deprive him of his power. Evagoras fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who gave him a government more extenſive than that of Cyprus, but his oppreſſion rendered him odious, and he was accuſed before his benefactor and by his orders put to death. *C. Nep.* 12, c. 2.—*Diod.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 5, c. 6.——A man of Elis who obtained a prize at the Olympian games. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 8.——A Spartan famous for his ſervices to the people of Elis. *Id.* 6, c. 10.——A ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A ſon of Priam. *Id* 3, c. 12.——A king of Rhodes.

EVAGORE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EVAN, a ſirname of Bacchus, which he received from the ejaculation of Evan! Evan! by his prieſteſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 15.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 517.

EVANDER, a ſon of the propheteſs Carmente, king of Arcadia. An accidental murder obliged him to leave his country, and he came to Italy, where he drove the Aborigines from their antient poſſeſſions, and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded. He kindly received Hercules when he returned from the conqueſt of Geryon; and he was the firſt who raiſed him altars. He gave Æneas aſſiſtance againſt the Rutuli, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his hoſpitality. It is ſaid that he firſt brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worſhip of the Greek deities. He was honored as a God after death, and his ſubjects raiſed him an altar on mount Aventine. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 43.—*Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Ital.* 7, c. 18.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 500, *l.* 5, v. 91.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 100, &c.——A philoſopher of the 2d academy who floriſhed B. C. 215.

EVANGELUS, a Greek hiſtorian.——A comic poet.

EVANGORIDES, a man of Elis, who wrote an account of all thoſe who had obtained a prize at Olympia, where he himſelf had been victorious. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 8.

EVANTHES, a man who planted a colony in Lucania at the head of ſome Locrians.——A celebrated Greek poet.——An hiſtorian of Miletus.——A philoſopher of Samos.——A writer of Cyzicus.——A ſon of Œnopion of Crete who migrated to live at Chios. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.

EVARCHUS, a river of Aſia minor flowing into the Euxine on the confines of Cappadocia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 102.

EVAS, a native of Phrygia who accompanied Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 702.

EVAX, an Arabian prince who wrote to Nero concerning jewels, &c. *Plin.* 25, c. 2.

EUBAGES, certain prieſts held in great veneration among the Gauls and Britons. *Vid.* Druidæ.

EUBATAS, an athlete of Cyrene, whom the courtezan Lais in vain endeavoured to ſeduce. *Pauſ. Eliac.* 1,

EUBIUS, an obſcene writer, &c. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 415.

EUBŒA, the largeſt iſland in the Ægean ſea after Crete, now called Negropont. It is ſeparated from the continent of Bœotia by the narrow ſtraits of the Euripus, and was antiently known by the different names of Macris, Oche, Ellopia, Chalcis, Abantis, Aſopis. It is 150 miles long, and 37 broad in its moſt extenſive parts. The principal town was Chalcis; and it was reported that in the neighbourhood of Chalcis, the iſland

had

had been formerly joined to the continent. Eubœa was ſubjected to the power of the Greeks; ſome of its cities, however, remained for ſome time independent. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 155.—One of the three daughters of the river Aſterion, who was one of the nurſes of Juno. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 17.——One of Mercury's miſtreſſes.——A daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.* 2.——A town of Sicily near Hybla.

Eubœĭcus, belonging to Eubœa. The epithet is alſo applied to the country of Cumæ, becauſe that city was built by a colony from Chalcis, a town of Eubœa. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 2. l. 9, v. 710.

Eubœte, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

Eubœtes, a ſon of Hercules. *Id.* 2.

Eubŏle, an Athenian virgin ſacrificed with her ſiſters for the ſafety of her country, which labored under a famine. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 18.

Eubŭlides, a philoſopher of Miletus, pupil and ſucceſſor to Euclid. Demoſthenes was one of his pupils. He ſeverely attacked the doctrines of Ariſtotle. *Diog.*——An hiſtorian who wrote an account of Socrates, and of Diogenes. *Laertius.*——A famous ſtatuary of Athens. *Pauſ.* 8. c, 14.

Eubŭlus, an Athenian orator, rival to Demoſthenes.——A philoſopher.——A comic poet.——A philoſopher of Alexandria.

Eucĕrus, a man of Alexandria accuſed of adultery with Octavia, that Nero might have occaſion to divorce her. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 60.

Euchēnor, a ſon of Ægyptus and Arabia. *Apollod.*

Euchides, an Athenian who went to Delphi and returned the ſame day, a journey of about 107 miles. The object of his journey was to obtain ſome ſacred fire.

Euclides, a native of Megara, diſciple of Socrates, B. C. 404. When the Athenians had forbidden all the people of Megara on pain of death to enter their city, Euclides diſguiſed himſelf in woman's cloathes to introduce himſelf into the preſence of Socrates. *Diog. in Socrate.*——A mathematician of Alexandria, who floriſhed 300 B. C. He has written 15 books on the elements of mathematics, which conſiſt of problems and theorems with demonſtrations. This work has been greatly mutilated by commentators. Euclid was ſo reſpected in his life time that king Ptolemy became one of his pupils. Euclid eſtabliſhed a ſchool at Alexandria, which became ſo famous that from his age to the time of the Saracen conqueſt no mathematician was found but what had ſtudied at Alexandria. He was ſo reſpected that Plato, himſelf a mathematician, being aſked concerning the building of an altar at Athens, referred his enquirers to the mathematician of Alexandria. The latteſt edition of Euclid's writings is that of Gregory, fol. Oxon. 1703. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 12.—*Cic. de. Orat.* 3, c. 72.

Euclus, a prophet of Cyprus, who foretold the birth and greatneſs of the poet Homer, according to ſome traditions. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

Eucrăte, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

Eucrătes, the father of Procles the hiſtorian. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 21.

Eucritus. *Vid.* Evephenus.

Euctĕmon, a Greek of Cumæ, expoſed to great barbarities. *Curt.* 5, c. 5.——An aſtronomer who floriſhed B. C. 431.

Euctresii, a people of Peloponneſus.

Eudæmon, a general of Alexander.

Eudamĭdas, a ſon of Archidamus 4th, brother to Agis 4th. He ſucceeded on the Spartan throne, after his brother's death, B.C. 330. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.——A ſon of Archidamus, king of Sparta, who ſucceeded B. C. 268.——The commander of a garriſon ſtationed at Trœzene by Craterus.

Eudamus, a ſon of Ageſilaus of the Heraclidæ. He ſucceeded his father.——A learned naturaliſt and philoſopher.

Eudĕmus, the phyſician of Livia, the wife of Druſus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 3.——An orator of Megalopolis, preceptor to Philopœmen.——An hiſtorian of Naxos.

Eudocia, the wife of the emperor Theodoſius the younger, who gave the public ſome compoſitions.

Eudocĭmus, a man who appeaſed a mutiny among ſome ſoldiers by telling them that an hoſtile army was in ſight. *Polyæn.*

Eudōra, one of the Nereides.——One of the Atlantides.

Eudōrus, a ſon of Mercury and Polimela, who went to the Trojan war with Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Eudoxi Specula, a place in Ægypt.

Eudoxia, the wife of Arcadius, &c.——A daughter of Theodoſius the younger, who married the emperor Maximus, and invited Genſeric the Vandal over into Italy.

Eudoxus, a ſon of Æſchines of Cnidus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge of aſtrology, medicine and geometry. He was the firſt who regulated the year among the Greeks, among whom he firſt brought from Egypt the celeſtial ſphere and regular aſtronomy. He died in his 53d year, B. C. 352. *Lucan.* 10, v. 187. *Diog.*——A native of Cyzicus, who ſailed all round the coaſt of Africa from the red ſea, and entered the mediterranean by the columns of Hercules.——A Sicilian, ſon of Agathocles.——A phyſician. *Diog.*

EVELTHON, a king of Salamis in Cyprus.

EUEMĔRIDAS, an hiſtorian of Cnidus.

EVEMĔRUS, an antient hiſtorian, of Meſſenia, intimate with Caſſander. He travelled over Greece and Arabia, and wrote an hiſtory of the gods, in which he proved that they all had been upon earth, as mere mortal men. Ennius tranſlated it into Latin. It is now loſt.

EVĒNUS, an elegiac poet of Paros.——A river of Ætolia flowing into the Ionian ſea. It receives its name from Evenus, ſon of Mars and Sterope, who being unable to overcome Idas, who had promiſed him his daughter Marpeſſa in marriage, if he ſurpaſſed him in running, grew ſo deſperate that he threw himſelf into the river, which afterwards bore his name. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 104.—*Strab.* 7.——A ſon of Jaſon and Hypſipyle, queen of Lemnos. *Homer. Il.* 7.

EVEPHĒNUS, a Pythagorean philoſopher, whom Dionyſius condemned to death becauſe he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power. The philoſopher begged leave of the tyrant to go and marry his ſiſter, and promiſed to return in ſix months. Dionyſius conſented by receiving Eucritus, who pledged himſelf to die if Evephenus did not return in time. Evephenus returned at the appointed moment, to the aſtoniſhment of Dionyſius, and delivered his friend Eucritus from the death which threatened him. The tyrant was ſo pleaſed with theſe two friends, that he pardoned Evephenus, and begged to ſhare their friendſhip and confidence. *Polyæn.* 5.

EVERES, a ſon of Peteralaus——of Hercules and Parthenope.——The father of Tireſias. *Apollod.*

EVERGĒTÆ, a people of Scythia called alſo Arimaſpi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

EVERGĒTES, a ſirname, ſignifying *benefactor*, given to Philip of Macedonia, and to Antigonus Doſon, and Ptolemy of Egypt. It was alſo commonly given to the kings of Syria and Pontus, and we often ſee among the former an Alexander Evergetes, and among the latter a Mithridates Evergetes. Some of the Roman emperors alſo claimed that epithet, ſo expreſſive of benevolence and humanity.

EUGĂNEI, a people of Italy on the borders of the Adriatic, who upon being expelled by the Trojans, ſeized upon a part of the Alps. *Sil.* 8, v. 604.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.

EUGEON, an antient hiſtorian before the Peloponneſian war.

EUGENIUS, an uſurper of the imperial title after the death of Valentinian the 2d. A. D. 392.

EUHEMERUS. *Vid.* Evemerus.

EUHYDRUM, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32. c. 13.

EUHYUS & EVIUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, given him in the war of the giants againſt Jupiter. *Horat.* 2. Od. 11. v. 17.

EVIPPE, one of the Danaides who married and murdered Imbras.——Another. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The mother of the Pierides, who were changed into magpies. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 303.

EVIPPUS, a ſon of Theſtius, king of Pleuron, killed by his brother Iphiclus in the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 16.

EULIMĒNE, one of the Nereides.

EUMĂCHIUS, a Campanian who wrote an hiſtory of Annibal.

EUMÆUS, a herdſman and ſteward of Ulyſſes, who knew his maſter at his return home from the Trojan war after 20 years abſence, and aſſiſted him in removing Penelope's ſuitors. *Homer. Od.* 13, &c.

EUMĒDES, a Trojan, ſon of Dolon, who came to Italy with Æneas, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 346.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 4. v. 27.

EUMĒLIS, a famous augur. *Stat.* 4, *Sylv.* 8, v. 49.

EUMĒLUS, a ſon of Admetus, king of Pheræ in Theſſaly. He went to the Trojan war, and had the fleeteſt horſes in the Grecian army. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the games made in honor of Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 2, & 23.—A man whoſe daughter was changed into a bird. *Ovid. Met.* 7, c. 390.——A man contemporary with Ptolemus, of whom he learned the art of agriculture. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18.——One of the followers of Æneas, who firſt informed his friend that his fleet had been ſet on fire by the Trojan women. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 665.——One of the Bacchiadæ, who wrote, among other things, a poetical hiſtory of Corinth, B. C. 750. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.

EUMELUS, a king of the Cimmerian Boſphorus, who died B. C. 304.

EUMĒNES, a Greek officer in the army of Alexander, ſon of a charioteer. He was the moſt worthy of all the officers of Alexander to ſucceed after the death of his maſter. He conquered Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealouſy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He joined his forces to thoſe of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. Neoptolemus periſhed by the hands of Eumenes. When Craterus had been killed during the war, his remains received an honorable funeral from the hand of the conqueror; and Eumenes, after weeping over the aſhes of a man who once was his deareſt friend, ſent his remains to his relations in Macedonia. Eumenes fought againſt Antipater and conquered him, and after the death of Perdiccas, his ally, his

arm

arms were directed against Antigonus, by whom he was conquered, chiefly by the treacherous conduct of his officers. This fatal battle obliged him to disband the greatest part of his army to secure himself a retreat, and he fled only with 700 faithful attendants to a fortified place on the confines of Cappadocia, called Nora, where he was soon besieged by the conqueror. He supported the siege for a year with courage and resolution, but some disadvantageous skirmishes so reduced him, that his soldiers, grown desperate, and bribed by the offers of the enemy, had the infidelity to betray him into the hands of Antigonus. The conqueror, from shame or remorse, had not the courage to visit Eumenes; but when he was asked by his officers, in what manner he wished him to be kept, he answered, keep him as carefully as you would keep a lion. This severe command was obeyed; but the asperity of Antigonus vanished in a few days, and Eumenes, delivered from the weight of chains, was permitted to enjoy the company of his friends. Even Antigonus hesitated whether he should not restore to his liberty a man with whom he had lived in the greatest intimacy while both subservient to the command of Alexander, and these secret emotions of pity and humanity were not a little encreased by the petitions of his son Demetrius for the release of Eumenes. But the calls of ambition prevailed; and when Antigonus recollected what an active enemy he had in his power, he ordered Eumenes to be put to death in the prison; (though some imagine he was murdered without the knowledge of his conqueror). His bloody commands were executed B. C. 315. Such was the end of a man who raised himself to power by merit alone. His skill in public exercises first recommended him to the notice of Philip, and under Alexander his attachment and fidelity to the royal person, and particularly his military accomplishments, promoted him to the rank of a general. Even his enemies revered him; and Antigonus, by whose orders he perished, honored his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia. It has been observed, that Eumenes had such an universal influence over the successors of Alexander, that none during his life time dared to assume the title of king; and it does not a little reflect to his honor to consider that the wars he carried on were not from private or interested motives, but for the good and welfare of his deceased benefactor's children. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.—Diod.* 19.—*Justin.* 13.—*Curt.* 10.—*Arrian.*——A king of Pergamus, who succeeded his uncle Philetærus on the throne, B. C. 263. He made war against Antiochus the son of Seleucus, and enlarged his possessions by seizing upon many of the cities of the kings of Syria. He lived in alliance with the Romans, and made war against Prusias king of Bithynia. He was a great patron of learning, and given much to wine. He died of an excess in drinking, after a reign of 22 years. He was succeeded by Attalus. *Strab.* 15.——The second of that name succeeded his father Attalus on the throne of Asia and Pergamus. His kingdom was small and poor, but he rendered it powerful and opulent, and his alliance with the Romans did not a little contribute to the encrease of his dominions after the victories obtained over Antiochus the Great. He carried his arms against Prusias and Antigonus, and died B. C. 159, after a reign of 38 years, leaving the kingdom to his son Attalus 2d. He has been admired for his benevolence and magnanimity, and his love of learning greatly enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predecessors in imitation of the Alexandrian collection of the Ptolemies. His brothers were so attached to him and devoted to his interest, that they enlisted among his body guards to show their fraternal fidelity. *Strab.* 13.—*Justin.* 31 & 34.—*Polyb.*——A celebrated orator of Athens about the beginning of the fourth century. Some of his harangues and orations are extant.——An historical writer in Alexander's army.

EUMĒNIA, a city of Phrygia, built by Attalus in honor of his brother Eumenes.—A city of Thrace,—of Caria,—of Hyrcania.

EUMĒNIDES & EUMENIS, a man mentioned *Ovid* 3. *Trist. el.* 4, v. 27.

EUMĒNIDES, a name given to the Furies by the antients. They sprang from the drops of blood which flowed from the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn. According to others they were daughters of the earth, and conceived from the blood of Saturn. Some make them daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proserpine. According to the more received opinions, they were three in number, Tisiphone, Megæra, and Alecto, to which some add Nemesis. Plutarch mentions only one called Adrasta, daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods, and therefore appeared stern and inexorable; always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. They inflicted their vengeance upon earth by wars, pestilence, and dissensions, and by the secret stings of conscience; and in hell they punished the guilty by continual flagellation and torments. They were also called Furiæ and Erinyes. Their worship was almost universal, and people dared not to mention their names or fix their

...it eyes upon their temples. They were ...nored with sacrifices and libations, and in ...hain they had a temple, which when en...ed by any one guilty of crime, suddenly ...ered him furious, and deprived him of ...e use of his reason. In the sacrifices, the ...taries used branches of cedar and of alder, ...thorn, saffron, and juniper, and the vic...s were generally turtle doves and sheep, ...th libations of wine and honey. They ...re generally represented with a grim and ...ghtful aspect, with a black and bloody gar...nt, and serpents wreathing round their ...ad instead of hair. They held a burning ...rch in one hand, and a whip of scorpions ...the other, and were always attended by ...rror, rage, paleness, and death. In hell ...y were seated around Pluto's throne, as ...e ministers of his vengeance. *Æschyl. in ...nes.—Sophocl. in Oedip. Col.*

EUMENIDIA, festivals in honor of the Eu...enides, called by the Athenians σεμναι θεαι *...rable goddesses.* They were celebrated ...ce every year with sacrifices of pregnant ...es, with offerings of cakes made by the ...st eminent youths, and libations of honey ...d wine. At Athens none but free-born ...izens were admitted, such as had led a life ...e most virtuous and unsullied. Such only ...re accepted by the goddesses who punished ...l sorts of wickedness in a severe manner.

EUMENIUS, a Trojan killed by Camilla ...Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 666.

EUMOLPE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EUMOLPIDÆ, the priests of Ceres at the ...lebration of her festivals of Eleusis. They ...re descended from Eumolpus, a king of ...hrace, who was made priest of Ceres by ...rechtheus king of Athens. He became so ...werful after his appointment to the priest...ood, that he maintained a war against Erech...eus. This war proved fatal to both; Erech...eus and Eumolpus were both killed, and ...ace was re-established among their descen...nts, on condition that the priesthood ever ...mained in the family of Eumolpus, and the ...yal power in the house of Erechtheus. The ...esthood remained in the family of Eumol...s for 1200 years; and this is still more re...rkable, because he who was once appointed ...the holy office, was obliged to remain in ...rpetual celibacy. *Paus.* 2, c. 14.

EUMOLPUS, a king of Thrace, son of ...ptune and Chione. He was thrown into ...e sea by his mother, who wished to conceal ...r shame from her father. Neptune saved ...s life, and carried him into Æthiopia, ...here he was brought up by a woman, one ...f whose daughters he married. An act of ...olence to his sister-in-law obliged him to ...ve Æthiopia, and he fled to Thrace with ...is son Ismarus, where he married the daugh...r of Tegyrius the king of the country. This connection to the royal family rendered him ambitious; he conspired against his father-in-law, and fled, when the conspiracy was discovered, to Attica, where he was initiated in the mysteries of Ceres of Eleusis, and made Hierophantes or High Priest. He was afterwards reconciled to Tegyrius, and inherited his kingdom. He made war against Erechtheus, the king of Athens, who had appointed him to the office of high priest, and perished in battle. His descendants were also invested with the priesthood, which remained for about 1200 years in that family. *Vid.* Eumolpidæ. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5. &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 73.—*Diod.* 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 14.

EUMONIDES, a Theban, &c. *Plut.*

EUNÆUS, a son of Jason by Hypsipyle daughter of Thoas. *Homer. Il.* 7.

EUNAPIUS, a physician, sophist and historian, born at Sardis. He flourished in the reign of Valentinian and his successors. He wrote an history of the Cæsars, of which few fragments remain. His life of the philosophers of his age is still extant. It is composed with fidelity and elegance, precision and correctness.

EUNŌMIA, a daughter of Jupiter, one of the Horæ. *Apollod.*

EUNŌMUS, a son of Prytanes, who succeeded his father on the throne of Sparta. *Paus.* 2, c. 36.——A famous musician of Locris, rival to Ariston. *Strab.* 6.——A man killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*——A Thracian, who advised Demosthenes not to be discouraged by his ill success in his first attempts to speak in public. *Plut. in Dem.*——The father of Lycurgus killed by a kitchen knife. *Plut. in Lyc.*

EUNUS, a Syrian slave who inflamed the minds of the servile multitude by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. He filled a nut with sulphur in his mouth, and by artfully conveying fire to it, he breathed out flames to the astonishment of the people, who believed him to be a god, or something more than human. Oppression and misery compelled 4000 slaves to join his cause, and he soon saw himself at the head of 70,000 men. With such a force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpenna obliged him to surrender by famine, and exposed on a cross the greatest part of his followers; B. C. 132. *Plut. in Vert.*

EUNYMOS, one of the Æolides.

EUORAS, a grove of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 20.

EUPAGIUM, a town of Peloponnesus.

EUPALAMON, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 380.

EUPALAMUS, the father of Dædalus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

EUPATOR, a son of Antiochus.——The surname of Eupator was given to many of the

Asiatic princes, such as Mithridates, &c. *Strab.* 12.

EUPATORIA, a town of Paphlagonia, built by Mithridates, and called afterwards Pompeiopolis by Pompey. *Plin.* 6, c. 2.

EUPEITHES, a prince of Ithaca, father to Antinous. He was one of the most importuning lovers of Penelope. *Homer. Od.* 16.

EUPHAES, succeeded Antrocles on the throne of Messenia, and in his reign began the first Messenian war. He died B. C. 730. *Paus.* 4, c. 5. & 6.

EUPHANTUS, a poet and historian of Olynthus, son to Eubulides, and preceptor to Antigonus king of Macedonia. *Diog. in Eucl.*

EUPHEME, a woman who was nurse to the Muses, and mother of Crocus by Pan. *Paus.*

EUPHEMUS, a son of Neptune and Europa, who was among the Argonauts, and the hunters of the Calydonian boar. He was so swift and light that he could run over the sea without scarce wetting his feet. *Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17. ——One of the Greek captains before Troy. *Homer. Il.* 2.

EUPHORBUS, a famous Trojan, son of Panthous. He was the first who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. He perished by the hand of Menalaus, who hung his shield in the temple of Juno at Argos. Pythagoras, the founder of the doctrine of the Metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, affirmed that he had been once Euphorbus, and that his soul recollected many exploits which had been done while it animated that Trojan's body. As a further proof of his assertion, he shewed at first sight the shield of Euphorbus in the temple of Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 160.—*Paus.* 2, c. 17.—*Homer. Il.* 16 & 17.——A physician of Juba, king of Mauritania.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet, of Chalcis in Eubœa, in the age of Antiochus the Great. Tiberius took him for his model for correct writing, and was so fond of him that he hung his pictures in all the public libraries. His father's name was Polymnetus. He died in his 56 year B. C. 220. *Cicero de Nat. D.* 2. c. 64, calls him *Obscurum*.—The father of Æschylus bore the same name.

EUPHRANOR, a famous painter and sculptor of Corinth. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——This name was common to many Greeks.

EUPHRATES, a disciple of Plato who governed Macedonia with absolute authority in the reign of Perdiccas, and rendered himself odious by his cruelty and pedantry. After the death of Perdiccas, he was murdered by Parmenio.——A stoic philosopher in the age of Adrian, who destroyed himself, with the emperor's leave, to escape the miseries of old age, A. D. 118. *Dio.*——A large and celebrated river of Mesopotamia, rising in mount Taurus in Armenia, and falling itself with the Tigris into the Persian gulf. It is very rapid in its course, and passes through the middle of the city of Babylon. It inundates the country of Mesopotamia at a certain season of the year, like the Nile in Egypt. Cyrus dried up its antient channel, and changed the course of the waters when he besieged Babylon. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 24.

EUPHRON, an aspiring man of Sicyon, who enslaved his country by bribery. *Just.* 19.

EUPHROSYNA, one of the graces, sister to Aglaia and Thalia. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

EUPLEA, an island of the Tyrrhene sea, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 3. *Silv.* 1, v. 149.

EUPOLIS, a comic poet of Athens, who flourished 435 years before the Christian æra. He severely lashed the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatical pieces at the age of 17. He had a dog so attached to him, that at his death he refused all aliments, and killed himself on his tomb. Some suppose that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death because he had ridiculed him in his verses; but Suidas maintains that he perished in a sea fight between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians in the Hellespont, and that on that account his countrymen, pitying his fate, decreed that no poet should ever after go to sea. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 4, l. 2, *sat.* 10.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 6, *ep.* 1.—*Ælian.*

EUPOMPUS, a geometrician of Macedonia.—A painter. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

EURIANASSA, a town near Chios. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

EURIPIDES, a celebrated tragic poet born at Salamis the day on which the army of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks. He studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philosophy under Anaxagoras. He applied himself to dramatical composition, and his writings became so much the admiration of his countrymen that the unfortunate Greeks, who had accompanied Nicias in his expedition against Syracuse, were freed from slavery, only by repeating some verses from the pieces of Euripides. The poet often retired from the society of mankind, and confined himself in a solitary cave where he wrote and finished his most excellent tragedies. The talents of Sophocles were looked upon by Euripides with jealousy, and the great enmity which always reigned between the two poets, gave an opportunity to the comic muse of Aristophanes to ridicule them both on the stage with success and humor. During the representation of one of the tragedies of Euripides, the audience

stance displeased with some lines in the composition, desired the writer to strike them off. Euripides heard this with indignation; he advanced forward on the stage, and told the spectators, that he came there to instruct them, and not to be taught by them. Another piece in which he called riches the *summum bonum* and the admiration of gods and men, gave equal dissatisfaction, but the poet declared the audience to listen with silent attention, for the conclusion of the whole would show them the punishment which attended the lovers of opulence. The ridicule and envy to which he was continually exposed, obliged him at last to remove from Athens. He retired to the court of Archelaus king of Macedonia, where he received the most conspicuous marks of royal munificence and friendship. His end was as deplorable as it was uncommon. It is said that the dogs of Archelaus met him in his solitary walks and tore his body to pieces 407 years before the christian era, in the 78th year of his age. Euripides wrote 75 tragedies, of which only 19 are extant; the most approved of which are his Phœnissæ, Orestes, Medea, Andromache, Electra, Hyppolytus, Iphigenia in Aulis, Iphigenia in Tauris, Hercules and the Troades. He is peculiarly happy in expressing the passions of love, especially the more tender and animated. To the pathos he has added sublimity, and the most common expressions have received a perfect polish from his pen. In his person, as it is reported, he was noble and majestic, and his deportment was always grave and serious. He was slow in composing and labored with difficulty, from which circumstance a foolish and malevolent poet once observed, that he had written 100 verses in three days, while Euripides had written only three. *True*, says Euripides, *but there is this difference between your poetry and mine; yours will expire in three days, but mine shall live for ages to come.* Euripides was such an enemy to the fair sex that some have called him *mισογυνης woman hater*, and perhaps from this aversion arise the impure and diabolical machinations which appear in his female characters, an observation, however, which he refuted, by saying he had faithfully copied nature. In spite of all this antipathy he was married twice, but his connections, were so injudicious, that he was compelled to divorce both his wives. The best editions of this great poet, are that of Musgrave, 4 vols. 4to. Oxon. 1778; that of Canter apud Commelin. 12mo. 2 vols. 1597; and that of Barnes, fol. Cantab. 1694. There are also several valuable editions of detached plays. *Diod.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 7.—*Cic. In.* 1, c. 50. *Or.* 3, c. 7. *Acad.* 1, 4. *Offic.* 3. *Finib.* 2. *Tusc.* 1 & 4, &c.

EURIPUS, a narrow strait which separates the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia. Its flux and reflux which continues regular during 18 or 19 days, and was uncommonly unsettled the rest of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the ancients, and it is said that Aristotle threw himself into it because he was unable to find out the causes of that phenomenon. *Liv.* 28, c. 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 2, c. 95.—*Strab.* 9.

EURISTHENES. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

EURŌMUS, a city of Caria.

EURŌPA, one of the three grand divisions of the earth, known among the antients. It is superior to the others in the learning, power and abilities of its inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Ægean sea, Hellespont, Euxine, Palus Mœotis, and the Tanais in a northern direction. The Mediterranean divides it from Africa on the south, and on the west and north it is washed by the Atlantic and Northern Oceans. It is supposed to receive its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. *Mela* 2, c. 1. — *Plin.* 3, c. 1, &c. A daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia, and Telephassa. She was so beautiful that Jupiter became enamoured of her, and the better to seduce her he assumed the shape of a bull and mingled with the herds of Agenor, while Europa, with her female attendants were gathering flowers in the meadows. Europa caressed the beautiful animal and at last had the courage to sit upon his back. The god took advantage of her situation, and with precipitate steps retired towards the shore and crossed the sea with Europa on his back, and arrived safe in Crete. Here he assumed his original shape and declared his love. The nymph consented, though she had once made vows of perpetual celibacy, and she became mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus. After this distinguished amour with Jupiter, she married Asterius king of Crete. This monarch seeing himself without children by Europa, adopted the fruit of her amours with Jupiter, and always esteemed Minos, Sarpedon and Rhadamanthus, as his own children. Some suppose that Europa lived about 1552 years before the Christian era. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 13.—*Moseh. Idyl.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3. c. 1.——One of the Oceanides.——A part of Thrace near mount Hæmus. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.

EURŌPÆUS, a patronymic of Minos the son of Europa. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 23.

EUROPS, a king of Sicyon, son of Ægialeus, who died *B. C.* 1993. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.

EUROPUS, a king of Macedonia, &c. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.

EURŌTAS, a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He was

one of the first kings of Laconia, and gave his name to the river which flows near Sparta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 16.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.——A river of Laconia, flowing by Sparta. It was called by way of eminence, Basilipotamos *the king of rivers*, and worshipped by the Spartans as a powerful god. Laurels, reeds, myrtles and olives grew on its banks in great abundance. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 82.—*Ptol.* 4.——A river in Thessaly near mount Olympus. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.

EURŌTO, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo. *Apollod.*

EURUS, a wind blowing from the eastern parts of the world. The Latins sometimes called it Vulturnus. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 2. *Met.* 11, &c.

EURYĂLE, a queen of the Amazons, who assisted Æltes, &c. *Flace.* 4.——A daughter of Minos, mother of Orion by Neptune.——A daughter of Prœtus, king of Argos.——One of the Gorgons who was immortal. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 207.

EURYĂLUS, one of the Peloponnesian chiefs who went to the Trojan war with 80 ships. *Homer. Il.* 2.——An illegitimate son of Ulysses and Evippe. *Sophocl.*——A son of Melas, taken prisoner by Hercules, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——A Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy. He rendered himself famous for his immortal friendship with Nisus. *Vid.* Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9. v. 179.——A pleasant place of Sicily, near Syracuse. *Liv.* 25. c. 25.——A Lacedæmonian general in the second Messenian war.

EURYBĂTES, a herald in the Trojan war who took Briseis from Achilles by order of Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 32.—*Ovid Heroid.* 3.——A warrior of Argos, often victorious at the Nemean games, &c. *Paus.* 2, c. 29.——One of the Argonauts.

EURYBIA, the mother of Lucifer and all the stars. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Pontus and Terra, mother of Astræus, Pallas and Perses, by Crius.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

EURYBIĂDES, a Spartan general of the Grecian fleet at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis against Xerxes. He has been charged with want of courage and with ambition. He offered to strike Themistocles when he wished to speak about the manner of attacking the Persians, upon which the Athenian said, strike me but hear me. *Herodot.* 8, c. 2, 74, &c.—*Plut. in Them. C. Nep. in Them.*

EURYBIUS, a son of Eurytus king of Argos killed in a war between his countrymen and the Athenians. *Apollod.* 2, c. 8.——A son of Nereus and Chloris. *Id.* 1, c. 9.

EURYCLEA, a beautiful daughter of Ops of Ithaca. Laertes bought her for 20 oxen, and gave her his son Ulysses's nurse, and treated her with much tenderness and attention. *Homer. Od.* 19.

EURYCLES, an orator of Syracuse who proposed to put Nicias and Demosthenes to death, and to confine to hard labour the Athenian soldiers in the quarries. *Plut.*——A Lacedæmonian at the battle of Actium on the side of Augustus. *Id. in Anton.*——A soothsayer of Athens.

EURYCRĂTES, a king of Sparta, descended from Hercules. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

EURYCRĂTIDAS, a son of Anaxander, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

EURYDĂMAS, a Trojan skilled in the interpretation of dreams. His two sons were killed by Diomedes during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Od.* 22.——A wrestler of Cyrene, who, in a combat, had his teeth dashed to pieces by his antagonist, which he swallowed without showing any signs of pain, or discontinuing the fight. *Ælian. V. H.* 10, c. 19.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

EURYDĂME, the wife of Leotychides, king of Sparta. *Herodot.*

EURYDĂMIDAS, a king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ. *Paus.* 3, c. 10.

EURŸDICE, the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. She had by her husband Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, and one daughter called Euryone. A criminal partiality for her daughter's husband, to whom she offered her hand and the kingdom, made her conspire against Amyntas, who must have fallen a victim to her infidelity had not Euryone discovered it. Amyntas forgave her. Alexander ascended the throne after his father's death, and perished by the ambition of his mother. Perdiccas who succeeded him shared his fate, but Philip who was the next in succession secured himself against all attempts from his mother, and ascended the throne with peace and universal satisfaction. Eurydice fled to Iphicrates the Athenian general for protection. The manner of her death is unknown. *C. Nep. in Iphic.* 3.——A daughter of Amyntas, who married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate son of Philip. After the death of Alexander the Great, Aridæus ascended the throne of Macedonia, but he was totally governed by the intrigues of his wife, who called back Cassander and joined her forces with his to march against Polyperchon and Olympias. Eurydice was forsaken by her troops, Aridæus was pierced through with arrows by order of Olympias, who commanded Eurydice to destroy herself either by poison, the sword, or the halter. She chose the latter.——The wife of the poet Orpheus. As she fled before Aristæus who wished to offer her vio-

lence

fence, ſhe was bit by a ſerpent in the graſs, and died of the wound. Orpheus was ſo diſconſolate that he ventured to go to hell, where by the melody of his lyre, he obtained from Pluto the reſtoration of his wife to life provided he did not look behind before he came upon earth. He violated the conditions, his eagerneſs to ſee his wife rendered him forgetful. He looked behind and Eurydice was for ever taken from him. [*Vid* Orpheus.] *Virg. G.* 4, v. 457, &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 30.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 30, &c.——A daughter of Adraſtus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——One of the Danaides who married Dyas. *Id.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa in Peloponneſus. *Id.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Actor. *Id.*——A wife of Æneas. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 26.——A daughter of Amphiaraus. *Id.* 3, c. 17.——A daughter of Antipater, who married one of the Ptolemies. *Id.* 1, c. 7.——A daughter of king Philip. *Id.* 5, c. 17.——A daughter of Lacedæmon. *Id* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Clymenus, who married Neſtor. *Homer. Od.*——A wife of Demetrius, deſcended from Miltiades. *Plut. in Demetr.*

EURYGANIA, a wife of Œdipus. *Apollod.*

EURYLEON, a king of the Latins, called alſo Aſcanius.

EURÝLŎCHUS, one of the companions of Ulyſſes the only one who did not taſte the potions of Circe. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 287.——A man who broke a conduit which conveyed water into Cyrrhæ, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A man who diſcovered the conſpiracy which was made againſt Alexander by Hermolaus and others. *Curt.* 8. c. 6.

EURÝMĂCHUS, a powerful Theban who ſeized Platæa by treachery, &c.—One of Penelope's ſuitors. A ſon of Antenor.—A lover of Hippodamia. *Pauſ.*

EURYMĔDE, the wife of Glaucus king of Ephyra. *Apollod.*

EURYMĔDON, the father of Peribœa, by whom Neptune had Nauſithous. *Homer. Od.* 7.——A river of Pamphylia, near which the Perſians were defeated by the Athenians under Cimon. *B. C.* 470.

EURYMĔNES, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.*

EURYNŌME, one of the Oceanides, mother of the Graces. *Heſiod.*——A daughter of Apollo, mother of Adraſtus and Eriphyle.—A woman of Lemnos, &c. *Flacc.* 2, v. 136.——The wife of Lycurgus ſon of Aleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The mother of Aſopus by Jupiter. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——One of Penelope's female attendants. *Homer. Il.* 17.——An Athenian ſent with a reinforcement to Nicias in Sicily. *Plut. in Nic.*

EURYNŌMUS, one of the deities of hell. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 28.

EURYŌNE, a daughter of Amyntas king of Macedonia, by Eurydice.

EURYPON, a king of Sparta, ſon of Sous. His reign was ſo glorious that his deſcendants were called Eurypontidæ. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.

EURYPŸLE, a daughter of Theſpius.

EURŸPYLUS, a ſon of Telephus killed in the Trojan war by Pyrrhus. He made his court to Caſſandra. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A Grecian at the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2.——A prince of Olenus, who went with Hercules againſt Laomedon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 19.——A ſon of Meciſteus who ſignaliſed himſelf in the war of the Epigoni againſt Thebes. *Apollod.* 3.——A ſon of Temenus king of Meſſenia, who conſpired againſt his father's life. *Id.* 3. c. 6.——A ſon of Neptune killed by Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.——One of Penelope's ſuitors. *Id.* 3. c. 10.——A Theſſalian who became delirious for looking into a box which fell to his ſhare after the plunder of Troy. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 19. Eurypylus, a ſoothſayer in the Grecian camp before Troy, ſent to conſult the oracle of Apollo, how his countrymen could return ſafe home. The reſult of his enquiries was the injunction to offer an human ſacrifice. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 114.

EURYSTHĔNES, a ſon of Ariſtodemus, who lived in perpetual diſſention with his twin brother Procles, while they both ſat on the Spartan throne. It was unknown which of the two was born firſt, the mother, who wiſhed to ſee both her ſons raiſed on the throne, refuſed to declare it, and they were both appointed kings of Sparta by order of the oracle of Delphi, *B. C.* 1102. After the death of the two brothers, the Lacedæmonians, who knew not to what family the right of ſeniority and ſucceſſion belonged, permitted two kings to ſit on the throne, one of each family. The deſcendants of Euryſthenes were called Euryſthenidæ, and thoſe of Procles, Proclidæ. It was inconſiſtent with the laws of Sparta for two kings of the ſame family to aſcend the throne together, yet that law has ſometimes been violated by oppreſſion and tyranny. Euryſthenes had a ſon called Agis who ſucceeded him. His deſcendants were called Agidæ. There ſat on the throne of Sparta 31 kings of the family of Euryſthenes, and only 24 of the Proclidæ. The former were the more illuſtrious. *Herodot.* 4, c. 147. l. 6, c. 52.—*Pauſ.* 3. c. 1.—*C. Nep. in Ageſ.*

EURYSTHENIDÆ, *Vid.* Euryſthenes.

EURYSTHEUS, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, ſon of Sthenelus, and Nicippe the daughter of Pelops. Juno haſtened his birth by two months, that he might come into the world before Hercules the ſon of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed by order of Jupiter to be ſubſervient to the will of the other. [*Vid. Alcmena.*]

This natural right was cruelly exercised by Eurystheus, who was jealous of the fame of Hercules, and who to destroy so powerful a relation imposed upon him the most dangerous and uncommon enterprises well known by the name of the twelve labors of Hercules. The success of Hercules in atchieving those perilous labors alarmed Eurystheus in a greater degree, and he furnished himself with a brazen vessel, where he might secure himself a safe retreat in case of danger. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus renewed his cruelties against his children, and made war against Ceyx king of Trachinia because he had given them support, and treated them with hospitality. He was killed in the prosecution of this war by Hyllus the son of Hercules. His head was sent to Alcmena the mother of Hercules, who mindful of the cruelties which her son had suffered, insulted it, and tore out the eyes with the most inveterate fury. Eurystheus was succeeded on the throne of Argos by Atreus his nephew. *Hygin.* fab. 30 & 32.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Paus.* 1, c. 33. l. 3, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 292.

EURYTE, a daughter of Hippodamus, who married Pathaon. *Apollod.*——The mother of Hallirhotius, by Neptune. *Id.*

EURYTHEÆ, a town of Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 18.

EURYTHIS, a daughter of Thespius.—A daughter of Leucippus. *Apollod.*

EURYTHEMIS, the wife of Thestius. *Apollod.*

EURYTHION & EURYTION, a Centaur whose insolence to Hippodamia was the cause of the quarrel between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Paus.* 5, c. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.*——A herdsman of Geryon killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2.——A king of Sparta who seized upon Mantinea by stratagem. *Polyæn.* 2.——One of the Argonauts. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 311.——A son of Lycaon, who signalized himself during the funeral games exhibited in Sicily by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 495.——A silversmith. *Id.* 10, v. 499.——A man of Heraclea convicted of adultery. His punishment was the cause of the abolition of the oligarchical power there. *Aristot.* 5 *Polit.*

EURYTUS, a son of Mercury, among the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 439. A king of Œchalia, father to Iole. He offered his daughter to him who shot a bow better than himself. Hercules conquered him, and put him to death because he refused him his daughter as the prize of his victory. *Apollod.* 2. c. 4 & 7.——A son of Actor, concerned in the wars between Augias and Hercules.—A son of Augias killed by Hercules as he was going to Corinth to celebrate the Isthmian games. *Apollod.*——A person killed in hunting the Calydonian boar.——A son of Hippocoon. *Id.* 3, c. 10.——A giant killed by Hercules or Bacchus for making war against the Gods.

EURYTIS, (idos) a patronymic of Iole daughter of Eurytus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 11.

EUSEBIA, an empress, wife to Constantius, &c.

EUSEBIUS, a bishop of Cæsarea in great favor with the emperor Constantine. He was concerned in the theological disputes of Arius and Athanasius, and distinguished himself by his writings which consisted of an ecclesiastical history, the life of Constantine, Chronicon, evangelical preparations, and other numerous treatises, most of which are now lost. The best edition of his Præparatio & Demonstratio Evangelica, is by Vigerus, 2 vols. folio; Rothomagi, 1628; and of his ecclesiastical history by Reading, folio Cantab. 1720.

EUSEBIUS, a surname of Bacchus.

EUSEPUS & PEDASUS, the twin sons of Bucolion killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 6.

EUSTATHIUS, a Greek commentator on the works of Homer. The best edition of this very valuable author, is that published at Basil, 3 vols fol. 1560. It is to be lamented the design of Alexander Politus, begun at Florence, in 1735, and published in the first 5 books of the Iliad, is not executed as a Latin translation of these excellent commentaries is among the desiderata of the present day.——A man who wrote a very foolish romance in Greek, entitled *de Ismeniæ & Ismenes amoribus*, edited by Gaulminus, 8vo. Paris. 1617.

EUTÆA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

EUTELIDAS, a famous statuary of Argos. *Id.* 6, c. 10.

EUTERPE, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. Some mythologists attributed to her the invention of tragedy, more commonly supposed to be the production of Melpomene.——The name of the mother of Themistocles according to some.

EUTHYCRATES, a sculptor of Sicyon, son of Lysippus. He was peculiarly happy in the proportions of his statues. Those of Hercules and Alexander were in general esteem, and particularly that of Medea, which was carried on a chariot by four horses. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A man who betrayed Olynthus to Philip.

EUTHYNOMUS, an orator and rhetorician who greatly distinguished himself by his eloquence, &c. *Strab.* 14.

EUTHYMUS, a celebrated boxer of Locri in Italy. &c. *Paus.* 6, c. 6.

EUTRAPELUS, a man described as artful and fallacious by *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 32. ——A hair dresser. *Martial* 7, ep. 82.

EUTRAPELUS, (Volumn) a friend of M. Antony, &c.

EUTROPIUS a Latin historian in the age of Julian, under whom he carried arms in the fatal expedition against the Persians. His origin as well as his dignity are unknown; yet some suppose, from the epithet of *Clarissimus* prefixed to his history, that he was a Roman senator. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. He wrote a treatise on medicine without being acquainted with the art. Of all his works the Roman history alone is extant. It is composed with conciseness and precision, but without elegance. The best edition of Eutropius is that of Haverkamp, *Cum notis variorum*, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1729 & 1762.——A famous eunuch at the court of Arcadius the son of Theodosius the great, &c.

EUTYCHIDE, a woman who was thirty times brought to bed, and carried to the grave by twenty of her children. *Plin.* 7, c. 3.

EUTYCHIDES, a learned servant of Atticus, &c. *Cic.* 15, *ad Attic.* ——A sculptor.

EUXANTHIUS, a daughter of Minos and Dexithea. *Apollod.*

EUXINUS, a man who wrote a poetical history of the fabulous ages of Italy. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

EUXINUS PONTUS, a sea between Asia and Europe, partly at the north of Asia Minor and at the west of Colchis. It was antiently called ἄξενος *inhospitable*, on account of the savage manners of the inhabitants on its coasts. Commerce with foreign nations, and the plantation of colonies in their neighbourhood gradually softened their roughness, and the sea was no longer called Axenus, but Euxenus, *hospitable*. *Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 13. l. 4, el 4. v. 54.—*Strab.* 2, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* 6.

EUXIPPE, a woman who killed herself because the ambassadors of Sparta had offered violence to her virtue, &c.

EXADIUS, one of the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Homer Il.* 1, v. 264. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 266.

EXÆTHES, a Parthian who cut off the head of Crassus, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

EXAGŌNUS, the ambassador of a nation in Cyprus who came to Rome and talked so much of the power of herbs, serpents, &c. that the consuls ordered him to be thrown into a vessel full of serpents. These venomous creatures far from hurting him, caressed him, and harmlessly licked him with their tongues. *Plin.* 28, c. 3.

EXOMĀTRÆ, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 144.

FABARIS, a river of Italy in the territories of the Sabines. It was also called Farfarus. *Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 715.

FABIA. *Vid.* Fabius Fabricianus.

FABIA LEX, *de ambitu* was to circumscribe the number of *Sectatores* or attendants which were allowed to candidates in canvassing for some high office. It was proposed but did not pass.

FABIA, a tribe at Rome. *Horat.* 1, ep. 7, v. 52.——A vestal virgin sister to Terentia Cicero's wife.

FABIANI, some of the Luperci at Rome, instituted in honor of the Fabian family.

FABII, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse. They were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage a war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were totally slain. *B. C.* 477. There only remained one whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. *Dionys.* 9.—*Liv.* 2, c. 46, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2.—*Ovid Trist.* 2, v. 235.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 845.

FABIUS Maximus Rullianus was the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname of *Maximus*, for lessening the power of the populace at elections. He was master of horse, and his victory over the Samnites in that capacity, nearly cost him his life, because he engaged the enemy without the command of the dictator. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor. He triumphed over seven different nations in the neighbourhood of Rome, and rendered himself illustrious by his patriotism.——Rusticus, an historian in the age of Claudius and Nero. He was intimate with Seneca, and the encomiums which Tacitus passes upon his style, make us regret the loss of his compositions.——

Mercuttius, an historian in the second century.——A Roman lawyer whom *Horat. 1, sat. 2, v. 134.* ridicules as having been caught in adultery.——Q. Maximus, a celebrated Roman, who from a dull and inactive childhood was raised to the highest offices of the state. In his first consulship, he obtained a victory over Liguria, and the fatal battle of Thrasymenus occasioned his election to the dictatorship. In this important office he began to oppose Annibal not by fighting him in the open field, like his predecessors, but he continually harassed his army by countermarches and ambuscades, from which he received the firname of Cunctator *or delayer*. Such operations, for the commander of the Roman armies gave offence to some, and Fabius was even accused of cowardice. He, however, patiently bore to see his master of horse raised to share the dictatorial dignity with himself, by means of his enemies at home. When he had laid down his office of Dictator, his successors, for a while, followed his plan, but the rashness of Varro, and his contempt for the operations of Fabius occasioned the fatal battle of Cannæ. Tarentum was obliged to surrender to his arms after the battle of Cannæ, and on that occasion the Carthaginian enemy observed that Fabius was the Annibal of Rome. When he had made an agreement with Annibal for the ransom of the captives, which was totally disapproved by the Roman Senate, he sold all his estates to pay the money, rather than forfeit his word to the enemy. The bold proposals of young Scipio to go and carry the war from Italy to Africa, was rejected by Fabius, as chimerical and dangerous. He did not, however, live to see the success of the Roman arms, under Scipio, and the conquest of Carthage by measures which he treated with contempt and heard with indignation. He died in the 100th year of his age, after he had been five times consul, and twice honored with a triumph. The Romans were so sensible of his great merit and services that the expences of his funeral were defrayed from the public treasury. *Plut. in vita. Flor. 2. c. 6.—Liv.—Polyb.* His son bore the same name, and showed himself worthy of his noble father's virtues. During his consulship he received a visit from his father on horseback in the camp. The son ordered the father to dismount, and the old man chearfully obeyed, embracing his son, and saying I wished to know whether you knew what it is to be consul. He died before his father, and the Cunctator with the moderation of a philosopher delivered a funeral oration over the dead body of his son. *Plut. in Fabio.*——Pictor the first Roman historian who florished, *B. C.* 225. He is the first who wrote an historical account of his country. The work which is now extant, and which is attributed to him, is a spurious composition.——A loquacious person mentioned by Horace, *Sat. 1, v. 14.*——A Roman Consul, surnamed Ambustus, because he was struck with lightening.——A Lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.——Fabricianus, a Roman assassinated by his wife Fabia, that she might more freely enjoy the company of a favourite youth. His son was saved from his mother's cruelties, and when he came of age he avenged his father's death by murdering his mother and her adulterer. The Senate took cognizance of the action, and patronized the parricide. *Plut. in Parall.*——A chief priest at Rome when Brennus took the city. *Plut.*——A Roman sent to consult the oracle of Delphi, while Annibal was in Italy.——Another chosen Dictator merely to create new Senators.——A lieutenant of Lucullus defeated by Mithridates.——A son of Paulus Æmilius, adopted into the family of the Fabii.——A Roman surnamed Allobrogicus from his victory over the Allobroges, &c. *Flor. 2, c. 17.*——Another chosen general against the Carthaginians in Italy. He lost all his forces in a battle, and fell wounded by the side of Annibal. *Plut. in Parall.*——A Consul with J. Cæsar, who conquered Pompey's adherents in Spain.——A high priest who wrote some annals and made war against Viriathus in Spain. *Liv. 30, c. 26.—Flor. 3, c. 2.*

FABRATERIA, a colony and town of the Volsci in Latium. *Ital. 8, c. 398.*

FABRICIUS, a Latin writer in the reign of Nero, who employed his pen in satyrizing and defaming the Senators. His works were burnt by order of Nero.——Caius, a celebrated Roman who in his first consulship, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honored with a triumph. The riches which were acquired in those battles were immense, the soldiers were liberally rewarded by the consul, and the treasury was enriched with 400 talents. Two years after Fabricius went as ambassador to Pyrrhus, and refused with contempt the presents, and heard with indignation the offers, which might have corrupted the fidelity of a less virtuous citizen. Pyrrhus had occasion to admire the magnanimity of Fabricius, but his astonishment was more powerfully awakened when he saw him make a discovery of the perfidious offers of his physician, who pledged himself to the Roman general for a sum of money to poison his royal master. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the greatest simplicity of manners. Fabricius never used rich plate at his table. A small salt-cellar, whose feet were of horn, was the

the only silver veſſel which appeared in his houſe. This contempt of luxury and uſeleſs ornaments Fabricius wiſhed to inſpire among the people, and during his cenſorſhip he baniſhed from the ſenate Cornelius Ruffinus, who had been twice conſul and dictator becauſe he kept in his houſe more than ten pound weight of ſilver plate. Such were the manners of the conqueror of Pyrrhus who obſerved that he wiſhed rather to command thoſe that had money, than poſſeſs it himſelf. He lived and died in the greateſt poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived to years of maturity. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 9. *l.* 4, c. 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 18. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.*—*Plut. in Pyrrh. Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 844.——A bridge at Rome, built by the conſul Fabricius. *Horat.* 2. *Ser.* 3, v. 36.

FABULLA, a proſtitute, &c. *Juv.* 2. v. 68.

FADUS, a Rutulian killed in the night by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.

FÆSŬLÆ, a town of Etruria, famous for its augurs. *Ital.* 8, v. 478.

FALCIDIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Falcidius, A. U. C. 713, concerning wills and the right of heirs.

FALERII, a town of Etruria.

FALERINA, a tribe at Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

FĂLERNUS, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine, which the Roman poets have greatly celebrated. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 96. *Horat.* 1, od. 20, v. 10. 2. *Sat.* 4, v. 15.—*Strab.* 5.

FĂLISCI, a people of Etruria, originally a Macedonian colony. When they were beſieged by Camillus, a ſchool maſter went out of the gates of the city with his pupils and betrayed them into the hands of the Roman enemy, that by ſuch a poſſeſſion he might eaſily oblige the place to ſurrender. Camillus heard the propoſal with indignation, and ordered the man to be ſtripped naked and whipped back to the town by thoſe whom his perfidy wiſhed to betray. This inſtance of generoſity operated upon the people ſo powerfully that they ſurrendered to the Romans. *Plut. in Camill.*

FALISCUS GRATIUS. *Vid.* Gratius.

FAMA, (*fame*), was worſhipped by the antients as a powerful goddeſs, and generally repreſented blowing a trumpet, &c. *Stat.* 3. *Theb.* 427.

FANNIA, a woman of Minturnæ, who, hoſpitably entertained Marius in his flight, though he had formerly ſat in judgment upon her, and divorced her from her huſband.

FANNIA LEX; *de Sumptibus*, by L. Fannius, the conſul, A. U. C. 588. It enacted, that no perſon ſhould ſpend more than 100 *aſſes* a day at the great feſtivals, and 30 *aſſes* on other days, and ten at all other times.

FANNII, two orators of whom Cicero ſpeaks in *Brut.*

FANNIUS, an inferior poet ridiculed by Horace becauſe his poems and pictures were conſecrated in the library of Apollo, on mount Palatine at Rome, as it was then uſual for ſuch as poſſeſſed merit. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4, v. 21.——A perſon who killed himſelf when apprehended in a conſpiracy againſt Auguſtus. *Mart.* 12. *ep.* &c.——Caius, an author in Trajan's reign, whoſe hiſtory of the cruelties of Nero is greatly regretted.

FANUM VACŬNÆ, a village in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 10. v. 49.

FARFĂRUS, a river of the Sabines. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 330.

FASCELIS, a ſirname of Diana.

FASCELLINA, a town of Sicily near Panormus. *Sil.* 14, v. 261.

FAUCŬLA, a proſtitute who privately conveyed food to the Roman priſoners at Capua. *Liv.* 26, c. 33.

FAVENTIA, a town of Spain. *Plin.* 3. c. 1.——Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 597.

FAVERIA, a town of Iſtria. *Liv.* 41. c. 11.

FAULA, a miſtreſs of Hercules.

FAUNA, a deity among the Romans. She was daughter of Picus and was originally called Marica. Her marriage with Faunus procured her the name of Fauna, and her knowledge of futurity that of Fatua and Fatidica. It is ſaid that ſhe never ſaw a man after her marriage with Faunus, and that her uncommon chaſtity occaſioned her being ranked among the gods after death. She is the ſame, according to ſome, as Bona Mater. Some mythologiſts accuſe her of drunkenneſs, and ſay that ſhe expired under the blows of her huſband, for an immoderate uſe of wine. *Virg Æn.* 7, v. 47, &c. *Varro. Juſtin.* 43, c. 1.

FAUNALIA, feſtivals at Rome, in honor of Faunus.

FAUNI, certain deities of the country repreſented as having the legs, feet and ears of goats, and the reſt of the body human. They were called ſatyrs by the Greeks. The peaſants offered them a lamb or a kid, with great ſolemnity. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 10, *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 392.

FAUNUS, a ſon of Picus, who is ſaid to have reigned in Italy about 1300 years *B. C.* His bravery as well as wiſdom, have given riſe to the tradition that he was ſon of Mars. His great popularity, and his fondneſs for agriculture made his ſubjects revere him as one of their country deities

after

after death. He was represented with all the equipage of the satyrs, and was consulted to give oracles. *Dionys.* 1, c. 7. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47, *l.* 8, v. 314, *l.* 10, v. 55. *Horat.* 1, od. 17.

FAVO, a Roman mimic, who at the funerals of Vespasian imitated the manners and gestures of the deceased emperor. *Suet. in Vesp.* 19.

FAUSTA, a daughter of Sylla, &c. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 64.——The wife of the emperor Constantine, disgraced for her cruelties and vices.

FAUSTINA, the wife of the emperor Antoninus, famous for her debaucheries. Her daughter of the same name, blessed with beauty, liveliness and wit, became the most abandoned of her sex. She married M. Aurelius.——The third wife of the emperor Heliogabalus bore that name.

FAUSTITAS, a goddess among the Romans supposed to preside over cattle. *Horat.* 4. od. 5, v. 17.

FAUSTŬLUS, a shepherd ordered to expose Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them up at home. *Liv.* 1, c. 4.—*Justin.* 43, c. 2. *Plut. in Rom.*

FAUSTUS, an obscure poet under the first Roman emperors, two of whose dramatic pieces, Thebæ and Tereus, *Juvenal* mentions. 7, v. 12.

FEBRUA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over purifications.

FECIALES a number of priests at Rome, employed in declaring war and making peace. When the Romans thought themselves injured, one of the sacerdotal body was impowered to demand redress, and after the allowance of 33 days to consider the matter, war was declared if submissions were not made, and the Fecialis hurled a bloody spear into the territories of the enemy in proof of intended hostilities. *Liv.* 1, c. 3, *l.* 4, c. 30.

FELGINAS, a Roman knight, killed by Pompey at Dyrrachium. *Cæs.* 3, *Bell. Civ.*

FENESTELLA, a Roman historian in the age of Augustus. He died at Cumæ.——One of the gates of Rome. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 578.

FERĀLIA, a festival in honor of the dead, observed at Rome, the 17th or 21st of February. It continued for 11 days, during which time presents were carried to the groves of the deceased, marriages were forbidden; and the temples of the Gods were shut. It was universally believed that the manes of their departed friends came and hovered over their graves, and feasted upon the provisions that the hand of piety and affection had procured for them. Their punishments in hell were also suspended, and during that time they enjoyed rest and plenty.

FERENTĀNUM, & FERENTUM, a town of Apulia. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 53.—*Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 16.

FERĒTRIUS, a surname of Jupiter, *a ferendo*, because he had assisted the Romans, or *a feriendo*, because he had conquered their enemies under Romulus. He had a temple at Rome, built by Romulus. It was there that the spoils called *opima*, were always carried.—*Liv.* 1, c. 10. *Plut. in Rom.*

FERŌNIA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves. The name is derived *a ferendo*, because she gave assistance to her votaries, or perhaps from the town Feronia, near mount Soracte, where she had a temple. It was usual to make a yearly sacrifice to her, and to wash the face and hands in the waters of the sacred fountain, which flowed near her temple. It is said that those who were filled with the spirit of this goddess could walk barefooted over burning coals without receiving any injury from the flames. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 800.—*Varr. de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Ital.* 13. *Strab.* 5.—A town at the foot of mount Soracte. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 5. v. 24.

FERIÆ LATINÆ, festivals at Rome instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The principal magistrates of 47 towns in Latium, usually assembled on a mount near Rome, where they altogether with the Roman magistrates offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis, of which they carried home some part after the immolation, after they had sworn mutual friendship and alliance. It continued but one day originally, but in process of time four days were dedicated for its celebration. *Dionys. Hal.* 4. *Cic. ep.* 6, *Liv.* 21, &c. The feriæ among the Romans were certain days set apart to celebrate festivals, and during that time it was unlawful for any person to work. They were either public or private. The public were of four different kinds. The *feriæ stativæ*, were certain immoveable days always marked in the calendar and observed by the whole city with much festivity and public rejoicing. The *feriæ conceptivæ* were moveable feasts and the day appointed for the celebration was always previously fixed by the magistrates or priests. Among these were the *feriæ latinæ*, which were first established by Tarquin, and observed by the consuls regularly, before they set out for the provinces; *Compitalia*, &c. The *feriæ imperativæ*, were appointed only by the command of the consul, dictator or prætor, as a public rejoicing for some important victory gained over the enemy of Rome.

Rome. The *feriæ Nundinæ*, were regular days, in which the people of the country and neighbouring towns assembled together and exposed their respective commodities to sale. They were called Nundinæ because kept every ninth day. The *feriæ privatæ*, were observed only in families in commemoration of birth days, marriages, funerals and the like. The days on which the *feriæ* were observed were called by the Romans *festi dies*, because dedicated to mirth, relaxation, and festivity.

Fescennia, a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by a satyrical humor and merriment, endeavoured to raise the laughter of the company. They were often repeated at nuptials and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion, as also at harvest-home, when gestures were made adapted to the sense of the unpolished verses that were used. They were proscribed by Augustus as of immoral tendency. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 695.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v 145.

Festus, a friend of Domitian who killed himself in an illness. *Martial* 1. *ep.* 79.

Fibrenus, a river of Italy. *Sil.* 8. v. 400.

Fidena, an inland town of Latium, whose inhabitants are called Fidenates. The place wasconquered by the Romans, *B.C.* 435. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 773.—*Inv.* 1, c. 44.

Fidentia, a town of Italy. *Cic. In.* 2, c. 54.

Fides, the goddess of faith and honesty, worshipped by the Romans. Numa was the first who paid her divine honors.

Fidiculæ, a place of Italy. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

Fidius Dius, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore. He was also called Sancus or Sanctus and Semipater, and he was solemnly addressed in prayers the 5th of June, which was yearly consecrated to his service. *Ovid. Fast.* 6.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2. & 9.

Fimbria, a Roman officer who besieged Mithridates in Pritane, and failed in his attempts to take him prisoner. He was deserted by his troops for his cruelty, upon which he killed himself. *Plut. in Lucull.*

M. Firmius, a powerful native of Seleucia who proclaimed himself emperor, and was at last conquered by Aurelian.

Fiscellus, a part of the Apennine mountains, in Umbria. *Ital.* 8, v. 518.

Flacellia, a Roman Matron in Nero's age, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 7.

Flaccus, a consul who marched against Sylla, and was assassinated by Fimbria. *Plut.*—A poet. *Vid.* Valerius.—A governor of Egypt, who died A. D. 1789.—Verrius a grammarian, tutor to the two grandsons of Augustus, and supposed author of the Capitoline marbles.

Ælia Flacilla, the mother of Arcadius, and Honorius was daughter of Antonius, a prefect of Gaul.

Flaminia Lex *agraria*, by C. Flaminius, the tribune, A. U. C. 525. It required that the lands of Picenum, from which the Gauls Senones had been expelled, should be divided among the Roman people.

Flaminia via, a celebrated road which led from Rome to Ariminum and Aquileia. It received its name from Flaminius, who built it, and was killed at the battle of Thrasymenus against Annibal.

C. Flāmĭnius, a Roman consul of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the lake of Thrasymenus, by the artifice of Annibal. He was killed in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, B. C. 217. The conqueror wished to give a burial to his body, but it was not found in the heaps of slain. *Liv.* 22, c. 3, &c.—*Polyb.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.

T. Q. Flāmĭnius or Flaminīnus, a celebrated Roman raised to the consulship, A. U. C. 554. He was trained in the art of war against Annibal, and he shewed himself capable in every respect to discharge with honor the great office with which he was entrusted. He was sent at the head of the Roman troops against Philip, king of Macedonia, and in his expedition he met with uncommon success. The Greeks gradually declared themselves his firmest supporters, and he totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Locris, Phocis, and Thessaly, tributary to the Roman power. He granted peace to the conquered monarch, and proclaimed all Greece free and independant at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured the name of patrons of Greece to the Romans, and insensibly paved their way to universal dominion. Flaminius behaved among them with the greatest policy, and by his ready compliance with their

their national customs and prejudices, he gained uncommon popularity, and received the name of father and deliverer of Greece. He was afterwards sent ambassador to king Prusias, who had given refuge to Annabal, and there his prudence and artifice hastened out of the world a man who had long been the terror of the Romans. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after a life spent in the greatest glory, in which he had imitated with success the virtues of his model Scipio. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Flor.*—Lucius, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece. He was expelled from the senate for killing a Gaul, by Cato his brother's colleague in the censorship, an action which was highly resented by Titus. *Plut. in Flam.*—Calp. Flamma, a tribune, who at the head of 300 men saved the Roman army in Sicily, B. C. 258, by engaging the Carthaginians and cutting them to pieces.

Flavia lex *agraria*, by L. Flavius, A. U. C. 693, for the distribution of a certain quantity of lands among Pompey's soldiers, and the commons.

Flāviānum, a town of Etruria, on the Tiber, called also Flavinium. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 696.

Flavinia, a town of Latium, which assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 696.

Flavius, a senator who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c. *Tacit.* —— A tribune of the people deposed by J. Cæsar.—A Roman who informed Gracchus of the violent measures of the senate against him. —A brother of Vespasian, &c.—A tribune who wounded one of Annibal's elephants in an engagement. —A schoolmaster at Rome in the age of Horace. 1 *Sat.* 6, v. 72.—One of the names of the emperor Domitian. *Juv.* 4, v. 37.

Flōra, the Goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans. She is the same as the Chloris of the Greeks. Some suppose that she was originally a common courtezan, who left to the Romans the immense riches which she had acquired by prostitution and lasciviousness, in remembrance of which a yearly festival was instituted in her honor. She was worshipped even among the Sabines, long before the foundation of Rome, and Tatius was the first who raised her a temple in the city of Rome. It is said that she married Zephyrus, and that she received from him the privileges of presiding over flowers, and of enjoying perpetual youth. [*Vid. Floralia*] She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 195, &c.—*Varro de R. R.* 1.—*Lactant.* 1.—A celebrated courtezan passionately loved by Pompey the Great. She was so beautiful, that when the temple of Castor and Pollux at Rome was adorned with paintings, her picture was drawn and placed among the rest. — Another courtezan, &c. *Juv.* 3, v. 49.

Flōrālia, games in honor of Flora at Rome. They were instituted about the age of Romulus, but they were not celebrated with regularity and proper attention till the year U. C. 580. They were observed yearly, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness. It is reported that Cato wished once to be present at the celebration, and that when he saw that the deference for his presence interrupted the feast, he retired, not chusing to be the spectator of the prostitution of naked women in a public theatre. This behaviour so captivated the Romans, that the venerable senator was treated with the most uncommon applause as he retired. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Varro de L. L.* 1.—*Patere.* c. 1.—*Plin.* 8.

Flōrus, L. Annæus Julius, a Latin historian of the same family which produced Seneca and Lucan A. D. 116. He wrote an abridgement of Roman annals in four books, composed in a florid and poetical stile, and rather a panegyric on many of the great actions of the Romans than a faithful and correct recital of their history. He also wrote poetry, and entered the lists against the emperor Adrian, who satyrically reproached him with frequenting taverns and places of dissipation. The best editions of Florus are Duker's, 2 vols. 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1722 & 1744; and that of J. Frid. Fischer, 8vo. *Lipsi.* 1760.—— Julius, a friend of Horace, who accompanied Candius Nero in his military expeditions. The poet has addressed two epistles to him.

Flōriānus, a man who wore the imperial purple at Rome only for two months A. D. 276.

Flūōnia, a surname of Juno.

Folia, a woman of Ariminum, famous for her knowledge of poisonous herbs, and for her petulance. *Horat. ep.* 5, v. 4.

Fons Solis, a fountain in the province of Cyrene, cool at midday and warm at the rising and setting of the sun. *Herod.* 4, c. 181.

Fonteia, a vestal virgin. *Cic.*

Fontius Capito, an intimate friend of Horace. 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 32.——A Roman who raised commotions in Germany after the death of Nero. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 7.——A man who conducted Cleopatra into Syria by order of Antony. *Plut. in Ant.*

FORMIÆ, a maritime town of Campania near Caieta. *Horat.* 3, od. 17.

FORMIANUM, a villa of Cicero near Formiæ. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 10.

FORNAX, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the baking of bread. Her festivals called Fornacalia were first instituted by Numa. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 525.

FORO APPII, a people of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

FORTUNA, a powerful deity among the antients, daughter of Oceanus according to Homer, or one of the Parcæ according to Pindar. She was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and misfortunes, blessings and pains. She was worshipped in different parts of Greece, and in Achaia her statue held the horn of plenty in one hand, and had a winged Cupid at its feet. In Bœotia she had a statue which represented her as holding Plutus the god of riches in her arms, to intimate that fortune is the source whence wealth and honors flow. Bupalus was the first who made a statue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he represented her with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of plenty in her hand. The Romans paid particular attention to the goddess of Fortune, and had no less than eight different temples erected to her honor in their city. Tullus Hostilius was the first who built her a temple, and from that circumstance it is easily known when her worship was first introduced among the Romans. Her most famous temple in Italy was at Antium, in Latium, where presents and offerings were regularly sent from every part of the country. Fortune has been called Pherepolis, the protectress of cities, Acrea from her temple at Corinth on an eminence, ἀκρος. She was called Prænestine at Prænestæ in Italy, where she had also a temple. Besides she was worshipped among the Romans under different names, such as Female fortune, Virile fortune, Equestrian, Peaceful, Virgin, &c. On the first of April which was consecrated to Venus among the Romans, the Italian widows and marriageable virgins assembled in the temple of Virile fortune, and after burning incense and offering their garments, they intreated the goddess to hide from the eyes of their husbands whatever defects there might be on their bodies. The goddess of Fortune is represented on antient monuments with a horn of plenty, and sometimes two, in her hands. She is blind folded, and generally holds a wheel in her hand as an emblem of her inconstancy. Sometimes she appears with wings, and treads upon the prow of a ship, and holds a rudder in her hands. *Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 569.—*Plut. de fort. Rom. & in Cor.*—*Cic. de Div.* 2.—*Liv.* 10.—*Augustin de Civ. D.* 4.—*Flor.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 5.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.

FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ, islands in the west of Mauritania in the Atlantic sea. They are supposed to be the Canary Isles of the moderns, thought to be only two in number, at a little distance one from the other, and 10,000 stadia from the shores of Libya. They are represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. The air was wholesome and temperate, the earth produced an immense number of various fruits without the labors of men. When they had been described to Sertorius in the most enchanting colors, that celebrated general expressed a wish to retire thither, and to remove himself from the noise of the world, and the dangers of war. *Strab.* 1.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 8, v. 27.—*Epod.* 16.

FŌRŬLI, a town of the Sabines, built on a stony place. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

FORUM—APPII, a town of Latium. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 5, v. 3.——Augustum a place at Rome. *Ovid.* 5, *Fast.* v. 552.——Flaminii, a town of Umbria.—Gallorum, a town of Gaul Togata.—Julium a town of Gaul Narbonensis. *Strab.* 4.—Lebnorum, a town of Insubria. *Polyb.*—Sempronii, a town of Umbria, &c.

FOSSÆ PHILISTINÆ, one of the mouths of the Po. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 9.

FRANCI, a people of Germany and Gaul, whose country was called Francia. *Claudian.*

FRĔGĔLLA, a famous town of Italy, destroyed for revolting from the Romans. *Ital.* 5, v. 452.

FREGENÆ, a town of Etruria. *Plin.* 3, v. 5.

FRENTĀNI, a people of Italy, near Apulia. *Sil.* 8, v. 520.

FRIGIDUS, a river of Tuscany.

FRISII, a people of Germany, near the Rhine.

FRONTO, a preceptor of M. Antoninus, by whom he was greatly esteemed. ——Julius, a learned Roman, who was so partial to the company of poets, that he lent them his house and gardens, which continually re-echoed the compositions of his numerous visitors. *Juv.* 1. *Sat.* v. 12.

SEX. JUL. FRONTINUS, a celebrated geometrician, who made himself known by the books he wrote on aqueducts, and stratagems dedicated to Trajan. He ordered at his death that no monument should be raised to his memory saying, *memoria nostri durabit, si vitam merebimur.* The best edition of Frontinus is that of Oudendorp, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1779.

FRISII,

Fulsino, a small town of Campania. *Sil.* 8, v. 399.

Fucinus, a lake of Italy in the country of the Marsi. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 759.

Fufidius, a wretched usurer, &c. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2.

Fufius Geminus, a man greatly promoted by the interest of Livia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 5, c. 1 & 2.

Fulginates, a people of Umbria. *Plin.* 1, c. 4.

Q. Fulginus, a brave officer in Cæsar's legions, &c. *Cæs. bell Civ.*

Fullinum & Fulginum, a small town of Umbria.

Fulvia lex was proposed but rejected A. U. C. 628, by Flaccus Fulvius. It tended to make all the people of Italy citizens of Rome.

Fulvia, a bold and ambitious woman who married the tribune Clodius, and afterwards Curio, and at last M. Antony. She took a part in all the intrigues of her husband's triumvirate and showed herself cruel as well as revengeful. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, Fulvia ordered it to be brought to her, and with all the insolence of barbarity, she bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra, upon which she attempted to avenge her wrongs, by persuading Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she raised a faction against Augustus in which she engaged L. Antonius her brother-in-law, and when all her attempts proved fruitless, she retired into the east, where her husband received her with great coldness and indifference. This unkindness totally broke her heart, and she soon after died, about 40 years before the Christian era. *Plut. in Cic. & Anton.*——A woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Catiline upon his life. *Plut. in Cic.*

Fulvius, a Roman senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife who made it public to all the Roman matrons for which he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair.—A friend of C. Gracchus who was killed in a sedition with his son. His body was thrown into the river, and his widow was forbidden to put on mourning for his death. *Plut. in Gracch.*

Fulvius Flaccus Censor, a Roman who plundered a marble temple of Juno, to finish the building of one which he had erected to Fortune. He was always unhappy after this sacrilege. *Liv.* 25, c. 2.

Ser. Fulvius Nobilior, a Roman consul who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. After he had acquired much glory against the Carthaginians, he was shipwrecked at his return with 400 Roman ships. His grandson Marcus was sent to Spain, where he greatly signalized himself. He was afterwards rewarded with the consulship.

Fundanus, a lake near Fundi in Italy which discharges itself into the Mediterranean. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 69.

Fundi, a town of Italy near Caieta, on the Appian road. *Strab.* 5.

Furiæ, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, or of Pluto and Proserpine, according to some. *Vid.* Eumenides.

Furii, a family which migrated from Medullia in Latium and came to settle at Rome under Romulus, and was admitted among the patricians. Camillus was of this family, and it was he who first raised it to distinction. *Plut. in Camill.*

Furia lex *de Testamentis*, by C. Furius the tribune. It forbad any person to leave as a legacy more than a thousand *asses*, except to the relations of the master who manumitted, with a few more exceptions. *Cic.* 1. *Verr.* 42.—*Liv.* 35.

Furina, the goddess of robbers worshipped at Rome. Some say that she is the same as the Furies. Her festivals were called Furinea. *Cic. de Nat.* 3, c. 8.—*Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

Furinæ Lacus, a lake near which C. Gracchus was slain.

Furius, a military tribune with Camillus. He was sent against the Tuscans by his colleague.—A Roman slave who obtained his freedom, and applied himself with unremitted attention to cultivate a small portion of land which he had purchased. The uncommon fruits which he reaped from his labors rendered his neighbours jealous of his prosperity. He was accused before a Roman tribunal of witchcraft, but honorably acquitted.

M. Furius Bibaculus, a Latin poet of Cremona, who wrote annals in Anacverse, and was universally celebrated for the wit and humor of his expressions. It is said that Virgil imitated his poetry and even borrowed some of his lines. Horace however has not failed to ridicule his verses. *Quintil.* 8, c. 6, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.

Furnius, a man accused of adultery with Claudia Pulchra, and condemned, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, v. 52.——A friend of Horace, who was consul and distinguished himself by his elegant historical writings. 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 36.

Arist. Fuscus, a friend of Horace and conspicuous

…for the integrity and propriety of …ners, as for his learning and abilities. …ject addressed his 22 *Od. Lib.* 1, and …10, to him.——Corn. a prætor, sent …Domitian against the Daci, where he …ed. *Juv.* 4, v. 112.

…*Consitii*, A. U. C. 527, …d any business to be transacted at the …assemblies on certain days, though …the *fasti*.——Another, A. U. C. …which ordained that the votes in a public assembly, should be given separately.

Fuslus, a Roman orator. *Cic.* 2. *de Orat.* c. 22.——A Roman killed in Gaul, while he presided there over one of the provinces. *Cæs. Bell. Gal.* 7, c. 3.——A Roman actor, whom Horace ridicules. 2 *Sat.* 3, v. 60. He intoxicated himself, and when on the stage, he fell asleep, whilst he personated Ilione, where he ought to have been roused and moved by the cries of a ghost; but in vain.

G A

…ABALES, a people of Aquitain. *Plin.* …4, c. 19.

…ABAZA, a country of Asia, near Sogdi… *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

…ABIÆ & GABIÉNE, a country of Per… *Diod.* 19.

…ABINUS, a friend of Augustus, beheaded …order of Pompey. It is maintained, …he spoke after death.

…BII, a city of the Volsci, taken by the …s of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who …ed the confidence of the inhabitants, by …ring to them, and pretending that his …had ill-treated him. Romulus and …us were educated there, as it was the …on at that time to send there the young …lity. *Plut. in Romul.*——*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. …

…BINA, the name of Juno, worshipped …abii. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 682.

…BINIA LEX *de Comitiis*, by A. Gabi… the tribune, A. U. C. 614. It required …in the public assemblies for electing …trates, the votes should be given by …ts, and not *viva voce*.——Another *de Co…*, which made it a capital punishment …wene any clandestine assembly, agree… to the old law of the 12 tables.—… *de Militiâ*, by A. Gabinius the tri…, A. U. C. 685. It granted Pompey …power of carrying on the war against …pirates, during three years, and of …ing all kings, governors and states, to …y him with all the necessaries he want…over all the Mediterranean sea, and in …maritime provinces, as far as 400 *stadia* …the sea.——Another, *de Usurâ*, by Aul. …ius the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It …ned, that no action should be granted …the recovery of any money borrowed …small interest, to be lent upon larger. …was an usual practice at Rome, which …ed the name of *versuram facere*.—… *Cæl.* against fornication.

…BINIANUS, a rhetorician, in the reign …Episias.

G A

GABINIUS, a Roman historian.——Aulus, a Roman consul, who made war in Judæa, and re-established tranquillity there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Aulætes on the throne of Egypt. He was accused, at his return, of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished, and died about 40 years before Christ, at Salona.——A lieutenant of Antony.——A consul, who behaved with uncommon rudeness to Cicero.

GADES & GADIRA, a small island in the Atlantic, on the Spanish coast, 25 miles from the columns of Hercules. It was sometimes called Tartessus and Erythia, according to Pliny, and is now known by the name of Cadiz. Geryon, whom Hercules killed, fixed his residence there. Hercules, surnamed Gaditanus, had there a celebrated temple, in which all his labors were engraved with excellent workmanship. The inhabitants are called Gaditani. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.——*Strab.* 3.——*Cic. pro Gab.*——*Justin.* 44, c. 4.

GADITANUS, a surname of Hercules, from Gades. *Vid.* Gades.

GÆTÆ, a people on the Rhone, who assisted the Senones in taking and plundering Rome, under Brennus. *Strab.* 5.

GÆTULIA, a country of Libya, near the Garamantes, which formed part of king Masinissa's kingdom. The country was the favorite retreat of wild beasts, and is now called Bildulgerid. *Sallust. in Jug.*——*Sil.* 3, v. 287.

GÆTULICUS, Cn. Lentulus, an officer in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 42.

GALÆBRII, a nation near Thrace.

GALACTOPHÆGI, a people of Asiatic Scythia. *Homer. Il.* 3.

GALÆSUS. *Vid.* Galesus.

GALANTHIS, a servant maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity eased the labors of her mistress. When Juno resolved to retard the birth

birth of Hercules, and hasten the labors of the wife of Sthenelus, she solicited the aid of Lucina; who immediately repaired to the house of Alcmena, and in the form of an old woman, sat near the door with her legs crossed, and her fingers joined. In this posture she uttered those magical words, which served also to protract the labors of Alcmena, and render her state the more miserable. Alcmena had already passed some days in the most excruciating torments, when Galanthis began to suspect the jealousy of Juno; and concluded that the old woman, who continued at the door always in the same unchanged posture, was the instrument of the anger of the goddess. With such suspicions Galanthis ran out of the house, and with a countenance expressive of joy, she informed the old woman that her mistress had just brought forth. Lucina, at the words, rose from her posture, and at that instant Alcmena was safely delivered. The uncommon laugh which Galanthis raised upon this, made Lucina suspect that she had been deceived. She seized Galanthis by the hair, and threw her on the ground; and while she attempted to resist she was changed into a weasel, and condemned to bring forth her young by the mouth in the most agonizing pains. This transformation alludes to a vulgar notion among the antients, who believed this of the weasel, because she carries her young in her mouth, and continually shifts from place to place. The Bœotians paid great veneration to the weasel, which, as they supposed, facilitated the labors of Alcmena. *Ælian. H. Anim.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6.

GALATA, a town of Syria.——An island near Sicily.——A town of Sicily.——A mountain of Phocis.

GALATÆ, the inhabitants of Galatia. *Vid.* Galatia.

GALATEA & GALATHEA, a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, whom she treated with coldness and disdain; while Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection. The happiness of these two lovers was disturbed by the jealousy of the Cyclops, who crushed his rival to pieces with a piece of a broken rock, while he sat in the bosom of Galatæa. Galatæa was inconsolable for the loss of Acis; and as she could not restore him to life, she changed him into a fountain. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 789.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 103. ——The daughter of a Celtic king, from whom the Gauls were called Galatæ. *Aminian.* 15.——A country girl, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

GALATIA, a country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia. It received its name from the Gauls, who migrated there [illegible] nus, some time after the [illegible] *Strab.* 12.—*Justin.* 25, c. 4.——The [illegible] of ancient Gaul among the Greeks.

GALAXIA, a festival, in which [illegible] boiled a mixture of barley, [illegible] called Theoxenia by the Greeks.

GALBA, a surname of one of the [illegible] from the smallness of his stature, [illegible] among the Gauls, who made war against Cæsar. *Cæs. Bell. Gall.* 2, c. 4.——[illegible] brother of the emperor Galba, who killed himself, &c.——A mean buffoon, in the time of Tiberius. *Juv.* 8, v. 4.——Servius, a lawyer at Rome, who defended the cause of adulterers with great warmth, as being one of the fraternity. Horace ridicules him. 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 46.

GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, a Roman, rose gradually to the greatest offices of state, and exercised his power in the provinces with equity and unremitted diligence. He dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero. His disapprobation of the emperor's oppressive commands in the provinces, was the cause of his disgrace. Nero ordered him to be put to death, but he escaped from the hands of the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. When he was seated on the throne, he suffered himself to be governed by favorites, and imposed the goods of the citizens to gratify their avarice. Exemptions were sold at a high price, and the crime of murder was blotted out, and impunity purchased with a large sum of money. Such irregularities in the emperor's measures displeased the people; and when the soldiers refused to pay the soldiers the money which he had promised them, when he was raised to the throne, they assassinated him in the 73d year of his age, and in the eighth month of his reign, and proclaimed Otho emperor in his room, January 16th, A. D. 69. The virtues which had shone so bright in him when a private man, totally disappeared when he ascended the throne; and he soon shewed himself the most imperious tyrant, forgot the duties of an emperor, and the father of his people. *Sueton.* & *Plutarch.*—*Tacit.*——A learned man, father to the emperor of the same name. *Suet. in Galb.* 2.——A Roman famed for his eloquence, in the age of Cato, &c.

GALENUS CLAUDIUS, a celebrated physician in the age of M. Antonine and his successors, born at Pergamus, the son of an architect. He applied himself with unremitted labor to the study of physic, mathematics, and chiefly of physic. He visited the most learned seminaries of [illegible]

...d Egypt; and at last came to Rome, ...where he soon rendered himself famous by ...his profession. Many, astonished at his ...cures, attributed them to magic, and said ...that he had received all his knowledge from ...enchantments. He was very intimate with ...Marcus Aurelius, the emperor, after whose ...death he returned to Pergamus, where he ...died, in his 90th year, A. D. 193. He wrote ...no less than 300 volumes, the greatest part ...of which were burnt in the temple of Peace ...at Rome, where they had been deposited. ...Galen confessed himself greatly indebted to ...the writings of Hippocrates, for his medical ...knowledge, and bestowed great encomiums ...upon him. To the diligence, application, ...and experiments of those two celebrated ...physicians, the moderns are indebted for ...many useful discoveries; yet, often their ...opinions are ill-grounded, their conclusions ...faulty, and their reasoning false. What ...remains of the works of Galen, has been ...published, without a Latin translation, in 5 ...vols. fol. Basil. 1538. Galen was likewise ...printed, together with Hippocrates, by ...Charterius, 13 vols. fol. Paris 1679, but ...very incorrect.

GALEOLÆ, certain prophets in Sicily.

GALERIA, one of the Roman tribes.——...the wife of Vitellius. *Cæsar.*—*Tacit. Hist.* ...2, &c.——Faustina, the wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius.

GALERIUS, a native of Dacia, made emperor of Rome, by Diocletian. *Vid.* Maximianus.

GALESUS, a river of Calabria, flowing into the bay of Tarentum. The poets have celebrated it for the shady groves in its neighbourhood, and the fine sheep which feed on its fertile banks. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 126.—*Horat.* 2, od. 6, v. 10.——A rich prince of Latium, killed as he attempted to make a reconciliation between the Trojans and Rutulians, when Ascanius had killed the favorite stag of Tyrrheus; which was the ground of all the enmities between the two nations. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 535.

GALILÆA, a celebrated country of Syria.

GALINTHIADIA, a festival at Thebes, in honour of Galinthias, a daughter of Proetus. It was celebrated before the festival of Hercules, by whose orders it was first instituted.

GALLI, a nation of Europe, naturally brave, and inclined to war. They were very superstitious; and in their sacrifices often immolated human victims. In some places, they had large statues made with twigs, which they filled with men, and reduced to ashes. They believed themselves descended from Pluto; and from that circumstance they always reckoned their time, not by the days, as other nations, but by the nights. Their obsequies were splendid; and not only the most precious things, but even slaves and animals were burnt on the funeral piles. Children, running, dancing, naked, appeared in the processions of the festivals, before they were able to bear arms in the defence of their country. *Cæsar. Strabo. Tacit.*—*Vid.* Gallinthias.—The priests of Cybele, who received their name from the river Gallus, in Phrygia, where they celebrated the festivals. They mutilated themselves, before they were admitted to the priesthood, in imitation of Attys, the favorite of Cybele. (*Vid. Attys.*) The chief among them was called Archigallus, *Vid. Corybantes, Dactyli, &c.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4. v. 361.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 466.—*Lucian de Dea Syria.*

GALLIA, a large country of Europe, called Gaulis by the Greeks. The inhabitants were called Galli, Celtæ, Celtiberi, and Celtoscythæ. Ancient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans, called Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitania, and Celtica. Gallia *Belgica*, was the largest province bounded by Germany, Gallia Narbonensis, and the German ocean; and contained the modern country of Alsace, Lorraine, Picardy, with part of the Low Countries, and of Champagne, and of the isle of France. Gallia *Narbonensis*, which contained the provinces now called Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné, Savoy, was bounded by the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, by Aquitania, Belgium and the Mediterranean. *Aquitania* Gallia, now called the provinces of Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, Berry, Limosin, Gascogny, Auvergne, &c. was situate between the Garumna, the Pyrenean mountains and the ocean. Gallia *Celtica*, or *Lugdunensis*, was bounded by Belgium, Gallia Narbonensis, the Alps, and the ocean. It contained the country at present known by the name of Lyonnois, Touraine, Franche Comté, Senonois, Switzerland, and part of Normandy. Besides these grand divisions, there is often mention made of Gallia Cisalpina, or Citerior; Transalpina or Ulterior, which refers to that part of Italy which was conquered by some of the Gauls, who crossed the Alps. By Gallia *Cisalpina*, the Romans understood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy; and by *Transalpina*, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome. Gallia *Cispadana*, and *Transpadana*, is applied to a part of Italy, conquered by some of the Gauls, and then it means the country on this side of the Po, or beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. By Gallia *Togata*, the Romans understood Cisalpine Gaul, where the Roman gowns, *togæ*, were usually worn. Gallia Narbonensis, was called *Bracata*, on account of the peculiar covering of the inhabitants for their thighs. The epithet of *Comata*, is applied to Gallia Celtica, because the people suffered,

ſuffered their hair to grow to an uncommon length. The inhabitants were great warriors; and their valor overcame the Roman armies, took the cities of Rome and invaded Greece, in different ages. They ſpread themſelves over the greateſt part of the world. They were very ſuperſtitious in their religious ceremonies, and revered the ſacerdotal order, as if they had been gods. (*Vid. Druides.*) They long maintained a bloody war againſt the Romans; and Cæſar reſided 10 years in their country, before he could totally ſubdue them. *Cæſ. bell. Gall.* —*Perſ.* 7, c. 6.—*Strab.* 5, &c.

GALLICĀNUS MONS, a mountain of Campania.

GALLIĒNUS, Publ. Lucinius, a ſon of the emperor Valerian. He reigned conjointly with his father for ſeven years, and aſcended the throne as ſole emperor, A. D. 260. In his youth, he ſhowed his activity and military character, in an expedition againſt the Germans and Sarmatæ; but when he came to the purple, he delivered himſelf up to pleaſure and indolence. His time was ſpent in the greateſt debauchery; and he indulged himſelf in the groſſeſt and moſt laſcivious manner, and his palace diſplayed a ſcene, at once, of effeminacy and ſhame, voluptuouſneſs and immorality. He often appeared with his hair powdered with golden duſt; and enjoyed tranquillity at home, while his provinces abroad were torn by civil quarrels and ſeditions. He heard of the loſs of a rich province, and of the execution of a malefactor, with the ſame indifference; and when he was apprized that Egypt had revolted, he only obſerved, that he could live without the produce of Egypt. He was of a diſpoſition naturally inclined to raillery and the ridicule of others. When his wife had been deceived by a jeweller, Gallienus ordered the malefactor to be placed in the circus, in expectation of being expoſed to the ferocity of a lion. While the wretch trembled at the expectation of inſtant death, the executioner, by order of the emperor, let looſe a capon upon him. An uncommon laugh was raiſed upon this, and the emperor obſerved, that he who had deceived others, ſhould expect to be deceived himſelf. In the midſt of theſe ridiculous diverſions, Gallienus was alarmed by the revolt of two of his officers, who had aſſumed the imperial purple. This intelligence rouſed him from his lethargy; he marched againſt his antagoniſts, and put all the rebels to the ſword, without ſhowing the leaſt favor either to rank, ſex, or age. Theſe cruelties irritated the people and the army; emperors were elected, and no leſs than thirty tyrants aſpired to the imperial purple. Gallienus reſolved boldly to oppoſe his adverſaries; but in the midſt of his preparations, he was aſſaſſinated at Milan by ſome of his officers, in the 50th year of his age, A. D. 268.

GALLINARIA SYLVA, a wood near Cumæ in Italy, famous as being the retreat of robbers. *Juv.* 3, v. 307.

GALLIPŎLIS, a fortified town of the Salentines, on the Ionian ſea.

GALLOGRÆCIA, a country of Aſia minor, near Bithynia and Cappadocia. It was inhabited by a colony of Gauls, who aſſumed the name of Gallogræci, becauſe a number of Greeks had acompanied them in their emigration. *Strab.* 2.

C. GALLŌNIUS, a Roman knight appointed over Gades, &c.

P. GALLŌNIUS, a luxurious Roman, who, as was obſerved, never dined well, becauſe he was never hungry. *Cic. de Fin.* 2, c. 8, & 28.

GALLUS. *Vid.* Alectryon.——A general of Otho, &c. *Plut.*——A lieutenant of Sylla.——An officer of M. Antony, &c. ——Caius, a friend of the great Africanus, famous for his knowledge of aſtronomy, and his exact calculations of eclipſes. *Cic. de Senect.*——Ælius, the 3d governor of Egypt in the age of Auguſtus.——Cornelius, a Roman knight, who rendered himſelf famous by his poetical, as well as military talents. He was paſſionately fond of the ſlave Lycoris or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forſook him to follow M. Antony, which gave occaſion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. Gallus, as well as the other poets of his age, was in the favor of Auguſtus, by whom he was appointed over Egypt. He became forgetful of the favors he received; he pillaged the province, and even conſpired againſt his benefactor, according to ſome accounts, for which he was baniſhed by the emperor. This diſgrace operated ſo powerfully upon him, that he killed himſelf in deſpair, A. D. 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry, and it ſeems that he particularly excelled in elegiac compoſition. It is ſaid, that Virgil wrote an eulogium on his poetical friend, and inſerted it at the end of his Georgics; but that he totally ſuppreſſed it, for fear of offending his imperial patron, of whoſe favors Gallus had ſhown himſelf ſo undeſerving, and inſtead of that he ſubſtituted the beautiful epiſode about Ariſtæus and Eurydice. This eulogium, according to ſome, was ſuppreſſed at the particular deſire of Auguſtus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, & 10.—*Ovid. Amat.* 3, *el.* 15, v. 29.—— Vibius Gallus, a celebrated orator of Gaul, in the age of Auguſtus, of whoſe orations Seneca has preſerved ſome fragments.——A Roman, who aſſaſſinated Decius, the emperor, and raiſed himſelf to the throne. He

showed himself indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, A. D. 253.——Flavius Claudius Constantinus, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was publicly condemned to be beheaded, A. D. 354.——A small river of Phrygia.

Gamaxus, an Indian prince, brought in chains before Alexander for revolting.

Gamelia, a surname of Juno, as Gamelius was of Jupiter, on account of their presiding over marriages.——A festival privately observed at three different times. The first was the celebration of a marriage, the second was in commemoration of a birthday, and the third was an anniversary of the death of a person.

Gandaritæ, an Indian nation.

Gangama, a place near the Palus Mæotis.

Gangaridæ, a people near the mouths of the Ganges. They were so powerful that Alexander did not dare to attack them. Some attributed this to the weariness and indolence of his troops. *Justin.* 12, c. 8.—*Curt.* 9, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 27.

Ganges, a large river of India, falling into the Indian ocean. It inundates the adjacent country in the summer. Like other rivers, it was held in the greatest veneration by the inhabitants, and this superstition may be said to exist still in some particular instances. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 87.—*Curt.* 8, c. 9.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 31.

Gannascus, an ally of Rome, put to death by Corbulo, the Roman general, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 18.

Ganymede, a goddess, better known by the name of Hebe. *Paus.* 2, c. 13.

Ganymedes, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros, and brother to Ilus and Assaracus. According to Lucian, he was son of Dardanus. He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter as he was hunting, or rather tending his father's flocks on mount Ida, and he became the cup-bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe. Some say that he was carried away by an eagle, to satisfy the shameful and unnatural desires of Jupiter. He is generally represented sitting on the back of a flying eagle in the air. *Paus.* 5, c. 24.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 252.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 155.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4.

Garæticum, a town of Africa.

Garamantes, a people in the interior parts of Africa, now called the Desarts of Zaara. They lived in common, and scarce clothed themselves, on account of the warmth of their climate. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198. l. 6, v. 795.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 334.—*Strab.* 2.—*Plin.* 5, c. 8.

Garamantis, a nymph who became mother of Iarbas, Phileus, and Pilumpus, by Jupiter. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198.

Garamas, a king of Libya, whose daughter was mother of Ammon by Jupiter.

Garatas, a river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 44.

Gareatæ, a people of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 45.

Gareathyra, a town of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

Gargānus, a lofty mountain of Apulia, which advances in the form of a promontory into the Adriatic sea. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 257.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 880.

Gargaphia, a valley near Platæa, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 156.

Gargara, a town of Troas, near mount Ida, famous for its fertility. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 103.

Gargaris, a king of the Curetes, who first found the manner of collecting honey. He had a son by his daughter, whom he attempted in vain to destroy. He made him his successor. *Justin.* 44, c. 44.

Garilius Martialis, an historian.——A celebrated hunter. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 57.

Gargittius, a dog which kept Geryon's flocks. He was killed by Hercules.

Garites, a people of Aquitain, in Gaul.

Garumna, a river of Gaul, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, and separating Gallia Celtica from Aquitania.

Gastron, a general of Lacedæmon, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

Gatheæ, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 34.

Gatheatas, a river of Arcadia. *Id. Ib.*

Gaulus & Gaulon, an island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Libya. It produces no venomous creatures. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.

Gaurus, a mountain of Campania, famous for its wines. *Lucan.* 2, v. 667.

Gaus & Gaos, a man who followed the interest of Artaxerxes, from whom he revolted, and by whom he was put to death. *Diod.* 15.

Gaza, a famous town of Palestine, which Alexander took after a siege of two months. *Diod.* 17.

Gebenna, a town and mountain of Gaul. *Lucan.* 1, v. 435.

Gedrosia, a barren province of Persia. *Strab.* 2.

GEGANIA, a family of Alba, part of which migrated to Rome, under Romulus. One of the daughters called Gegania was the first of the vestals created by Numa. *Plut. in Num.*

GELA, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, about 10 miles from the sea, according to Ptolemy, which received its name from a small river in the neighbourhood, called Gelas. It was built by a Rhodian and Cretan colony, 713 years before the Christian era. After it had continued in existence 404 years, Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, carried the inhabitants to Phintias, a town in the neighbourhood, which he had founded, and he employed the stones of Gela to beautify his own city. Phintias was also called Gela. The inhabitants were called Gelenses, Geloi, and Gelani. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 702.—*Paus.* 8, c. 46.

GELANOR, a king of Argos, who succeeded his father, and was deprived of his kingdom by Danaus the Egyptian. *Paus.* 2, c. 16. *Vid.* Danaus.

GELLIA CORNELIA LEX, *de Civitate*, by L. Gellius and Cn. Cornel. Lentulus, A. U. C. 681. It is enacted that all those who had been presented with the privilege of citizens of Rome by Pompey, should remain in the possession of that liberty.

GELLIAS, a native of Agrigentum, famous for his munificence and his hospitality. *Diod.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 8.

GELLIUS, a censor, &c. *Plut. in Pomp.* ——A consul who defeated a party of Germans, in the interest of Spartacus. *Plut.*

AULUS Gellius, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus, about 130 A. D. He published a work which he called *Noctes Atticæ*, because he composed it at Athens, during the long nights of the winter. It is a collection of incongruous matter, which contains many fragments from the ancient writers, and often serves to explain antique monuments. It was originally composed for the improvement of his children, and abounds with many grammatical remarks. The best editions of A. Gellius are, that of Gronovius, 4to, L. Bat. 1706, and that of Conrad. 2 vols. 8vo. Lipsi. 1762.

GELO & GELON, a son of Dinomenes, who made himself absolute at Syracuse, 491 years before the Christian era. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and made his oppression popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse. He was called the father of his people, and the patron of liberty, and honored as a demi-god. His brother Hiero succeeded him. *Paus.* 8, c. 42. —*Herodot.* 7, c. 153, &c.—*Diod.* 11.——A man who attempted to poison Pyrrhus——A governor of Bœotia.——A son of Hiero the younger. *Paus.* 6, c. 9.——A general of Phocis, destroyed with his troops by the Thessalians. *Paus.* 10, c. 1.

GELOI, the inhabitants of Gela. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 701.

GELONES & GELONI, a people of Scythia, inured from their youth to labor and fatigue. They paint themselves to appear more terrible in battle. They were descended from Gelonus, a son of Hercules. *Virg. G.* 2. v. 15. *Æn.* 8, v. 725.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.

GELOS, a port of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

GEMINIUS, a Roman, who acquainted M. Antony with the situation of his affairs at Rome, &c.——An inveterate enemy of Marius. He seized the person of Marius, and carried him to Minturnæ. *Plut. in Mario.*——A friend of Pompey, from whom he received a favorite mistress called Flora.—*Plut.*

GEMINUS, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes, B. C. 77.

GENABUM, a town of Gaul.

GENAUNI, a people of Vindelicia. *Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 10.

GENENA, an antient populous and well fortified city in the country of the Allobroges.

GENESUS, a man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts. &c. *Flacc.* 3, v. 45.

GENIUS, a spirit or dæmon, which, according to the ancients, presided over the birth and life of every man. *Vid.* Dæmon.

GENSERIC, a famous Vandal prince, who passed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage. He laid the foundation of the Vandal kingdom in Africa, and in the course of his military expeditions, invaded Italy, and sacked Rome in July 455.

GENTIUS, a king of Illyricum, who imprisoned the Roman ambassadors at the request of Perseus king of Macedonia. This offence was highly resented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius and led in triumph with his family, B. C. 169. *Liv.* 43, c. 19, &c.

GENUA, a celebrated town of Liguria, which Annibal destroyed. It was rebuilt by the Romans. *Liv.* 21, c. 32.

GENUCIUS, a tribune of the people.——A consul.

GENUSUS, a river of Macedonia, falling into the Ionian sea, near Apollonia. *Lucan.* 5, v. 462.

GENUTIA LEX, *de magistratibus*, by L. Genutius the tribune, A. U. C. 411. It ordained that no person should exercise the same magistracy within ten years, or be invested with two offices in one year.

GEORGICA, a poem of Virgil in four books.

books. The first treats of ploughing the ground; the second of sowing it; the third speaks of the management of cattle, &c. and in the fourth, the poet gives an account of bees, and of the manner of keeping them among the Romans. The word is derived from γεα *terra* and εργον *opus*, because it particularly treats of husbandry. The work is dedicated to Mæcenas the great patron of poetry, in the age of Virgil. The author was seven years in writing and polishing it, and in that composition he showed how much he excelled all other writers. He imitated Hesiod who wrote a poem nearly on the same subject, called *Opera, & Dies.*

Gephyra, one of the cities of the Seleucidæ in Syria. *Strab.* 9.

Gephyræi, a people of Phœnicia, who passed with Cadmus into Bœotia, and from thence into Attica. *Herodot.* 5, v. 57.

Gerania, a mountain between Megara and Corinth.

Geranthræ, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Gerbsticus, a harbour of Teios in Ionia. *Liv.* 37, c. 27.

Gergithum, a town near Cumæ in Æolia. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

Gergobia, a town of Gaul.

Gerion, an ancient augur.

Germania, an extensive country of Europe, at the east of Gaul. Its inhabitants were warlike, fierce, and uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy against the Romans. Cæsar first entered their country, but he rather checked their fury than conquered them. His example was followed by his imperial successors or their generals, who sometimes entered the country to chastise the insolence of the inhabitants. The ancient Germans were very superstitious, and, in many instances, their religion was the same as that of their neighbours, the Gauls; whence some have concluded that these two nations were of the same origin. They paid uncommon respect to their women, whom, as they believed, were endowed with something more than human. They built no temples to their gods, and paid great attention to the heroes and warriors which their country had produced. Their rude institutions, gradually gave rise to the laws and manners which still prevail in the countries of Europe, which their arms invaded or conquered. Tacitus, in whose age even letters were unknown among them, observed their customs with nicety, and has delineated them with the genius of an historian, and the reflection of a philosopher. *Tacit. de Morib. Germ.—Mela.* 1, c. 3, l. 3, c. 3. —*Cæs. Bell. G.*

Germanicus Cæsar, a son of Drusus and Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raised to the most important offices of the state. When his grandfather Augustus died, he was employed in a war in Germany, and the affection of the soldiers unanimously saluted him emperor. He refused the unseasonable honor, and appeased the tumult which his indifference occasioned. He continued his wars in Germany, and defeated the celebrated Arminius, and was rewarded with a triumph at his return in Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the east, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Armenians. But the success of Germanicus in the east, was soon looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius, and his death was meditated. He was secretly poisoned at Daphne near Antioch by Piso, A. D. 19, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death, was received with the greatest grief, and the most bitter lamentations, and Tiberius seemed to be the only one who rejoiced in the fall of Germanicus. He had married Agrippina, by whom he had nine children, one of whom, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended, not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive benevelence. In the midst of war, he devoted some moments to study, and he favored the world with two Greek comedies, some epigrams, and a translation of Aratus in Latin verse. *Sueton.*——This name was common in the age of the emperors, not only to those who had obtained victories over the Germans, but even to those who had entered the borders of their country at the head of an army.

Germanii, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

Gerræ, a people of Scythia, in whose country the Borysthenes rises. The kings of Scythia were generally buried in their territories. *Id.* 4, c. 71.

Geras & Gerrhus, a river of Scythia. *Id.* 4, c. 56.

Gerontheræ, a town of Laconia, where a yearly festival, called Geronthæa, was observed in honor of Mars. The god had there a temple, with a grove, into which no woman was permitted to enter, during the time of the solemnity. *Paus. Lacon.*

Geryon & Geryones, a celebrated monster, born from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoe, and represented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. He lived in the island of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, which were guarded by a two headed dog, called Orthos, and by Eurythion. Hercules, by order of Eurystheus, went to Gades, and destroyed Geryon,

Orthos, and Eurythion, and carried away all his flocks and herds to Tirynthus. *Hesiod. Theog.* 187.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 661, l. 8, v. 202.—*Ital.* 1, v. 277.

GESSATÆ, a people of Gallia Togata. *Plut. in Marcel.*

GESSUS, a river of Ionia.

GETA, a man who raised seditions at Rome in Nero's reign, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 72.——Septimius, a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. In the eighth year of his age, he was moved with compassion at the fate of some of the partizans of Niger and Albinus, who had been ordered to be executed; and his father, struck with his humanity, retracted his sentence. After his father's death he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, who envied his virtues, and was jealous of his popularity, ordered him to be poisoned; and when this could not be effected, he murdered him in the arms of his mother Julia, who in the attempt of defending the fatal blows from his body, received a wound in her arm, from the hand of her son, the 28th of March, A. D. 212. Geta had not reached the 23d year of his age, and the Romans had reason to lament the death of so virtuous a prince, while they groaned under the cruelties and oppression of Caracalla.

GETÆ, a people of European Scythia, near the Daci. Ovid, who was banished in their country, describes them as a savage and warlike nation. *Ovid. de Pont. Trist.* 5. *el.* 7, v. 111.—*Strab.* 7.

GETULIA, *Vid.* Gætulia.

GIGANTES, the sons of Cœlus and Terra, who, according to Hesiod, sprang from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn; whilst Hyginus calls them sons of Tartarus and Terra. They are represented as men of uncommon stature, with strength proportioned to their gigantic size. Some of them, as Cottus, Briareus, and Gyges, had 50 heads and 100 arms, and serpents instead of legs. They were of a terrible aspect, their hair hung loose about their shoulders, and their beard was suffered to grow untouched. Pallene, and its neighbourhood, was the place of their residence. The defeat of the Titans, to whom they were nearly related, incensed them against Jupiter, and they all conspired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed, and called all the deities to assist him against a powerful enemy, who made use of rocks, oaks, and burning woods for their weapons, and who had already heaped mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale with more facility the walls of heaven. At the sight of such dreadful adversaries, the gods fled with the greatest consternation into Egypt, where they assumed the shape of different animals, to screen themselves from their pursuers. Jupiter, however, remembered that they were not invincible, provided he called a mortal to his assistance; and by the advice of Pallas, he armed his son Hercules in his cause. With the aid of this celebrated hero, the giants were soon put to flight and defeated. Some were crushed to pieces under mountains, or buried in the sea; and others were flead alive, or beaten to death with clubs. (*Vid. Enceladus, Aloides, Porphyrion, Typhon, Otus, Titanes*, &c.) The existence of giants has been supported by all the writers of antiquity, and received as an undeniable truth. Homer tells us, that Tityus, when extended on the ground, covered nine acres; and that Polyphemus eat two of the companions of Ulysses at once, and walked along the shores of Sicily, leaning on a staff, which might have served for the mast of a ship. The Grecian heroes, during the Trojan war, and Turnus in Italy, attacked their enemies by throwing stones, which four men of the succeeding ages would be unable to move. Plutarch also mentions, in support of the gigantic stature, that Sertorius opened the grave of Antæus in Africa, and found a skeleton, which measured sixty cubits in length. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.—*Paus.* 8, c. 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 151.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Hygin.* fab. 28, &c.—*Homer.* od. 7, & 10.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 280, &c.

GIGARTUM, a town of Phœnicia.

GIGIS, one of the female attendants of Paryſatis, who was privy to the poisoning of Statira. *Plut. in Artax.*

GILDO, a governor of Africa, in the reign of Arcadius. He died A. D. 398.

GILLO, an infamous adulterer, in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 1, v. 40.

GINDANES, a people of Lybia, who feed on the leaves of the lotus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 176.

GINDES, a river of Albania, flowing into the Cyrus.——Another of Mesopotamia. *Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 141.

GINGI. *Vid.* Gigis.

GINGUNUM, a mountain of Umbria.

GIPPIUS, a Roman, who pretended to sleep, that his wife might indulge her adulterous propensities, &c.

GISCO, son of Hamilcon the Carthaginian general, was banished from Carthage, by the influence of his enemies. He was afterwards recalled, and impowered by the Carthaginians to punish in what manner he pleased, those who had occasioned his banishment. He was satisfied to see them prostrate on the ground, and to place his foot on their neck, shewing that independence and forgiveness are two of the most brilliant virtues of a great mind. He was made a general

general ſoon after, in Sicily, againſt the Corinthians, about 309 years before the Chriſtian era; and by his ſucceſs and intrepidity, he obliged the enemies of his country to ſue for peace.

GLADIATORII LUDI, combats originally exhibited on the grave of deceaſed perſons at Rome. They were firſt introduced at Rome by the Bruti, upon the death of their father, A. U. C. 488. It was ſuppoſed that the ghoſts of the dead were rendered propitious by human blood, therefore at funerals, it was uſual to murder ſlaves in cool blood. In ſucceeding ages, it was reckoned leſs cruel to oblige them to kill one another like men, than to ſlaughter them like brutes, therefore the barbarity was covered by the ſpecious ſhow of pleaſure and voluntary combat. Originally captives, criminals, or diſobedient ſlaves, were trained up for combat; but when the diverſion became more frequent, and was exhibited on the ſmalleſt occaſion, to procure eſteem and popularity, many of the Roman citizens enliſted themſelves among the gladiators, and Nero at one ſhow, exhibited no leſs than 400 ſenators and 600 knights. The people were treated with theſe combats, not only by the great and opulent, but the very prieſts had their *Ludi pontificales*, and *Ludi ſacerdotales*. It is ſuppoſed that there were no more than three pair of gladiators exhibited by the Bruti. Their numbers, however, increaſed with the luxury and power of the city; and the gladiators became ſo formidable, that Spartacus, one of their body, had courage to take up arms, and the ſucceſs to defeat the Roman armies, only with a train of his fellow-ſufferers. The more prudent of the Romans, were ſenſible of the dangers which threatened the ſtate, by keeping ſuch a number of deſperate men in arms, and therefore, many ſalutary laws were propoſed to limit their number, as well as to ſettle the time in which the ſhow could be exhibited with ſafety and convenience. Under the emperors, not only ſenators and knights, but even women engaged among the gladiators, and ſeemed to forget the inferiority of their ſex. When there were to be any ſhows, hand-bills were circulated to give notice to the people, and to mention the place, number, time, and every circumſtance requiſite to be known. When they were firſt brought upon the *arena*, they walked round the place with great pomp and ſolemnity, and after that they were matched in equal pairs with great nicety. They firſt had a ſkirmiſh with wooden files, called *rudes* or *arma luſoria*. After this the effective weapons, ſuch as ſwords, daggers, &c. called *arma decretoria* were given them, and the ſignal for the engagement was given by the ſound of a trumpet. As they had all previouſly ſworn to fight till death, or ſuffer death in the moſt excruciating torments, the fight was bloody and obſtinate, and when one ſignified his ſubmiſſion by ſurrendering his arms, the victor was not permitted to grant him his life, without the leave and approbation of the multitude. This was done by clenching the fingers of both hands between each other, and holding the thumbs upright cloſe together, or by bending back their thumbs. The firſt of theſe was called *pollicem premere*, and ſignified the wiſh of the people to ſpare the life of the conquered. The other ſign, called *pollicem vertere*, ſignified their diſapprobation, and ordered the victor to put his antagoniſt to death. The victor was generally rewarded with a palm, and other expreſſive marks of the people's favor. He was moſt commonly preſented with a *pileus* and *rudis*. When one of the combatants received a remarkable wound, the people exclaimed *habet*, and expreſſed their concern by ſhouts. The combats of gladiators, were ſometimes different, either in weapons or dreſs, whence they were generally diſtinguiſhed into the following orders: The *ſecutores* were armed with a ſword and buckler, to keep off the net of their antagoniſts, the *retiarii*. Theſe laſt endeavoured to throw their net over the head of their antagoniſt, and in that manner to entangle him, and prevent him from ſtriking. If this did not ſucceed, they betook themſelves to flight. Their dreſs was a ſhort coat with a hat tied under the chin with broad ribbon. They wore a trident in their left hand. The *Threces*, originally Thracians, were armed with a faulchion, and ſmall round ſhield. The *myrmillones*, called alſo *Galli*, from their Gallic dreſs, were much the ſame as the *ſecutores*. They were, like them, armed with a ſword, and on the top of their head-piece, they wore the figure of a fiſh embоſſed, called μορμυρος, whence their name. The *Hoplomachi*, were completely armed from head to foot, as their name implies. The *Samnites*, armed after the manner of the Samnites, wore a large ſhield broad at the top, and growing more narrow at the bottom, more conveniently to defend the upper parts of the body. The *Eſſedarii*, generally fought from the *eſſedum*, or chariot uſed by the ancient Gauls and Britons. The *andabatæ* ανδαβαται, fought on horſeback, with a helmet that covered and defended their faces and eyes. Hence *andabatarum more pugnare*, is to fight blindfolded. The *meridiani*, engaged in the afternoon. The *poſtulatitii*, were men of great ſkill and experience, and ſuch as were

generally produced by the emperors. The *fiscales* were maintained out of the emperor's treasury, *fisci*. The *dimachæri* fought with two swords in their hands, whence their name. After these cruel exhibitions had been continued for the amusement of the Roman populace, they were abolished by Constantine the Great, near 600 years after their first institution. They were, however, revived under the reign of Constantius and his two successors, but Honorius for ever put an end to these cruel barbarities.

Glanis, a river of Cumæ.—Of Iberia.—Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 454.

Glaphyre & Glaphyra, a daughter of Archelaus the high-priest of Bellona in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. She obtained the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons from M. Antony, whom she corrupted by defiling the bed of her husband. This amour of Antony with Glaphyra, highly displeased his wife Fulvia, who wished Augustus to avenge his infidelity, by receiving from her the same favors which Glaphyra received from Antony.—Her grand daughter bore the same name. She was a daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, and married Alexander, a son of Herod, by whom she had two sons. After the death of Alexander, she married her brother-in-law Archelaus.

Glaphyrus, a famous adulterer. *Juv.* 6, v. 77.

Glauce, the wife of Actæus, daughter of Cychræus. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Creon, who married Jason. [*Vid. Creusa.*]——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Glaucippe, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Glaucippus, a Greek, who wrote a treatise concerning the sacred rites observed at Athens.

Glaucon, a writer of dialogues at Athens. *Diog. in vit.*

Glauconome, one of the Nereides.

Glaucopis, a surname of Minerva, from the blueness of her eyes.

Glaucus, a son of Hippolochus, the son of Bellerophon. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and had the simplicity to exchange his golden suit of armour with Diomedes for an iron one, whence came the proverb of *Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*, to express a foolish purchase. He behaved with much courage, and was killed by Ajax. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 96.—*Homer. Il.* 6.——A fisherman of Anthedon in Bœotia, son of Neptune and Nais, or according to others of Polybius the son of Mercury. As he was fishing, he observed that all the fishes which he laid on the grass received fresh vigor as they touched the ground, and immediately escaped from him by leaping into the sea. He attributed the cause of it to the grass, and by tasting it, he found himself suddenly moved with a desire of living in the sea. Upon this he leaped into the water, and was made a sea deity by Oceanus and Tethys, at the request of the gods. After this transformation, he became enamoured of the Nereid Scylla, whose ingratitude was severely punished by Circe. [*Vid. Scylla.*] He is represented like the other sea deities with a long beard, dishevelled hair, and shaggy eyebrows, and with the tail of a fish. He received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, and according to some accounts he was the interpreter of Nereus. He assisted the Argonauts in their expedition, and foretold them that Hercules and the two sons of Leda, would one day receive immortal honors. The fable of his metamorphosis has been explained by some authors, who observe that he was an excellent diver, who was devoured by fishes as he was swimming in the sea. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 905, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 199.—*Athen.* 7.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Aristot. de Rep. Del.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 22.——A son of Sisyphus king of Corinth, by Merope the daughter of Atlas, born at Potnia, a village of Bœotia. He prevented his mares from having any commerce with the stallions, in the expectation that they would become swifter in running, upon which Venus inspired the mares with such fury, that they tore his body to pieces as he returned from the games, which Adrastus had celebrated in honor of his father. He was buried near Potnia. *Hygin.* fab. 250. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 367.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.——A son of Minos the 2d, and Pasiphae, who was smothered in a cask of honey. His father ignorant of his fate consulted the oracle to know where he was, and received for answer, that the soothsayer who best described him an ox, which was of three different colors among his flocks, would best give him intelligence of his son's situation. Polyidus was found superior to all the other soothsayers, and was commanded by the king to find the young prince. When he had found him, Minos confined him with the dead body, and told him that he never would recover his liberty, if he did not restore him to life. Polyidus was struck with the king's severity, but while he stood in astonishment, a serpent suddenly came towards the body and touched it. Polyidus killed the serpent, and immediately a second came, who seeing the other without motion or signs of life, disappeared, and soon after returned with a certain herb in his mouth. This herb he laid on the body of the dead serpent, who was immediately restored to life. Polyidus who had attentively considered what passed, seized the herb, and

and with it he rubbed the body of the dead prince who was inſtantly raiſed to life. Minos received Glaucus with gratitude, but he refuſed to reſtore Polyidus to liberty, before he taught his ſon the art of divination and prophecy. He conſented with great reluctance, and when he was at laſt permitted to return to Argolis his native country, he deſired his pupil to ſpit in his mouth. Glaucus willingly conſented, and from that moment he forgot all the knowledge of divination and healing, which he had received from the inſtructions of Polyidus. Hyginus aſcribes the recovery of Glaucus to Æſculapius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Hygin.* 136 & 251, &c.——A ſon of Epytus, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Meſſenia, about 10 centuries before the Auguſtan age. He introduced the worſhip of Jupiter among the Dorians, and was the firſt who offered ſacrifices to Machaon the ſon of Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.——A ſon of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon. *Dictys. Cret.* 4.——An Argonaut.——A ſon of Imbraſus, killed by Turnus, *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 343.——A ſon of Hippolytus.——An athlete of Eubœa. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 9.——A ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 3.——A phyſician of Cleopatra. *Plut. in Anton.*——A warrior, in the age of Phocion. *Id. in Phoc.*——A phyſician expoſed on a croſs, becauſe Hephæſtion died while under his care. *Id. in Alex.*——An artiſt of Chios. *Pauſ.*——A Spartan. *Id.*——A grove of Bœotia. *Id.*——A river, &c. *Id.*——An hiſtorian of Rhegium in Italy.——A bay and river of Libya.——Of Peloponneſus.——Of Colchis.

GLAUTIAS, a king of Illyricum, who educated Pyrrhus.

GLICON, a phyſician of Panſa, accuſed of having poiſoned the wound of his patron, &c. *Suet. in Aug.* 11.

GLISSAS, a town of Bœotia, with a ſmall river in the neighbourhood. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 19.

GLYCERA, a beautiful woman, celebrated by *Horace* 1, od. 19, 30.——A courtezan of Sicyon ſo ſkilful in making garlands, that ſome attributed to her the invention of them.——A famous courtezan, whom Harpalus brought from Athens to Babylon.

GLYCERIUM, a harlot of Theſpis, who preſented her countrymen with the painting of Cupid, which Praxiteles had given her.

GLYCON, a man remarkable for his ſtrength. *Horat.* 1, ep. 1, v. 30.

GLYMPES, a town on the borders of the Lacedæmonians and Meſſenians. *Polyb.* 4.

GNATIA, a town of Apulia, about thirty miles from Brunduſium. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5.

GNIDUS. *Vid.* Cnidus.

GNOSSIS & GNOSSIA, an epithet given to Ariadne, becauſe ſhe lived, or was born at Gnoſſus. The crown which ſhe received from Bacchus, and which was made a conſtellation, is called *Gnoſſia Stella*. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 222.

GNOSSUS, a famous city of Crete, the reſidence of king Minos. The name of *Gnoſſia tellus*, is often applied to the whole iſland. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 23.—*Strab.* 10.—*Homer. Od.*

GOBANITIO, a chief of the Arverni, uncle to Vercingetorix. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 7, c. 4.

GOBAR, a governor of Meſopotamia, who checked the courſe of the Euphrates, that it might not run rapidly through Babylon. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

GOBARES, a Perſian governor, who ſurrendered to Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 31.

GOBRYAS, a Perſian, one of the ſeven noblemen who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. *Vid.* Darius. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70.

GOLGI, (ōrum) a place of Cyprus, ſacred to Venus and Cupid. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 5.

GOMPHI, a town of Theſſaly.

GONĀTAS, one of the Antigoni.

GONIĀDES, nymphs in the neighbourhood of the river Cytherus. *Strab.* 8.

GONIPPUS & PANORMUS, two youths of Andania, who diſturbed the Lacedæmonians, when celebrating the feſtivals of Pollux. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 27.

GONNI & GONOCONDYLOS, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 36, c. 10.—*Strab.* 4.

GONOESSA, a town of Troas. *Senec. in Troad.*

GONUSSA, a town of Sicyon. *Pauſ.*

GORDIĀNUS, M. Antonius Africanus, a ſon of Metius Marcellus, deſcended from Trajan, by his mother's ſide. In the greateſt affluence he cultivated learning, and was an example of piety and virtue. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of poetry, and compoſed a poem in 30 books upon the virtues of Titus Antoninus, and M. Aurelius. He was ſuch an advocate for good breeding and politeneſs, that he never ſat down in the preſence of his father-in-law, Annius Severus, who paid him daily viſits, before he was promoted to the pretorſhip. He was ſometime after elected conſul, and went to take the government of Africa, in the capacity of proconſul. After he had attained his 80th year, in the greateſt ſplendor and domeſtic tranquillity, he was rouſed from his peaceful occupations by the tyrannical reign of the Maximini, and he was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province. He long declined to accept the imperial purple, but the threats of immediate death gained his compliance. Maximinus marched againſt him with the greateſt indignation; and Gordian ſent his ſon, with whom he ſhared the imperial dignity, to oppoſe the enemy. Young Gordian was killed;

killed; and the father, worn out with age, and grown desperate on account of his misfortunes, strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire, A. D. 236. He was universally lamented by the army and people.——M. Antonius Africanus, son of Gordianus, was instructed by Serenus Samnoticus, who left him his library, which consisted of 62,000 volumes. His enlightened understanding, and his peaceful disposition, recommended him to the favor of the emperor Heliogabalus. He was made prefect of Rome, and afterwards consul, by the emperor Alexander Severus. He passed into Africa, in the character of lieutenant to his father, who had obtained that province; and seven years after he was elected emperor, in conjunction with him. He marched against the partizans of Maximinus, his antagonist in Mauritania, and was killed in a bloody battle on the 25th of June, A. D. 236, after a reign of about six weeks. He was of an amiable disposition, but he has been justly blamed by his biographers, on account of his lascivious propensities, which reduced him to the weakness and infirmities of old age, though he was but in his 46th year at the time of his death.——M. Antonius Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but 12 years old when he was honored with the title of Cæsar. He was proclaimed emperor, in the 16th year of his age, and his election was attended with universal marks of approbation. In the 18th year of his age, he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. Misitheus was entrusted with the most important offices of the state by his son-in-law, and his administration proved how deserving he was of the confidence and affection of his imperial master. He corrected the various abuses which prevailed in the state, and restored the antient discipline among the soldiers. By his prudence and political sagacity, all the chief towns in the empire were stored with provisions, which could maintain the emperor and a large army during 15 days upon any emergency. Gordian was not less active than his father-in-law; and when Sapor, the king of Persia, had invaded the Roman provinces in the east, he boldly marched to meet him, and in his way defeated a large body of Goths, in Mœsia. He conquered Sapor, and took many flourishing cities in the east, from his adversary. In this success the senate decreed him a triumph, and saluted Misitheus as the guardian of the republic. Gordian was assassinated in the east, A. D. 244, by the means of Philip, who had succeeded to the virtuous Misitheus, and who usurped the sovereign power by murdering a warlike and amiable prince. The senate, sensible of his merit, honored him with a most splendid funeral on the confines of Persia, and ordered that the descendants of the Gordians should ever be free, at Rome, from all the heavy taxes and burdens of the state. During the reign of Gordianus, there was an uncommon eclipse of the sun, in which the stars appeared in the middle of the day.

Gordium, a town of Phrygia.

Gordius, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peasant, was raised to the throne. During a sedition the Phrygians consulted the oracle, and were told that all their troubles would cease as soon as they chose for their king, the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter, mounted on a chariot. Gordius was the object of their choice, and he immediately consecrated his chariot in the temple of Jupiter. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught tree, was made in such an artful manner, that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. From this circumstance, a report was soon spread that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, in his conquest of Asia, passed by Gordium; and as he wished to leave nothing undone, which might inspire his soldiers with courage, and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut the knot with his sword; and from that circumstance asserted that the oracle was really fulfilled, and that his claims to universal empire were fully justified. *Justin.* 11, c. 7.—*Curt.* 3, c. 1.—*Arrian.* 1.——A tyrant of Corinth. *Aristot.*

Gorgăsus, a man who received divine honors at Pheræ in Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 30.

Gorge, a daughter of Œneus, king of Calydon, by Althæa, daughter of Thestius. She married Andremon, by whom she had Oxilus, who headed the Heraclidæ, when they made an attempt upon Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 10, c. 38.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 542.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Gorgias, a celebrated sophist and orator, surnamed Leontinus, because born at Leontium in Sicily. He was sent by his countrymen to solicit the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, and was successful in his embassy. He lived to his 108th year, and died B. C. 400. Some fragments of his compositions are extant. *Paus.* 6, c. 17.—*Cic. in Orat.* 22, &c. *Senect.* 15, in *Brut.* 15.—*Quintil.* 3 & 12.——An officer of Antiochus Epiphanes.——An Athenian, who wrote an account of all the prostitutes of Athens.——*Athen.*——A Macedonian, forced to war with Amyntas, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1.

Gorge,

Gorgo, the wife of Leonidas, king of Sparta, &c.——The name of the ſhip which carried Perſeus, after he had conquered Meduſa.

Gorgŏnes, three celebrated ſiſters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whoſe names were Stheno, Euryale, and Meduſa, all immortal except Meduſa. According to the mythologiſts, their hairs were intwined with ſerpents, their hands were braſs, their body was covered with impenetrable ſcales, and their teeth were as long as the tuſks of a wild boar, and they turned to ſtones all thoſe on whom they fixed their eyes. Meduſa alone had ſerpents in her hair, according to Ovid, and this proceeded from the reſentment of Minerva, in whoſe temple Meduſa had gratified the paſſions of Neptune, who was enamoured of the beautiful color of her locks, which the goddeſs changed into ſerpents. Æſchylus ſays, that they had only one tooth and one eye between them, of which they had the uſe each in her turn; and accordingly it was at the time that they were exchanging the eye, that Perſeus attacked them, and cut off Meduſa's head. According to ſome authors, Perſeus, when he went to the conqueſt of the Gorgons, was armed with an inſtrument like a ſcythe by Mercury, and provided with a looking-glaſs by Minerva, beſides winged ſhoes, and a helmet of Pluto, which rendered all objects clearly viſible and open to the view, while the perſon who wore it remained totally inviſible. With weapons like theſe, Perſeus obtained an eaſy victory; and after his conqueſt, returned his arms to the different deities, whoſe favors and aſſiſtance he had ſo recently experienced. The head of Meduſa remained in his hands; and after he had finiſhed all his laborious expeditions he gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her ægis, with which ſhe turned into ſtones all ſuch as fixed their eyes upon it. It is ſaid, that after the conqueſt of the Gorgons, Perſeus took his flight in the air towards Æthiopia; and that the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Meduſa's head were changed into ſerpents, which have ever ſince infeſted the ſandy deſarts of Libya. The horſe Pegaſus alſo aroſe from the blood of Meduſa, as well as Chryſaor with his golden ſword. The reſidence of the Gorgons was beyond the ocean towards the weſt, according to Heſiod. Æſchylus makes them inhabit the eaſtern parts of Scythia; and Ovid, as the moſt received opinion, ſupports that they lived in the inland parts of Libya, near the lake of Triton, or the gardens of the Heſperides. Diodorus, and others, explain the fable of the Gorgons, by ſuppoſing that they were a warlike race of women near the Amazons, whom Perſeus, with the help of a large army, totally deſtroyed. *Heſiod. Theog. & Scut.—Apollon.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 4, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 5 & 11.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 20, &c.—*Æſchyl. Prom. Act* 4.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 7 & 12.—*Olymp.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 618, &c.—*Palæphat. de Phorcyn.*

Gorgŏnia, a ſirname of Pallas, becauſe Perſeus, armed with her ſhield, had conquered the Gorgon, who had polluted her temple with Neptune.

Gorgŏnius, a man ridiculed by Horace for his ill ſmell. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 27.

Gorgŏphŏne, a daughter of Perſeus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Meſſenia, by whom ſhe had Aphareus and Leucippus. After the death of Perieres, ſhe married Œbalus, who made her mother of Icarus and Tyndarus. She is the firſt whom the mythologiſts mention as having had a ſecond huſband. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 1. 2, & 3.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Gorgŏphŏra, a ſirname of Minerva, from her ægis, on which was the head of the gorgon Meduſa.

Gorgus, the ſon of Ariſtomenes the Meſſenian. He was married, when young, to a virgin by his father, who had experienced the greateſt kindneſſes from her humanity, and had been enabled to conquer ſeven Cretans, who had attempted his life, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 19.——A ſon of Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum.——A man, whoſe knowledge of metals proved very ſerviceable to Alexander, &c.

Gorgythion, a ſon of Priam, killed by Teucer. *Homer. Il.* 8.

Gortuæ, a people of Eubœa, who fought with the Medes at the battle of Arbela. *Curt.* 4, c. 12.

Gortyn, Gortys, & Gortȳna, an inland town of Crete. It was on the inhabitants of this place, that Annibal, to ſave his money, practiſed an artifice recorded in *C. Nep. in Ann.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 214.

Gortȳnia, a town of Arcadia in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

Gothi, a celebrated nation of Germany, called alſo Gothones, Gutones, Gythones and Guttones. They were warriors by profeſſion, as well as all their ſavage neighbours. They extended their power over all parts of the world, and chiefly directed their arms againſt the Roman empire. Their firſt attempt againſt Rome, was on the provinces of Greece, whence they were driven by Conſtantine. They plundered Rome, under Alaric, one of their moſt celebrated kings, A. D. 410. From becoming the enemies of the Romans, the Goths gradually became their mercenaries; and as they were powerful and united they ſoon dictated to their imperial maſters,

masters, and introduced disorders, anarchy, and revolutions in the west of Europe. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 2, &c.

GRACCHUS, T. Sempronius, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul, and once censor. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia, of the family of the Scipio's, a woman of great virtue, piety, and learning. Their children, Tiberius and Caius, who had been educated under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous for their eloquence, seditions, and an obstinate attachment to the interests of the populace, which at last proved fatal to them. With a winning eloquence, affected moderation, and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to renew the Agrarian law, which had already caused such dissensions at Rome. (*Vid. Agraria.*) By the means of violence, his proposition passed into a law, and he was appointed commissioner, with his father-in-law Appius Claudius, and his brother Caius, to make an equal division of the lands among the people. The riches of Attalus, which were left to the Roman people by will, were distributed without opposition; and Tiberius enjoyed the triumph of his successful enterprize, when he was assassinated in the midst of his adherents by P. Nasica, while the populace were all unanimous to re elect him to serve the office of tribune the following year. The death of Tiberius checked, for a while, the friends of the people; but Caius, spurred by ambition and furious zeal, attempted to remove every obstacle which stood in his way by force and violence. He supported the cause of the people with more vehemence, but less moderation, than Tiberius; and his success served only to awaken his ambition, and animate his resentment against the nobles. With the privileges of a tribune, he soon became the arbiter of the republic, and treated the patricians with contempt. This behaviour hastened the ruin of Caius, and in the tumult he fled to the temple of Diana, where his friends prevented him from committing suicide. This encreased the sedition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opimius, B. C. 121, about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber, and his wife was forbidden to put on mourning for his death. Caius has been accused of having stained his hands in the blood of Scipio Africanus, the younger, who was found murdered in his bed.—*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Cic. in Cat.* 2.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 796.—*Flor.* 2, c. 17. l. 3, c. 14, &c.——Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 53.——A general of the Sabines, taken by Q. Cincinnatus.——A Roman consul, defeated by Annibal, &c. *C. Nep. in Ann.*

GRADIVUS, a surname of Mars among the Romans, perhaps from κραδαινειν, *brandishing a spear*. His residence was supposed to be among the fierce and savage Thracians and Getæ, over whom he particularly presided. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 35.—*Homer. Il.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

GRÆCI, the inhabitants of Greece, *Vid.* Græcia.

GRÆCIA, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian sea, south by the Mediterranean sea, east by the Ægean, and north by Thrace and Dalmatia. It is generally divided into four large provinces: Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia or Hellas, and Peloponnesus. This country has been reckoned superior to every other part of the earth, on account of the salubrity of the air, the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil; and above all, the fame, learning, and arts of its inhabitants. The Greeks have severally been called Achæans, Argians, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenians, Ionians, Myrmidons, and Pelasgians. The most celebrated of their cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, &c. The inhabitants, whose history is darkened in its primitive ages with fabulous accounts and traditions, supported that they were the original inhabitants of the country, and born from the earth where they dwelt; and they heard with contempt the probable conjectures, which traced their origin among the first inhabitants of Asia, and the colonies of Egypt. In the first ages, the Greeks were governed by monarchs; and there were as many kings, as there were cities. The monarchical power gradually decreased; the love of liberty established the republican government; and no part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first rendered the Greeks respectable among their neighbours; and in the succeeding age, the wars of Thebes and of Troy, gave opportunity to their heroes and demi-gods to display their valor in the field of battle. The simplicity of the antient Greeks, rendered them virtuous; and the establishment of the Olympic games, in particular, where the noble reward of the conqueror was a laurel crown, contributed to their aggrandizement, and made them ambitious of fame and not the slaves of riches. The austerity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, fearless and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis,

Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale, ſufficiently ſhow what ſuperiority the courage of a little army can obtain over millions of undiſciplined barbarians. After many ſignal victories over the Perſians, they became elated with their ſucceſs; and when they found no one able to diſpute with them abroad, they turned their arms one againſt the other, and leagued with foreign ſtates to deſtroy the moſt flouriſhing of their cities. The Meſſenian and Peloponneſian wars, are examples of the dreadful calamities which ariſe from civil diſcord, and long proſperity. The bold retreat of the ten thouſand, who had aſſiſted Cyrus againſt his brother Artaxerxes, reminded the Greeks of their ſuperiority over all other nations; and taught Alexander, that the conqueſt of the eaſt might be made with a handful of Grecian ſoldiers. While the Greeks rendered themſelves ſo illuſtrious by their military exploits, the arts and ſciences were aſſiſted by conqueſt, and received freſh luſtre from the application and induſtry of its profeſſors. The labors of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a compoſition was determined by the applauſe or diſapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators; and eloquence ſeemed to be ſo nearly connected with the military profeſſion, that he was deſpiſed by his ſoldiers, who could not addreſs them upon any emergency with a ſpirited and well delivered oration. The learning, as well as the virtues of Socrates, procured him a name; and the writings of Ariſtotle, have, perhaps, gained him a more laſting fame, than all the conqueſts and trophies of his royal pupil. Such were the occupations and accompliſhments of the Greeks; their language became almoſt univerſal, and their country was the receptacle of the youths of the neighbouring ſtates, where they imbibed the principles of liberty and moral virtue. The Greeks planted many colonies, and totally peopled the weſtern coaſts of Aſia Minor. In the eaſtern parts of Italy, there were alſo many ſettlements made; and the country received from its Greek inhabitants, the name of *Magna Græcia*.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, a part of Italy, where the Greeks planted colonies, whence the name. Its boundaries are very uncertain; ſome ſay that it extended on the ſouthern parts of Italy, and others ſuppoſe that Magna Græcia comprehended only Campania and Lucania. To theſe ſome add Sicily, which was likewiſe peopled by Greek colonies. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 64.—*Strab.* &c.

GRÆCINUS, a ſenator, put to death by Caligula, becauſe he refuſed to accuſe Sejanus, &c. *Senec. de Benef.* 2.

GRÆCUS, a man from whom ſome ſuppoſe that Greece received its name. *Ariſtot.*

GRAIUS, a inhabitant of Greece.

GRANICUS, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander and Darius, 22d of May, B. C. 334, when 600,000 Perſians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians. *Diod.* 17.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.*

GRANIUS PETRONIUS, an officer, who being taken by Pompey's generals, refuſed the life which was tendered to him; obſerving that Cæſar's ſoldiers received not, but granted life. He killed himſelf. *Flut. in Cæſ.*

GRANIUS, a queſtor, whom Sylla had ordered to be ſtrangled, only one day before he died a natural death. *Plut.*——A ſon of the wife of Marius, by a former huſband.

GRATIÆ, three goddeſſes. *Vid.* Charites.

GRATIANUS, a native of Pannonia, father to the emperor Valentinian 1ſt. He was raiſed to the throne, though only eight years old; and after he had reigned for ſome time conjointly with his father, he became ſole emperor, in the 16th year of his age. He ſoon after took, as his imperial colleague, Theodoſius, whom he appointed over the eaſtern parts of the empire. His courage in the field, is as remarkable as his love of learning, and fondneſs of philoſophy. He ſlaughtered 30,000 Germans in a battle, and ſupported the tottering ſtate, by his prudence and intrepidity. His enmity to the Pagan ſuperſtition of his ſubjects, proved his ruin; and Maximinus, who undertook the defence of the worſhip of Jupiter and of all the gods, was joined by an infinite number of diſcontented Romans, and met Gratian near Paris in Gaul. Gratian was forſaken by his troops in the field of battle, and was murdered by the rebels, A. D. 383, in the 24th year of his age.——A Roman ſoldier, inveſted with the imperial purple by the rebellious army in Britain, in oppoſition to Honorius. He was aſſaſſinated four months after, by thoſe very troops to whom he owed his elevation, A. D. 407.

GRATIDIA, a woman at Neapolis, called Canidia by Horace. *Epod.* 3.

GRATION, a giant killed by Diana.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem on courſing, called *Cynegeticon*, much commended for its elegance and perſpicuity. It may be compared to the Georgics of Virgil, to which it is nearly equal in the number of verſes. The lateſt edition is of Amſt. 4to. 1728.

GRAVII, a people of Spain. *Ital.* 3, v. 366.

GRAVISCÆ, a maritime town of Etruria, which aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. The air was unwholeſome, on account of the marſhes and ſtagnant waters in its neighbourhood. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 184.

Gravius, a Roman knight of Puteoli, killed at Dyrrachium, &c. *Cæs. Bell. Civ.*

Gregorius, Theod. Thaumaturgus, a disciple of Origen, afterwards bishop of Neocæsarea, the place of his birth. He died A. D. 266, and it is said he left only seventeen idolaters in his diocese, where he had found only seventeen Christians. Of his works, are extant his gratulatory oration to Origen, a canonical epistle, and other treatises in greek, the best edition of which is that of Paris, fol. 1622.——Nazianzen, firnamed the Divine, was bishop of Constantinople, which he resigned on its being disputed. His writings rival those of the celebrated orators of Greece, in eloquence, sublimity, and variety. His sermons are more for philosophers, than common hearers, but replete with seriousness and devotion. Erasmus said, that he was afraid to translate his works, from the apprehension of not transfusing into another language the smartness and acumen of his stile, and the statelines and happy diction of the whole. He died, A. D. 389. The best edition is that of the Benedictins, the first volume of which, in fol. was published at Paris, 1778.——A bishop of Nyssa, author of the Nicene creed. His stile is represented as allegorical and affected; and he has been accused of mixing philosophy too much with theology. His writings consist of commentaries on scripture, moral discourses, sermons on mysteries, dogmatical treatises, panegyrics on saints; the best edition of which is that of Morell, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1615. The bishop died, A. D. 396.——Another Christian writer, whose works were edited by the Benedictins, in 4 vols. fol. Paris. 1705.

Grinnes, a people among the Batavians. *Tacit. Hist.* 5, c. 20.

Grophus, a man distinguished as much for his probity as his riches, to whom *Horace* addressed 2 *Od.* 16.

Gryllus, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain, at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 363. His father was offering a sacrifice when he received the news of his death, and he threw down the garland which was on his head; but he replaced it, when he heard that the enemy's general had fallen by his hands; and he observed, that his death ought to be celebrated with every demonstration of joy, rather than of lamentation. *Aristot. Paus.* 8, c. 11, &c.——One of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a swine by Circe.

Grynium & Grynium, a town near Cissomenæ, where Apollo had a temple with an oracle, on account of which he is called *Grynæus*. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 72. *Æn.* 4, v. 345.

Grynæus, one of the Centaurs, who fought against the Lapithæ, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 260.

Gyaros & Gyarus, an island in the Ægean sea, near Delos. The Romans were wont to send their culprits there. *Ovid.* 7, —*Met.* v. 407.

Gyas, one of the companions of Æneas, who distinguished himself at the games exhibited after the death of Anchises in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 118, &c.——A part of the territories of Syracuse, in the possession of Dionysius——A Rutulian, son of Melampus, killed by Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 318.

Gygæus, a lake of Lydia, 40 stadia from Sardis. *Propert.* 3, *el.* 11, v. 18.

Gyge, a maid of Parysatis.

Gyges or Gyes, a son of Cœlus and Terra, represented as having a hundred hands. He, with his brothers, made war against the gods, and was afterwards punished in Tartarus. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, *el.* 7, v. 18. ——A Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. The queen was so incensed at this instance of imprudence and infirmity in her husband, that she ordered Gyges, either to prepare for death himself, or to murder Candaules, A. D. 590. He chose the latter, and married the queen, and ascended the vacant throne, about 718 years before the Christian era. He was the first of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia. He reigned 38 years, and distinguished himself by the immense presents which he made to the oracle of Delphi. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8. According to Plato, Gyges descended into a chasm of the earth, where he found a brazen horse, whose sides he opened, and saw within the body the carcase of a man of uncommon size, from whose finger he took a brazen ring. This ring, when put on his finger, rendered him invisible; and by means of its virtue, he introduced himself to the queen, murdered her husband and married her, and usurped the crown of Lydia. *Cic. off.* 3, 9.——A man killed by Turnus, in his wars with Æneas. *Æn.* 9, v. 762.——A beautiful boy of Cnidus, in the age of Horace. *Hor.* 2, *Od.* 5, v. 30.

Gylippus a Lacedæmonian, sent B. C. 414, by his countrymen to assist Syracuse, against the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, the enemy's generals, and obliged them to surrender. He accompanied Lysander, in his expedition against Athens, and was present at the taking of that celebrated town. After the fall of Athens, he was intrusted by the conqueror with the money, which had been taken in the plunder, which amounted to 1500 talents. As he conveyed it to Sparta, he had the meanness to unsew the bottom of the

the bags which contained it, and ſecreted about three hundred talents. His theft was diſcovered; and to avoid the puniſhment which he deſerved, he fled from his country, and by this act of meanneſs tarniſhed the glory of his victorious actions. *Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 199. *Plut. in Nicia.*——An Arcadian in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 272.

GYMNĂSIA, a large city near Colchis *Diod.* 14.

GYMNĂSIUM, a place among the Greeks, where all the public exerciſes were performed, and where not only wreſtlers and dancers exhibited, but alſo philoſophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compoſitions. The room was high and ſpacious, and could contain many thouſands of ſpectators. The laborious exerciſes of the Gymnaſium were running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wreſtling and boxing, which was called by the Greeks πενταθλον, and by the Romans *quinquertio*. In riding, the athlete led a horſe, on which he ſometimes was mounted, conducting another by the bridle, and jumping from the one upon the other. Whoever came firſt to the goal, and jumped with the greateſt agility obtained the prize. In running a-foot the athletes were ſometimes armed, and he who came firſt was declared victorious. Leaping was an uſeful exerciſe: its primary object was to teach the ſoldiers to jump over ditches, and paſs over eminences during a ſiege, or in the field of battle. In throwing the quoit, the prize was adjudged to him who threw it fartheſt. The quoits were made either with wood, ſtone or metal. The wreſtlers employed all their dexterity to bring their adverſary to the ground, and the boxers had their hands armed with gauntlets, called alſo *ceſtus*. Their blows were dangerous, and often ended in the death of one of the combatants. In wreſtling and boxing, the athletes were often naked, whence the word Gymnaſium, γυμνος, *nudus*. They anointed themſelves with oil to brace their limbs, and to render their bodies ſlippery, and more difficult to be graſped.

GYMNĒSIÆ, two iſlands near the Iberus in the Mediterranean, called Baleares by the Greeks. *Plin.* 5, c. 8.—*Strab.* 2.

GYMNĒTÆ, a people of Æthiopia, who live almoſt naked. *Plin.* 5, c. 8.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a certain ſect of philoſophers in India, who, according to ſome, placed their *ſummum bonum* in pleaſure, and their *ſummum malum* in pain. They lived naked as their name implies, and for 37 years they expoſed themſelves in the open air to the heat of the ſun, the inclemency of the ſeaſons, and the coldneſs of the night. They were often ſeen in the fields fixing their eyes full upon the diſc of the ſun from the time of its riſing till the hour of its ſetting. Sometimes they ſtood whole days upon one foot in burning ſand without moving, or ſhewing any concern for what ſurrounded them. Alexander was aſtoniſhed at the ſight of a ſect of men who ſeemed to deſpiſe bodily pain, and who inured themſelves to ſuffer the greateſt tortures without uttering a groan, or expreſſing any marks of fear. The conqueror condeſcended to viſit them, and his aſtoniſhment was encreaſed when he ſaw one of them aſcend a burning pile with firmneſs and unconcern, to avoid the infirmities of old age, and ſtand upright on one leg and unmoved, while the flames ſurrounded him on every ſide. *Vid. Calanus.* The Brachmans were a branch of the ſect of the Gymnoſophiſtæ. *Vid.* Brachmanes. *Strab.* 15, &c.—*Plin.* 6.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 5.—*Lucan.* 3.—*Dion.*

GYNÆCEAS, a woman ſaid to have been the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Bacchus and of Midas.

GYNÆCOTHŒNAS, a name of Mars at Tegea, on account of a ſacrifice offered by the women without the aſſiſtance of the men, who were not permitted to appear at this religious ceremony. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.

GYNDES, a river of Aſſyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus marched againſt Babylon, his army was ſtopped by this river in which one of his favorite horſes was drowned. This ſo irritated the monarch that he ordered the river to be conveyed into 360 different channels by his army, ſo that after this diviſion it hardly reached the knee. *Herodot.* 1, c. 189. & 202.

GYTHĒUM, a town of Laconia in Peloponneſus, built by Hercules and Apollo, who had there deſiſted from their quarrels. The inhabitants were called Gythea-æ. *Cic. Off.* 3. c. 11.

HABIS, a king of Spain, who firſt taught his ſubjects agriculture, &c. *Juſtin.* 44. c. 4.

HADRIANOPŎLIS, a town of Bithynia.

HADRIĀNUS, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Adrianus.

HADRIATĬCUM MARE. *Vid.* Adriaticum.

HÆMON, a Theban youth, ſon of Creon, who was ſo captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himſelf on her tomb, when he heard that ſhe had been put to death by his father's orders. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 8. v. 21.——A Rutulian engaged in the wars of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 685.——A friend of Æneas againſt Turnus. He was a native of Lycia. *Id.* 10, v. 126.

HÆMŌNIA. *Vid.* Æmonia.

HÆMUS, a mountain which ſeparates Thrace from Theſſaly. It receives its name from Hæmus, ſon of Boreas and Orithyia, who was changed into this mountain for aſpiring to divine honors. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 87.——A ſtage-player *Juv.* 3, v. 99.

HAGES, a brother of king Porus who oppoſed Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5, & 14.——One of Alexander's flatterers.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux. *Flacc.* 3, v. 191.

HAGNO, a nymph.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 38.

HAGNAGORA, a ſiſter of Ariſtomenes. *Pauſ.*

HALÆSUS, & HALESUS, a ſon of Agamemnon by Briſeis or Clytemneſtra. When he was driven from home, he came to Italy, and ſettled on mount Maſſicus in Campania, and afterwards aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 724, *l.* 10. v. 352.——A river near Colophon in Aſia Minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

HALALA, a village of the foot of mount Taurus.

HALCYŌNE. *Vid.* Alcyone.

HALES, a town of Sicily.

HALESIUS, a mountain and river near Ætna, where Proſerpine was gathering flowers when ſhe was carried away by Pluto. *Colum.*

HALIA, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*——A feſtival at Rhodes in honor of the ſun.

HALIACMON, a river of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7. c. 127.

HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, founded by Haliartus, the ſon of Theraſander. The monuments of Pandion king of Athens, and of Lyſander the Lacedæmonian general, were ſeen in that town. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.——A town of Peloponneſus.

HALICARNASSUS, a maritime city of Caria, in Aſia minor where the mauſoleum, one of the ſeven wonders of the world, was erected. It was the reſidence of the ſovereigns of Caria. It is celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus, Dionyſius, Heraclitus, &c. *Maxim. Tyr.* 35.—*Vitruv. de Arch.*—*Diod.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, 7, 178.—*Strab.* 14.

HALICYÆ, a town of Sicily. *Diod.* 14.

HALIEIS, a town of Argolis.

HALIMEDE, a Nereid.

HALIRRHOTIUS, a ſon of Neptune, who raviſhed Alcippe, daughter of Mars, becauſe ſhe ſlighted his addreſſes. This violence offended Mars, and he killed the raviſher, Neptune cited Mars to appear before the tribunal of juſtice to anſwer for the murder of his ſon. The cauſe was tried at Athens, in a place which has been called from thence Areopagus; ἀρη; *Mars*, and παγος *village*, and the murderer was acquitted. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 1. c. 21.

HALITHERSUS, an old man, who foretold to Penelope's ſuitors the return of Ulyſſes, and their own deſtruction. *Homer. Od.* 1.

HALIUS, a ſon of Alcinous, famous for his ſkill in dancing.——A Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

HALIZŌNES, a people of Paphlagonia. *Strab.* 14.

HALMUS, a ſon of Syſiphus, father to Chryſogone, He reigned in Orchomenos. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.

HALMYDESSUS, a town of Thrace. *Mela*, 2, c. 2.

HALOCRĀTES, a ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*

HALŌNE, an iſland of Propontis, oppoſite Cyzicus. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

HALONNĒSUS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea near Thrace. It was inhabited only by women, who had ſlaughtered all the males. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

HALŌTIA, a feſtival in Tegea. *Pauſ.*

HALŌTUS, an eunuch, who uſed to taſte the meat of Claudius. He poiſoned the emperor's food by order of Agrippina. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 66.

HALUS, a city of Achaia.——Of Parthia.

HALYÆTUS, a man changed into a bird of the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 176.

HALYATTES, *Vid.* Alyattes.

HALYS, a river of Aſia minor, riſing in Cappadocia, and falling into the Euxine ſea. It received its name απο του ἁλος; *from ſalt*, becauſe its waters are of a ſalt and bitter taſte from the nature of the ſoil over which they flow. It is famous for the defeat of Cræſus, king of Lydia, who was miſtaken by the ambiguous word of this oracle;

Χροισος ἁλυν διαβας μεγαλην αρχην διαλυσει.

If Cræſus paſſes over the Halys, he ſhall deſtroy a great empire.

That

That empire was his own. *Cic. de Div.*—*Lucan.* 3, v. 272.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 28.

HALYZIA, a town of Epirus near the Achelous, where the Athenians obtained a naval victory over the Lacedæmonians.

HAMADRYĂDES, nymphs who lived in the country, and presided over trees with which they had lived and died. The word is derived from ὁμοῦ *simul*, and δρυς *quercus*. *Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 647.

HAMAXIA, a city of Cilicia.

HAMILCAR, the name of a celebrated general of Carthage. *Vid.* Amilcar.

HAMMON, the Jupiter of the Africans. *Vid.* Ammon.

HANNIBAL. *Vid.* Annibal.

HANNO. *Vid.* Anno.

HARCALO, a man famous for his knowledge of poisonous herbs, &c. He touched the most venomous serpents and reptiles without receiving the smallest injury. *Sil.* 1. v. 406.

HARMATELIA, a town of the Brachmanes in India, taken by Alexander. *Died.* 17.

HARMATRIS, a town of Æolia.

HĂMILLUS, an infamous debauchee. *Juv.* 10, v. 224

HARMŎDIUS, a friend of Aristogiton, who delivered his country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. B. C. 510. [*Vid. Aristogiton*] The Athenians, to reward the patriotism of these illustrious citizens, made a law that no one should ever bear the name of Aristogiton and Harmodius. *Herodot.* 5, v. 55.

HARMŎNIA, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. It is said, that Vulcan, to avenge the infidelity of her mother, made her a present of a vestment dyed in all sorts of crimes which, in some measure, inspired all the children of Cadmus with wickedness and impiety. *Paus.* 9, c. 16, &c.

HARMŎNIDES, a Trojan beloved by Minerva, He built the ships in which Paris carried away Helen. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HARPĂGUS, a general of Cyrus. He conquered Asia Minor after he had revolted from Astyages, who had cruelly forced him to eat the flesh of his son, because he had disobeyed his orders in not killing the infant Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 108.——A river near Colchis, *Died.* 14.

HARPĂLICE. *Vid.* Harpalyce.

HARPĂLION, a Trojan killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13.

HARPĂLUS, a man entrusted with the treasures of Babylon by Alexander. His hopes that Alexander would perish in his expedition, rendered him dissipate, negligent, and vicious. When he heard, that the conqueror was returning with great resentment he fled to Athens, where, with his money, he corrupted the orators, among whom was Demosthenes, when brought to justice. He escaped with impunity to Crete, where he was at last assassinated by Thimbro. B. C. 323. *Plut. in Phoc.*—*Died.* 17.——A robber who scorned the gods. *Cic.* 3. *de Nat. D.*——A celebrated astronomer of Greece, 480 years B. C.

HARPĂLYCE, the daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace. Her mother died when she was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her early to sustain the fatigues of hunting. When her father's kingdom was invaded by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, she repelled and defeated the enemy with manly courage. The death of her father, which happened soon after in a sedition, rendered her disconsolate, she fled the society of mankind, and lived in the forests upon plunder and rapine. Every attempt to secure her proved fruitless, till her great swiftness was overcome by intercepting her with a net. After her death the people of the country disputed their respective right to the possessions she had acquired by rapines, and they soon after appeased her manes by proper oblations on her tomb. *Virg. Æn.* 1. v. 321.—*Hygin.* fab. 193 & 252.——A beautiful virgin, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaste of Argos. Her father became enamoured of her, and gained her confidence, and enjoyed her company by means of her nurse, who introduced him as a stranger. Some time after she married Alastor, but the father's passion became more violent and incontroulable in his daughter's absence, and he murdered her husband to bring her back to Argos. Harpalyce, inconsolable for the death of her husband, and ashamed of her father's passion, which was then made public, resolved to revenge her wrongs. She killed her younger brother, or, according to some, the fruit of her incest, and served it before her father. She begged the gods to remove her from the world, and she was changed into an owl, and Clymenus killed himself. *Hygin.* fab. 253, &c.—*Parthen. in Erot.*——A mistress of Iphiclus, son of Thestius. She died through despair on seeing herself despised by her lover. This mournful story was composed in poetry, in the form of a dialogue called Harpalyce, *Athen.* 14.

HARPĂLYCUS, one of the companions of Æneas, killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 675.——The father of Harpalyce, king of the Amymneans, in Thrace.

HARPĂSA, a town of Caria.

HARPĂSUS, a river of Caria. *Liv.* 38, c. 13.

HARPŎCRĂTES, a divinity supposed to be the same as Oris the son of Isis, among the Egyptians. He is represented as holding one

of his fingers on his mouth, and from thence he is called the god of ſilence, and intimates, that the myſteries of religion and philoſophy ought never to be revealed to the people. The Romans placed his ſtatues at the entrance of their temples.

HARPYIÆ, winged monſters, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and had their feet and fingers armed with ſharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno, daughters of Neptune and Terra. They were ſent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus, whence they were driven to the iſlands called Strophades by Zethes and Calais. They emitted an infectious ſmell, and ſpoiled whatever they touched by their filth and excrements. They plundered Æneas during his voyage towards Italy, and predicted many of the calamities which attended him. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 212, *l.* 6, v. 289.—*Heſiod. Theog.* 265.

HARUSPEX, a ſoothſayer at Rome, who drew omens by conſulting the entrails of beaſts that were ſacrificed. He received the name of *Aruſpex, ab aris aſpiciendis*, and that of *Extiſpex, ab extis inſpiciendis*. The order of Aruſpices was firſt eſtabliſhed at Rome by Romulus, and the firſt Aruſpices were Tuſcans by origin, as they were particularly famous in that branch of divination. They had received all their knowledge from a boy named Tages, who, as was commonly reported, ſprung from a clod of earth. [*Vid. Tages*] They were originally three, but the Roman ſenate yearly ſent ſix noble youths, or, according to others, twelve to Etruria, to be inſtructed in all the myſteries of the art. The office of the Haruſpices conſiſted in obſerving theſe four particulars; the beaſt before it was ſacrificed; its entrails; the flames which conſumed the ſacrifice; and the flour, frankincenſe, &c. which was uſed. If the beaſt was led up to the altar with difficulty, if it eſcaped from the conductor's hands, roared when it received the blow, or died in agonies, the omen was unfortunate. But, on the contrary, if it followed without compulſion, received the blow without reſiſtance, and died without groaning, and, after much effuſion of blood, the haruſpex foretold proſperity. When the body of the victim was opened, each part was ſcrupulouſly examined, if any thing was wanting, if it had a double liver, or a lean heart, the omen was unfortunate. If the entrails fell from the hands of the haruſpex, or ſeemed beſmeared with too much blood, or if no heart appeared, as for inſtance it happened in the two victims which J. Cæſar offered a little before his death, the omen was equally unlucky. When the flame was quickly kindled, and when it violently conſumed the ſacrifice, and aroſe pure and bright, and like a pyramid, without any paleneſs, ſmoke, ſparkling, or crackling, the omen was favorable. But the contrary argury was drawn, when the fire was kindled with difficulty, and was extinguiſhed before the ſacrifice was totally conſumed, or when it rolled in circles round the victim with intermdiate ſpaces between the flames. In regard to the frankincenſe, meal, water, and wine, if there was any deficiency in the quantity, if the color was different, or the quality was changed, or if any thing was done with irregularity, it was deemed inauſpicious. This cuſtom of conſulting the entrails of victims did not originate in Tuſcany, but it was in uſe among the Chaldæans, Greeks, Egyptians, &c. and the more enlightened part of mankind well knew how to render it ſubſervient to their wiſhes or tyranny. Ageſilaus, when in Egypt, raiſed the drooping ſpirit of his ſoldiers by a ſuperſtitious artifice. He ſecretly wrote on his hand the word νικη *victory*, in large characters, and holding the entrails of a victim in his hand till the impreſſion was communicated to the fleſh, he ſhewed it to his ſoldiers, and animated them by obſerving, that the gods ſignified their approaching victories even by making it in the body of the ſacrificed animals.

HASDRUBAL. *Vid.* Aſdrubal.

Q. HATERIUS, a patrician and orator at Rome under the firſt emperors. He died in the 90th year of his age. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 61.

HAUSTANES, a man who conſpired with Beſſus againſt Darius, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

HEBDŎLE. *Vid.* Ebdome.

HEBE, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno. According to ſome ſhe was the daughter of Juno only, who conceived her after eating lettuces. As ſhe was fair, and always in the bloom of youth, ſhe was called the goddeſs of youth, and made by her mother cup-bearer to all the gods. She was diſmiſſed from her office by Jupiter, becauſe ſhe fell down in an indecent poſture as ſhe was pouring nectar to the gods at a grand feſtival, and Ganymedes, the favorite of Jupiter, ſucceeded her as cup-bearer. She was employed by her mother to prepare her chariot, and to harneſs her peacocks whenever requiſite. When Hercules was raiſed to the rank of a god, he was reconciled to Juno by marrying her daughter Hebe, by whom he had two ſons, Alexiares and Anicetus. As Hebe had the power of reſtoring gods and men to the vigor of youth, ſhe, at the inſtance of her huſband, performed that kind office to Jolas his friend. Hebe was worſhipped at Sicyon, under the name of Dia, and at Rome under the name of Juventas. She is repreſented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, and arrayed in a variegated garment. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 19. *l.* 2,

2, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 400.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 3, l. 2, c. 7.

HEBĔSUS, a Rutulian, killed in the night by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.

HEBRUS, a river of Thrace, which was supposed to roll its waters upon golden sands. It falls into the Ægean sea. The head of Orpheus was thrown into it, after it had been cut off by the Ciconian women. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 7.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 463.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 50.—A youth of Lipara, beloved by Neobule. *Horat.* 3, od. 12.—A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux. *Flacc.* 3, v. 149. A friend of Æneas son of Dolichaon, killed by Mezentius in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 696.

HECĂLE, a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus as he was going against the bull of Marathon, &c. *Plut. in Thes.*—A town of Attica.

HECALĒSIA, a festival in honor of Jupiter of Hecale, instituted by Theseus, or in commemoration of the kindness of Hecale, which Theseus had experienced when he went against the bull of Marathon, &c.

HECAMĒDE, a daughter of Arsinous, who fell to the lot of Nestor after the plunder of Tenedos by the Greeks. *Homer. Il.* 11.

HECATÆUS, an historian of Miletus, born 549 years before Christ, in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. *Herodot.* 2, c. 143.—A Macedonian, intimate with Alexander. *Diod.* 17.—A Macedonian brought to the army against his will by Amyntas, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1.

HECĂTE, a daughter of Perses and Asteria, the same as Proserpine, or Diana. She was called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell, whence her name of *Diva triformis, tergemina, triceps.* She was supposed to preside over magic and enchantments, and was generally represented like a woman, with the head of a horse, a dog or a boar, and sometimes she appeared with three different bodies, and three different faces only with one neck. Dogs, lambs, and honey were generally offered to her, especially in ways and cross roads, whence she obtained the name of *Trivia.* Her power was extended over heaven, the earth, sea, and hell, and to her kings and nations supposed themselves indebted for their prosperity. *Ovid* 7, *Met.* v. 94.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Horat.* 3, od. 22.—*Paus.* 2, c. 32.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 511.

HECATĒSIA, a yearly festival observed by the Stratonicensians in honor of Hecate. The Athenians paid also particular worship to this goddess, who was deemed the patroness of families and of children. From this circumstance the statues of the goddess were erected before the doors of the houses, and upon every new moon a public supper was always provided at the expence of the richest people, and set in the streets where the poorest of the citizens were permitted to retire and feast upon it, while they reported that Hecate had devoured it. There were also expiatory offerings to supplicate the goddess to remove whatever evils might impend on the head of the public, &c.

HECATOMBOIA, a festival celebrated in honor of Juno by the Argians and people of Ægina. It receives its name from ἑκατὸν, & Βοῦς, a sacrifice of a hundred bulls, which were always offered to the goddess, and the flesh distributed among the poorest citizens. There were also public games first instituted by Archinus, a king of Argos, in which the prize was a shield of brass with a crown of myrtle.

HECATOMPHŎNIA, a solemn sacrifice offered by the Messenians to Jupiter when any of them had killed an hundred enemies.

HECATOMPŎLIS, an epithet given to Crete, from the hundred cities which it once contained.

HECATOMPȳLOS, an epithet applied to Thebes, in Egypt, on account of its hundred gates.

HECTOR, a son of king Priam and Hecuba, was the most valiant of all the Trojan chiefs, that fought against the Greeks. He married Andromache the daughter of Eetion, by whom he had Astyanax. He was appointed captain of all the Trojan forces, when Troy was besieged by the Greeks; and the valor with which he behaved showed how well qualified he was to discharge that important office. He engaged with the bravest of the Greeks, and according to Hyginus, no less than 31 of the most valiant of the enemy perished by his hand. When Achilles had driven back the Trojans toward the city, Hector, too great to fly, waited the approach of his enemy near the Scean gates, though his father and mother with tears in their eyes, blamed his rashness and entreated him to retire. The sight of Achilles terrified him, and he fled before him in the plain. The Greek pursued and Hector was killed, and his body was dragged in cruel triumph by the conqueror round the tomb of Patroclus whom Hector had killed. The body, after it had received the grossest insult, was ransomed by old Priam, and the Trojans obtained from the Greeks a truce of some days to pay the last offices to the greatest of their leaders. The Thebans boasted in the age of the geographer Pausanias that they had the ashes of Hector preserved in an urn, by order of an oracle; which promised them undisturbed felicity if they were in possession of that hero's remains. The epithet of

Hectoreus is applied by the poets to the Trojans, as beſt expreſſive of valor and intrepidity. *Homer. Il.* 1. &c.---*Virg Æn.* 1, &c ---*Ovid. Met.* 12 & 13.—*Dictys. Cret.*—*Dares. Phryg.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 90 & 112.—*Pauſ.* l. 3, & 9, c. 18.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 1 & 3.—— A ſon of Parmenio drowned in the Nile. *Curt.* 4, c. 8, l. 6, c. 9.

HECŬBA, daughter of Dymas Phrygian prince, or according to others, of Ciſſeis, a Thracian king, was the ſecond wife of Priam king of Troy, and proved the chaſteſt of women, and the moſt tender and unfortunate of mothers. When ſhe was pregnant of Paris, ſhe dreamed that ſhe had brought into the world a burning torch which had reduced her huſband's palace and all Troy to aſhes. So alarming a dream was explained by the ſoothſayers, who declared that the ſon ſhe ſhould bring into the world would prove the ruin of his country. When Paris was born ſhe expoſed him on mount Ida to avert the calamities which threatened her family, but her attempts to deſtroy him were fruitleſs, and the prediction of the ſoothſayers was fulfilled. [*Vid. Paris.*] During the Trojan war ſhe ſaw the greateſt part of her children periſh by the hands of the enemy, and like a mother ſhe confeſſed her grief by her tears and lamentations, particularly at the death of Hector her eldeſt ſon. When Troy was taken, Hecuba, as one of the captives fell to the lot of Ulyſſes, a man whom ſhe hated for his perfidy and avarice, and ſhe embarked with the conquerors for Greece. The Greeks landed in the Thracian Cherſoneſus to load with freſh honors the grave of Achilles. During their ſtay the hero's ghoſt appeared to them, and demanded, to enſure the ſafety of their return, the ſacrifice of Polyxena, Hecuba's daughter. They complied, and Polyxena was torn from her mother to be ſacrificed. Hecuba was inconſolable, and her grief was ſtill more encreaſed at the ſight of the body of her ſon Polydorus waſhed on the ſhore, who had been recommended by his father to the care and humanity of Polymneſtor king of the country. [*Vid. Polydorus.*] She determined to revenge the death of her ſon, and with the greateſt indignation went to the houſe of his murderer and tore his eyes and attempted to deprive him of his life. She was hindered from executing her bloody purpoſe, by the arrival of ſome Thracians, and ſhe fled with the female companions of her captivity. She was purſued, and when ſhe ran after the ſtones that were thrown at her ſhe found herſelf ſuddenly changed into a bitch, and when ſhe attempted to ſpeak, found that ſhe could only bark. After this metamorphoſis ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, according to Hyginus, and that place was, from that circumſtance, called Cynos. Hecuba had a great number of children by Priam, among whom were Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Pammon, Helenus, Polites, Antiphon, Hipponous, Polydorus, Troilus, and among the daughters, Creuſa, Ilione, Laodice, Polyxena, and Caſſandra. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 761, l. 13, v. 515.—*Hygin. fab.* 111.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 44.—*Juv.* 10, v. 271.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 4 & 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

HECŬBÆ SEPULCRUM, a promontory of Thrace.

HEDĪLA, a poeteſs of Samos.

HEDONACUM, a village of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 31.

HEDUI. *Vid.* Ædui.

HEDYMĔLĒS, an admired muſician in Domitian's age. The word ſignifies *ſweet muſic. Juv.* 6, v 381.

HEGELŎCHUS, a general of 6000 Athenians ſent to Mantinea to ſtop the progreſs of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 15.——An Egyptian general who floriſhed B. C. 128.

HEGĒMON, a Thaſian poet in the age of Alcibiades. He wrote a poem called Gigantomachia, beſides other works. *Ælian* V. H. 4, c. 11.

HEGESINUS, a philoſopher of Pergamus, of the 2d academy. He floriſhed B. C. 193.

HEGESIĂNAX, an hiſtorian of Alexandria who wrote an account of the Trojan war.

HEGESIAS, a tyrant of Epheſus under the patronage of Alexander. *Polyæn.* 6.—A philoſopher who ſo eloquently convinced his auditors of their failings and follies, and perſuaded them that there were no dangers after death, that many were guilty of ſuicide. Ptolemy forbade him to continue his doctrines. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 34.—— An hiſtorian. —A famous orator of Magneſia. *Strab.* 9.

HEGESILŎCHUS, one of the chief magiſtrates of Rhodes in the age of Alexander and his father Philip.—Another native of Rhodes, 171 years before the Chriſtian era. He engaged his countrymen to prepare a fleet of 40 ſhips to aſſiſt the Romans againſt Perſeus king of Macedonia.

HEGESINOUS, a man who wrote a poem on Attica. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.

HEGESIPPUS, an hiſtorian who wrote ſome things upon Pallene, &c.

HEGESIPYLE, a daughter of Olorus king of Thrace, who married Miltiades and became mother of Cimon. *Plut.*

HEGESISTRĂTUS, an Epheſian who conſulted the oracle to know in what particular place he ſhould fix his reſidence. He was directed to ſettle where he found peaſants dancing with crowns of olives. This was in Aſia where he founded Elea, &c.

HEGETORIDES, a Thacian, who, upon seeing his country besieged by the Athenians, and a law forbidding any one on pain of death to speak of peace, went to the market place with a rope about his neck, and boldly told his countrymen to treat him as they pleased, provided they saved the city from the calamities which the continuation of the war seemed to threaten. The Thasians were awakened, the law was abrogated, and Hegetorides pardoned, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

HELENA, the most beautiful woman of her age, sprung from one of the eggs which Leda, the wife of king Tyndarus, brought forth after her amour with Jupiter metamorphosed into a swan. [*Vid. Leda.*] According to some authors, Helen was daughter of Nemesis by Jupiter, and Leda was only her nurse, and to reconcile this variety of opinions some imagine that Nemesis and Leda are the same persons. Her beauty was so universally admired even in her infancy, that Theseus, with his friend Pirithous carried her away before she had attained her 10th year, and concealed her at Aphidnæ, under the care of his mother Æthra. Her brothers, Castor and Pollux, recovered her by force of arms, and she returned safe and unpolluted to Sparta, her native country. There existed, however, a tradition recorded by Pausanias, that Helen was of nubile years when carried away by Theseus, and that she had a daughter by her ravisher, who was entrusted to the care of Clytemnestra. This violence offered to her virtue did not in the least diminish, but rather augmented her fame, and her hand was eagerly solicited by the young princes of Greece. The most celebrated of her suitors were Ulysses, son of Laertes, Antilochus son of Nestor, Sthenelus son of Capaneus, Diomedes son of Tydeus, Amphilochus son of Cteatus, Meges son of Phileus, Agapenor son of Ancæus, Thalpius son of Eurytus, Mnestheus son of Peteus, Schedius son of Epistrophus, Polyxenus son of Agasthenes, Amphilochus son of Amphiaraus, Ascalaphus and Ialmus sons of the god Mars, Ajax son of Oileus, Eumelus son of Admetus, Polypœtes son of Pirithous, Elphenor son of Chalcodon, Podalyrus and Machaon son of Æsculapius, Leonteus son of Coronus, Philoctetes son of Pæan, Protesilaus son of Iphiclus, Eurypilus son of Evemon, Ajax and Teucer sons of Telamon, Patroclus son of Menœtius, Menelaus son of Atreus, Thoas, Idomeneus and Merion. Tyndarus was rather alarmed than pleased at the sight of such a number of illustrious princes who eagerly solicited each to become his son-in-law. He knew that he could not prefer one without displeasing all the rest, and from this perplexity he was at last drawn by the artifice of Ulysses, who began to be already known in Greece by his prudence and sagacity. This prince who clearly saw that his pretensions to Helen would not probably meet with success in opposition to so many rivals, proposed to extricate Tyndarus from all his difficulties if he would promise him his niece Penelope in marriage. Tyndarus consented, and Ulysses advised the king to bind, by a solemn oath, all the suitors that they would approve of the uninfluenced choice which Helen should make of one among them; and engage to unite together to defend her person and character if ever any attempts were made to ravish her from the arms of her husband. The advice of Ulysses was followed, the princes consented, and Helen fixed her eyes upon Menelaus and married him. Hermione was the early fruit of this union, which continued for three years with mutual happiness. After this, Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, came to Lacedæmon on pretence of sacrificing to Apollo. He was kindly received by Menelaus, but shamefully abused his favors, and in his absence in Crete he corrupted the fidelity of his wife Helen, and persuaded her to follow him to Troy B. C. 1198. At his return Menelaus, highly sensible of the injury he had received, assembled the Grecian princes, and reminded them of their solemn promises. They resolved to make war against the Trojans; but they previously sent ambassadors to Priam to demand the restitution of Helen. The influence of Paris at his father's court prevented the restoration, and the Greeks returned home without receiving the satisfaction they required. Soon after their return their combined forces assembled and sailed for the coast of Asia. The behaviour of Helen during the Trojan war is not known for certainty. Some assert that she had willingly followed Paris, and that she warmly supported the cause of the Trojans; while others believe that she always sighed after her husband, and cursed the day in which she had proved faithless to his bed. Homer represents her as in the last instance, and some have added that she often betrayed the schemes and resolutions of the Trojans, and secretly favored the cause of Greece. When Paris was killed in the ninth year of the war, she voluntarily married Deiphobus, one of Priam's sons, and when Troy was taken she made no scruple to betray him, and to introduce the Greeks into his chamber, to ingratiate herself with Menelaus. She returned to Sparta, and the loving Menelaus forgave the errors which she had committed. Some say that she obtained her life even with difficulty from her husband, whose resentment she had kindled by

her infidelity. After she had lived for some years at Sparta, Menelaus died, and she was driven from Peloponnesus by Megapenthes and Nicostratus, the illegitimate sons of her husband, and she retired to Rhodes, where at that time, Polyxo, a native of Argos, reigned over the country. Polyxo remembered that her widowhood originated in Helen, and that her husband Tlepolemus had been killed in the Trojan war, which had been caused by the debaucheries of Helen, therefore she meditated revenge. While Helen one day retired to bathe in the river, Polyxo disguised her attendants in the habit of furies and sent them with orders to murder her enemy. Helen was tied to a tree and strangled, and her misfortunes were afterwards remembered, and the crimes of Polyxo expiated by the temple which the Rhodians raised to Helen Dendritis, or *tied to a tree*. There is a tradition mentioned by Herodotus, which says that Paris was driven as he returned from Sparta, upon the coast of Egypt, where Proteus, king of the country, expelled him from his dominions for his ingratitude to Menelaus, and confined Helen. From that circumstance, therefore, Priam informed the Grecian ambassadors that neither Helen nor her possessions were in Troy, but in the hands of the king of Egypt. In spite of this assertion the Greeks besieged the town and took it after ten years siege, and Menelaus by visiting Egypt, as he returned home, recovered Helen at the court of Proteus, and was convinced that the Trojan war had been undertaken upon very unjust and unpardonable grounds. Helen was honored after death as a goddess, and the Spartans built her a temple at Therapne, which had power of giving beauty to all the deformed women that entered it. Helen, according to some, was carried into the island of Leuce after death, where she married Achilles, who had been once one of her warmest admirers.—The age of Helen has been a matter of deep enquiry among the chronologists. If she was born of the same eggs as Castor and Pollux, who accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition against Colchis about 35 years before the Trojan war, according to some, she was no less than 60 years old when Troy was reduced to ashes, supposing that her brothers were only 15 when they embarked with the Argonauts. But she is represented by Homer so incomparably beautiful during the siege of Troy, that though seen at a distance she influenced the counsellors of Priam by the brightness of her charms; therefore we must suppose with others, that her beauty remained long undiminished, and was extinguished only at her death. *Paus.* 3, c. 19, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 77.—*Ptolem. Hep.* 112.—*Plut. in Thes.* &c.—*Cic. de offic.* 3.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Quint. Smyrn.* 10, 13, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 2, & *Od.* 4 & 15.—— A young woman of Sparta, often confounded with the daughter of Leda. As she was going to be sacrificed, because the lot had fallen upon her, an eagle came and carried away the knife of the priest, upon which she was released, and the barbarous custom of offering human victims was abolished.—— An island on the coast of Attica, where Helen came after the siege of Troy. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—— A daughter of the emperor Constantine who married Julian.—— The mother of Constantine.

HELĔNIA, a festival in Laconia, in honor of Helen who received there divine honors. It was celebrated by virgins riding upon mules, and in chariots made of reeds and bullrushes.

HĔLĔNOR, a Lydian prince who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and was killed by the Rutulians. His mother's name was Lycymnia. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 444, &c.

HĔLĔNUS, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam and Hecuba. He was greatly respected by all the Trojans. When Deiphobus was given in marriage to Helen in preference to himself, he resolved to leave his country, and retired to mount Ida, where Ulysses took him prisoner by the advice of Chalcas. As he was well acquainted with futurity, the Greeks made use of prayers, threats, and promises, to induce him to reveal the secrets of the Trojans, and either the fear of death or gratification of resentment seduced him to disclose to the enemies of his country, that Troy could not be taken whilst it was in possession of the Palladium, nor before Polydectes came from his retreat at Lemnos, and assisted to support the siege. After the ruin of his country, he fell to the share of Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, and saved his life by warning him to avoid a dangerous tempest which in reality proved fatal to all those who set sail. This endeared him to Pyrrhus, and he received from his hand Andromache the widow of his brother Hector, by whom he had a son called Cestrinus. This marriage according to some, was consummated after the death of Pyrrhus, who lived with Andromache as with a wife. Helenus was the only one of Priam's sons who survived the ruin of his country. After the death of Pyrrhus, he reigned over part of Epirus, which he called Chaonia in memory of his brother Chaon, whom he had inadvertently killed. Helenus received Æneas as he voyaged towards Italy, and foretold him some of the calamities which attended his fleet. The manner in which he received the gift of prophecy is doubtful. *Vid.*

Vid. Caſſandra. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 295, &c. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 12. l. 2. c. 33.—*Ovid. Met.* 13. v. 99, & 723, l. 15, v. 437.—A Rutulian killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.

HELERNI LUCUS, a place near Rome. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 105.

HĔLIĂDES, the daughters of the Sun and Clymene. They were three in number, Lampetie, Phaetuſa, and Lampethuſa, or ſeven, according to Hygin, Merope, Helie, Ægle, Lampetie, Phœbe, Ætheria, and Dioxippe. They were ſo afflicted at the death of their brother Phaeton, [*Vid. Phaeton*] that they were changed by the gods into poplars, and their tears into precious amber, on the banks of the river Po. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 340—*Hygin.* fab. 154.——The firſt inhabitants of Rhodes. This iſland being covered with mud when the world was firſt created, was warmed by the cheriſhing beams of the ſun, and from thence ſprang ſeven men, which were called Heliades, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου, from the *ſun*. The eldeſt of theſe, called Ochimus, married Hegetoria, one of the nymphs of the iſland, and his brothers fled from the country for having put to death, through jealouſy, one of their number. *Diod.* 5.

HELIAEÆ, a name given to the judges of the moſt numerous tribunal at Athens. They conſiſted of 1000, and ſometimes of 1500, they were ſeldom aſſembled, and only upon matters of the greateſt importance. *Demoſth. contr. Tim.*—*Diog. in Sol.*

HELICĂON, a Trojan prince, ſon of Antenor. He married Laodice, the daughter of Priam, &c. *Homer. Il.* 2.

HĔLĪCE, a ſtar near the north pole, generally called Urſa major. It is ſuppoſed to receive its name from the town of Helice, of which Calliſto, who was changed into the Great Bear, was an inhabitant. *Lucan.* 2, v. 237.——A town of Achaia, on the bay of Corinth, overwhelmed by the inundation of the ſea. *Plin.* 2. c, 92. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 293.——A daughter of Silenus, king of Ægiale. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 24.——A daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.

HĔLĪCON, a mountain of Bœotia, on the borders of Phocis. It was ſacred to the Muſes, who had there a temple. The fountain Hippocrene flowed from this mountain. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 28, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 641.——A river of Macedonia near Dium. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 30.

HĔLĪCŌNĬĂDES, a name given to the Muſes becauſe they lived upon mount Helicon, which was ſacred to them.

HELICŌNIS, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

HELIODŌRUS, one of the favorites of Seleucus Philopator, king of Syria. He attempted to plunder the temple of the Jews, bout 176 years before Chriſt, by order of his maſter, &c.——A Greek mathematician of Lariſſa.——A famous ſophiſt, the beſt editions of whoſe entertaining romance, called, *Æthiopica* are Commelin, 8vo. 1596, and Bourdelot, 8vo. Paris, 1619.——A learned Greek rhetorician in the age of Horace.——A man who wrote a treatiſe on tombs.——A poet.——A geographer.——A ſurgeon at Rome in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 372.

HELIOGABĂLUS, a deity among the Phœnicians.——M. Aurelius Antoninus, a Roman emperor, ſon of Varius Marcellus, called Heliogabalus, becauſe he had been prieſt of that divinity in Phœnicia. After the death of Macrinus, he was inveſted with the imperial purple, and the Senate, however unwilling to ſubmit to a youth only 14 years of age, approved of his election, and beſtowed upon him the title of Auguſtus. Heliogabalus made his grand-mother Mœſa, and his mother Sœmias, his colleagues on the throne; and to beſtow more dignity upon the ſex, he choſe a ſenate of women, over which his mother preſided, and preſcribed all the modes and faſhions which prevailed in the empire. Rome now diſplayed a ſcene of cruelty and debauchery, the imperial palace was full of proſtitution, and the moſt infamous of the populace became the favorites of the prince. He raiſed his horſe to the honors of the conſulſhip, and obliged his ſubjects to pay adoration to the god, Heliogabalus, which was no other than a large black ſtone, whoſe figure reſembled that of a cone. To this ridiculous deity temples were raiſed at Rome, and the altars of the gods plundered to deck thoſe of the new divinity. In the midſt of his extravagances Heliogabalus married four wives, and not ſatisfied with following the plain laws of nature, he profeſſed himſelf to be a woman, and gave himſelf up to one of his officers, called Hierocles. In this ridiculous farce he ſuffered the greateſt indignities from his pretended huſband without diſſatisfaction, and Hierocles by ſtooping to infamy became the moſt powerful of the favorites, and enriched himſelf by ſelling favors, and offices to the people. Such licentiouſneſs ſoon diſpleaſed the populace, and Heliogabalus unable to appeaſe the ſeditions of the ſoldiers, whom his rapacity and debaucheries had irritated, hid himſelf in the filth and excrements of the camp, where he was found in the arms of his mother. His head was ſevered from his body the 10th of March, A. D. 222, in the 18th year of his age, after a reign of three years nine months and four days. He was ſucceeded by Alexander Severus. His cruelties were as conſpicuous as his licentiouſneſs. He burdened his ſub-

jects with the moſt oppreſſive taxes, his halls were covered with carpets of gold and ſilver tiſſue, and his mats were made with the down of hares, and with the ſoft feathers which were found under the wings of partridges. He was fond of covering his ſhoes with precious ſtones to draw the admiration of the people as he walked along the ſtreets, and he was the firſt Roman who ever wore a dreſs of ſilk. He often invited the moſt common of the people to ſhare his banquets, and made them ſit down on large bellows full of wind, which, by ſuddenly emptying themſelves, threw the gueſts on the ground, and left them a prey to wild beaſts. He often tied ſome of his favorites on a large wheel, and was particularly delighted to ſee them whirled round like Ixions, and ſometimes ſuſpended in the air, or ſunk beneath the water,

Heliŏpŏlis, a famous city of Lower Egypt, in which was a temple ſacred to the ſun. The inhabitants worſhipped a bull called Mnevis, with the ſame ceremonies as the Apis of Memphis. Apollo had an oracle there. *Strab.* 17.—*Diod.* 1. There was a ſmall village of the ſame name without the Delta near Babylon.

Helisson, a town and river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 29.

Helius, a celebrated favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by order of Galba, for his cruelties,

Helixus, a river of Cos.

Hellanĭce, a ſiſter of Clitus, who was nurſe to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Hellanĭcus, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian born at Mitylene. He wrote an hiſtory of the antient kings of the earth, with an account of the founders of the moſt famous towns in every kingdom, and died B. C. 411, in the 85th year of his age. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.——A brave officer rewarded by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——An hiſtorian of Miletus, who wrote a diſcription of the earth.

Hellanocrătes, a man of Lariſſa, &c. *Ariſtot. Polit.* 5, c. 10.

Hellas, an antient name of Theſſaly, more generally applied to the territories of Acarnania, Attica, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Bœotia and Phocis, and alſo to all Greece. It received this name from Deucalion, and now forms a part of Livadia. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 20. A beautiful woman in the page of Horace, beloved of Marius; the lover killed her in a fit of paſſion, and afterwards deſtroyed himſelf. *Horat.* 2, ſat. 3, v. 277.

Helle, a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, ſiſter to Phryxus. She fled from her father's houſe with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppreſſion of her mother-in-law, Ino. According to ſome accounts ſhe was carried through the air on a golden ram which her mother had received from Neptune, and in her paſſage ſhe became giddy and fell from her ſeat into that part of the ſea which from her received the name of Helleſpont. Others ſay that ſhe was carried on a cloud, or rather upon a ſhip, from which ſhe fell into the ſea and was drowned. Phryxus, after he had given his ſiſter a burial on the neighbouring coaſts, purſued his journey and arrived ſafe in Colchis. [*Vid.* Phryxus.] *Ovid. Heroid.* 13, &c.

Hellen, ſon of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned in Phthiotis about 1495 years before the Chriſtian era, and gave the name of Hellenians to his ſubjects. He had, by his wife Orſeis, three ſons; Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus, who gave their names to the three different nations known under the name of Æolians, Dorians, and Ionians. Theſe laſt derive their name from Ion, ſon of Xuthus, and from the difference either of expreſſion, or pronunciation in their reſpective languages, aroſe the different dialects well known in the Greek language. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 20, l. 7, c. 1.—*Diod.* 5.

Hellenes, the inhabitants of Greece, *Vid.* Hellen.

Helleſpontus, a narrow ſtrait between Aſia and Europe, near the Propontis, which received its name from Helle who was drowned there in her voyage to Colchis. [*Vid. Helle.*] It is about 33 miles long, and, in the broadeſt parts, the Aſiatic coaſt is about one mile and a half diſtant from the European, and only half a mile in the narroweſt, according to modern inveſtigation; ſo that people can converſe one with the other from the oppoſite ſhores. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander, [*Vid. Hero.*] and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece. The folly of this great prince is well known in beating and fettering the waves of the ſea, whoſe impetuoſity deſtroyed his ſhips, and rendered all his labors ineffectual. This ſtrait is now called the Dardanelles. *Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 8, c. 32.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 34.---*Polyb.*---*Mela.* 1, c. 1.---*Ptol.* 5, c. 2.---*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 407.

Helloria, a ſmall country of Eubœa. The people were called Hellopes. The whole iſland bore the ſame name, according to Strabo 10. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Hellōtia, two feſtivals, one of which was obſerved in Crete, in honor of Europa, whoſe bones were then carried in ſolemn proceſſion with a myrtle garland no leſs than twenty cubits in circumference, called ἑλλωτις. The other feſtival was celebrated at Corinth with games and races, where young men entered the liſts and generally

ran with burning torches in their hands. It was inſtituted in honor of Minerva, ſirnamed Elotis, απο του ἑλους, *from a certain pond* of Marathon, where one of her ſtatues was erected, or απο του ελειν τον ἱππον τον Πηγασον, becauſe by her aſſiſtance Bellerophon took and managed the horſe Pegaſus, which was the original cauſe of the inſtitution of the feſtival. Others derive the name from Hellotis, a Corinthian woman, from the following circumſtance: when the Dorians and the Heraclidæ invaded Peloponneſus, they took and burnt Corinth; the inhabitants, and particularly the women, eſcaped by flight, except Hellotis and her ſiſter Eurytione, who took ſhelter in Minerva's temple, relying for ſafety upon the ſanctity of the place. When this was known, the Dorians ſet fire to the temple, and the two ſiſters periſhed in the flames. This wanton cruelty was followed by a dreadful plague, and the Dorians to alleviate the misfortunes which they ſuffered, were directed by the oracle to appeaſe the manes of the two ſiſters, and therefore they raiſed a new temple to the goddeſs Minerva, and eſtabliſhed the feſtivals, which bore the name of one of the unfortunate women.

Helnes, an antient king of Arcadia, &c. *Polyæn.* 1.

Helōris, a general of the people of Rhegium, ſent to beſiege Meſſana, which Dionyſius the tyrant defended. He fell in battle, and his troops were defeated. *Diod.* 14.

Helōrum & Helōrus, a town and river of Sicily, whoſe ſwollen waters generally inundate the neighbouring country. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 698. *Ital.* 11, v. 270. —— A river of Magna Græcia.

Helos, a place of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8. c. 36. —— A town of Laconia, taken and deſtroyed by the Lacedæmonians, under Agis the third, of the race of the Heraclidæ, becauſe they refuſed to pay the tribute which was impoſed upon them. The Lacedæmonians carried their reſentment ſo far, that, not ſatisfied with the ruin of the city, they reduced the inhabitants to the loweſt and moſt miſerable ſlavery, and made a law which forbade their maſters of either giving them their liberty, or ſelling them in any other country. And to complete their infamy, all the ſlaves of the ſtate and the priſoners of war, were called by the mean appellation of *Helotæ*. Not only the ſervile offices in which they were employed denoted their miſery and ſlavery, but they were obliged to wear peculiar garments, which expoſed them to greater contempt and ridicule. They never were inſtructed in the liberal arts, and their cruel maſters often obliged them to drink to exceſs, to ſhow the free born citizens of Sparta the beaſtlineſs and diſgrace of intoxication. They once every year received a number of ſtripes, that by this wanton flagellation they might recollect that they were born and died ſlaves. The Spartans even declared war againſt them, but Plutarch, who, from intereſted motives endeavours to palliate the guilt and cruelty of the people of Lacedæmon, declares that it was becauſe they had aſſiſted the Meſſenians in their war againſt Sparta, after it had been overthrown by a violent earthquake. This earthquake was ſuppoſed by all the Greeks, to be a puniſhment from heaven for the cruelties which the Lacedæmonians had exerciſed againſt the Helots. In the Peloponneſian war, theſe miſerable ſlaves behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty by the Lacedæmonians, and appeared in the temples, and at publie ſhows crowned with garlands, and with every mark of feſtivity and triumph. This exultation did not continue long, and the ſudden diſappearance of the two thouſand manumitted ſlaves was attributed to the inhumanity of the Lacedæmonians. *Thucyd.* 4.—*Pollux.* 3, c. 8.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plut. in Lyc. &c.*—*Ariſtot. Polit.* 2.—*Pauſ. Lacon. &c.*

Helōtæ & Helōtes, the publie ſlaves of Sparta, &c. *Vid.* Helos.

Helvetia, a veſtal virgin ſtruck dead with lightning in Trajan's reign.

Helvētii, an antient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1. &c.

Helvia, the mother of Cicero.

Helvii, a people of Gaul, near the Arverni. *Id. Ib.*

Helvīna, a fountain of Aquinum where Ceres had a temple. *Juv.* 3, v. 320.

Helvius Cinna propoſed a law, which however was not paſſed, to permit Cæſar to marry whatever woman he choſe. *Suet. in Cæſ.* c. 52.

Helum, a river of Scythia.

Helymus & Panopes, two hunters at the court of Aceſtes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 73, &c.

Hemathion, a ſon of Aurora and Cephalus.

Hemīthea, a daughter of Cycnus and Proclea. She was ſo attached to her brother Tenes, that ſhe refuſed to abandon him when his father Cycnus expoſed him on the ſea. They were carried by the wind to Tenedos, where Hemithea long enjoyed tranquillity till Achilles. captivated by her charms, offered her violence. She was reſcued from his embrace by her brother Tenes, who was inſtantly ſlaughtered by the offended hero. Hemithea could not have been reſcued from the attempts of Achilles, had

had not the earth opened and ſwallowed her, after ſhe had fervently entreated the aſſiſtance of the gods. *Vid.* Tenes. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 14.---*Diod.* 4.

HEMON. *Vid.* Hæmon.

HEMUS. *Vid* Hæmus. —— A Roman *Juv.* 6, v. 197.

HENĔTI, a people of Paphlagonia. *Eurip.*

HENIŎCHI, a people of Aſiatic Sarmatia, near Colchis. *Flacc.* 6, v. 42.

HEPHÆSTIA, the capital town of Lemnos. —— A feſtival in honor of Vulcan Ἡφαίστος, at Athens. There was then a race with torches between three young men. Each in his turn ran a race with a lighted torch in his hand, and whoever could carry it to the end of the courſe before it was extinguiſhed, obtained the prize. They delivered it one to the other after they finiſhed their courſe, and from that circumſtance we ſee many alluſions in antient authors who compare the viciſſitudes of human affairs to this delivering of the torch, particularly in theſe lines of Lucretius 2.

Inque brevi ſpatio mutantur ſæcla animantum,
Et quaſi curſores vitai lampada tradunt.

HEPHÆSTII, mountains in Lycia, which are ſet on fire by the lighteſt touch of a burning torch. Their very ſtones burn in the middle of water according to *Pliny*, 6. c. 106.

HEPHÆSTIO, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus. There remains of his compoſitions a treatiſe entitled *Enchiridion de metris & poemate*, the beſt edition of which is that of *Pauw*, 4to. *Ultraj.* 1726.

HEPHÆSTION, a Macedonian famous for his intimacy with Alexander. He accompanied the conqueror in his Aſiatic conqueſts, and was ſo faithful and attached to him, that Alexander often obſerved that Craterus was the friend of the king, but Hephæſtion the friend of Alexander. He died at Ecbatana 325 years before the Chriſtian era, according to ſome from exceſs of drinking, or eating. Alexander was ſo inconſolable at the death of this faithful ſubject, that he ſhed tears at the intelligence, and ordered the ſacred fire to be extinguiſhed, which was never done but at the death of a Perſian monarch. The phyſician, who attended Hephæſtion in his illneſs, was put to death, by the king's orders, and the games were interrupted. His body was entruſted to the care of Perdiccas, and honored with the moſt magnificent funeral at Babylon. He was ſo like the king in features and ſtature, that he was often ſaluted by the name of Alexander. *Curt.*—*Arrian.* 7. &c.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 7. c. 8.

HEPTAPHŎNOS, a portico, which received this name, becauſe the voice was re-echoed ſeven times in it. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.

HEPTAPŎLIS, a country of Egypt, which contained ſeven cities.

HEPTAPŸLOS, a ſirname of Thebes in Bœotia, from its ſeven gates.

HERA, the name of Juno among the Greeks. —— A daughter of Neptune and Ceres when transformed into a mare. —— A town of Æolia and of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 7.

HERĂCLĔA, an antient town of Sicily, near Agrigentum. Minos planted a colony there when he purſued Dædalus, and the town antiently known by the name of Macara, was called from him Minoa. It was called Heraclea after Hercules, when he obtained a victory over Eryx. —— A town of Macedonia. —— Another in Pontus, celebrated for its naval power, and its conſequence among the Aſiatic ſtates. The inhabitants conveyed home in their ſhips the 10,000 at their return.—Another in Crete. ——Another in Parthia---Another in Bithynia. ——Another in Phthiotis, near Thermopylæ. It was called alſo Trachinea, to diſtinguiſh it from others. ——Another in Magna Græcia. ——Another in Syria. —— Another in Cherſoneſus Taurica. —— Another in Thrace, and three in Egypt, &c. There were no leſs than 40 cities of that name in different parts of the world, all built in honor of Hercules, whence the name is derived---A daughter of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, &c.

HERACLĔIA, a feſtival at Athens celebrated every fifth year, in honor of Hercules. The Thiſbians and Thebans in Bœotia, obſerved a feſtival of the ſame name, in which they offered apples to the god. This cuſtom of offering apples aroſe from this: It was always uſual to offer ſheep, but the overflowing of the river Aſopus prevented the votaries of the god from obſerving it with the antient ceremony; and as the word μηλον ſignifies both an *apple*, and a *ſheep*, ſome youths, acquainted with the ambiguity of the word, offered apples to the god, with much ſport and feſtivity. To repreſent the ſheep, they raiſed an apple upon four ſticks as the legs, and two more were placed at the top to repreſent the horns of the victim. Hercules was delighted with the ingenuity of the youths, and the feſtivals were ever continued with the offering of apples. *Pollux.* 8, c. 9. There was alſo a feſtival at Sicyon in honor of Hercules. It continued two days, the firſt was called ονομαται, the ſecond πραχλεια. —— At a feſtival of the ſame name at Cos, the prieſt officiated with a mitre on his head, and in women's apparel. —— At Lindus a ſolemnity of the ſame name was

alſo

also observed, and at the celebration nothing was heard but execrations and profane words, and whosoever accidentally dropped any other words, was accused of having profaned the sacred rites,

Heracleum, a promontory of Cappadocia.

Heracleōtes, a surname of Dionysius the philosopher. — A philosopher of Heraclea, who, like his master Zeno, and all the Stoics, firmly believed that pain was not an evil. A severe illness attended with the most acute pains obliged him to renounce his principles, and at the same time the philosophy of the Stoics, about 264 years before the Christian era. He became afterwards one of the Cyrenaic sect, which placed the *summum bonum* in pleasure. He wrote some poetry, and chiefly treatises of pholosophy. *Diog. in vit.*

Heraclīdæ, the descendants of Hercules, greatly celebrated in antient history. Hercules at his death left to his son Hyllus all the rights and claims which he had upon the Peloponnesus, and permitted him to marry Iole, as soon as he came of age. The posterity of Hercules were not more kindly treated by Eurystheus, than their father had been, and they were obliged to retire for protection to the court of Ceyx, king of Trachinia. Eurystheus pursued them thither; and Ceyx afraid of his resentment, begged the Heraclidæ to depart from his dominions. From Trachinia they came to Athens, where Theseus, the king of the country, who had accompanied their father in some of his expeditions, received them with great humanity, and assisted them against their common enemy, Eurystheus. Eurystheus was killed by the hand of Hyllus himself, and his children perished with him, and all the cities of the Peloponnesus became the undisputed property of the Heraclidæ. Their triumph, however, was short, their numbers were lessened by a pestilence, and the oracle informed them that they had taken possession of the Peloponnesus before the gods permitted their return. Upon this they abandoned Peloponnesus, and came to settle in the territories of the Athenians, where Hyllus, obedient to his father's commands, married Iole the daughter of Eurytus. Soon after he consulted the oracle, anxious to recover the Peloponnesus, and the ambiguity of the answer determined him to make a second attempt. He challenged to single combat Atreus, the successor of Eurystheus on the throne of Mycenæ, and it was mutally agreed that the undisturbed possession of the Peloponnesus should be ceded to whosoever defeated his adversary. Echemus accepted the challenge for Atreus, and Hyllus was killed, and the Heraclidæ a second time departed from Peloponnesus. Cleodæus the son of Hyllus, made a third attempt, and was equally unsuccessful, and his son Aristomachus some time after met with the same unfavorable reception and perished in the field of battle. Aristodemus, Temenus and Chresphontes, the three sons of Aristomachus, encouraged by the more expressive word of an oracle, and desirous to revenge the death of their progenitors, assembled a numerous force, and with a fleet invaded all Peloponnesus. Their expedition was attended with much success, and after some decisive battles they became masters of all the peninsula which they divided among themselves 8 years after. The recovery of the Peloponnesus by the descendants of Hercules forms an interesting epoch in antient history, which is universally believed to have happened 80 years after the Trojan war or 1104 years before the Christian era. This conquest was totally atchieved about 120 years after the first attempt of Hyllus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.---*Herodot.* 9, c. 26.---*Paus.* 1, c. 17.---*Paterc.* 1, c. 2.---*Clemens Alex. Strom.* 1.---*Thucyd.* 1, c. 12, &c.---*Diod.* 1, &c. *Aristot. de Rep.* 7, c. 16.

Heraclides, a philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, sometimes disciple of Seusippus and Aristotle. He wished it to be believed that he was carried into heaven the very day of his death, and the more firmly to render it credible, he begged one of his friends to put a serpent in his bed. The serpent disappointed him, and the noise which the number of visitors occasioned frightened him from the bed, before the philosopher had expired. He lived about 335 years before the Christian era. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, *ad. Quint.* 3.---*Diog.*——An historian of Pontus surnamed Lembus who flourished B. C. 177.——A man who, after the retreat of Dionysius the Younger from Sicily, raised cabals against Dion, in whose hands the sovereign power was lodged. He was put to death by Dion's order. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——A youth of Syracuse in the battle in which Nicias was defeated.——A son of Agathocles.——A man placed over a garrison at Athens by Demetrius.——A sophist of Lycia, who opened a school at Smyrna in the age of the emperor Severus.——A painter of Macedonia, in the reign of king Perseus.——An architect of Tarentum, intimate with Philip king of Macedonia. He fled to Rhodes on pretence of a quarrel with Philip, and set fire to the Rhodian fleet. *Polyæn.* 5.——A man of Alexandria.

Heraclitus, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 years before the Christian era. His father's name was Hyson, or Heracion. Naturally of a melancholy disposition, he passed his

time

time in a ſolitary and unſocial manner, and received the appellation of the obſcure philoſopher, and the mourner, from his unconquerable cuſtom of weeping at the follies, frailty, and viciſſitude of human affairs. He employed his time in writing different treatiſes, and one particularly, in which he ſupported that there was a fatal neceſſity, and that the world was created from fire, which he deemed a god omnipotent and omniſcient. His opinions about the origin of things were adopted by the Stoics, and Hippocrates entertained the ſame notions of a ſupreme power. Heraclitus deſerves the appellation of man hater for the ruſticity with which he anſwered the polite invitations of Darius king of Perſia. To remove himſelf totally from the ſociety of mankind, he retired to the mountains where for ſome time he fed on graſs in common with the wild inhabitants of the place. Such a diet was ſoon productive of a dropſical complaint, and the philoſopher condeſcended to reviſit the town. The enigmatical manner in which he conſulted the phyſicians made his applications unintelligible, and he was left to depend for cure only upon himſelf. He fixed his reſidence in a dunghill, in hopes that the continual warmth which proceeded from it might diſſipate the watery accumulation and reſtore him to the enjoyment of his former health. Such a remedy proved ineffectual, and the philoſopher deſpairing of a cure by the application of ox dung, ſuffered himſelf to die in the 60th year of his age. Some ſay that he was torn to pieces by dogs. *Diog. in vitâ.* — A Lyric poet. — A writer of Halicarnaſſus, intimate with Callimachus. He was remarkable for the elegance of his ſtyle. — A native of Leſbos, who wrote an hiſtory of Macedonia. — A writer of Sicyon, &c. *Plut.*

Heraclius, a river of Greece. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 37. — A brother of Conſtantine, &c. — A Roman emperor, &c.

Heræa, a town of Arcadia. — Feſtivals at Argos in honor of Juno, who was the patroneſs of that city. They were alſo obſerved by the colonies of the Argives which had been planted at Samos, and Ægina. There were always two proceſſions to the temple of the goddeſs without the city walls. The firſt was of the men in armour, the ſecond of the women, among whom the prieſteſs, a woman of the firſt quality, was drawn in a chariot by white oxen. The Argives always reckoned their years from her prieſthood, as the Athenians from their archons, or the Romans from their conſuls. When they came to the temple of the goddeſs they offered a hecatomb of oxen. Hence the ſacrifice is often called ἑκατομβία and ſometimes λεχέρνα, from λεχος *a bed*, becauſe Juno preſided over marriage, births, &c. There was a feſtival of the ſame name in Elis, celebrated every fifth year, in which ſixteen matrons wove a garment for the goddeſs. — There were alſo others inſtituted by Hippodamia, who had received aſſiſtance from Juno when ſhe married Pelops. Sixteen matrons, each attended by a maid, preſided at the celebration. The contenders were young virgins, who being divided in claſſes, according to their age, ran races each in their order, beginning with the youngeſt. The habit of all was exactly the ſame, their hair was diſhevelled, and their right ſhoulder bare to the breaſt, with coats reaching no lower than the knee. She who obtained the victory was rewarded with crowns of olive, and obtained a part of the ox that was offered in ſacrifice, and was permitted to dedicate her picture to the goddeſs. — There was alſo a ſolemn day of mourning at Corinth which bore the ſame name, in commemoration of Medea's children, who were buried in Juno's temple. They had been ſlain by the Corinthians; who, as it is reported, to avert the ſcandal which accompanied ſo barbarous a murder, preſented Euripides with a large ſum of money to write a play, in which Medea is repreſented as the murderer of her children. — Another feſtival of the ſame name at Pallene, with games in which the victor was rewarded with a garment.

Heræum, a temple and grove of Juno, ſituate between Argos and Mycenæ. — A town of Thrace.

Herbessus, a town of Sicily, built by a Phœnician or Carthaginian colony. *Sil.* 14, v. 265.

Hercæus, an epithet given to Jupiter.

Herculānēum, a town of Campania ſwallowed up by an earthquake; produced from an eruption of mount Veſuvius, A. D. 79, in the reign of Titus. After being buried under the lava for more than 1600 years this famous city was diſcovered in the beginning of the preſent century, and from the houſes and the ſtreets, which in great meaſure remain ſtill perfect, have been drawn buſts, ſtatues, manuſcripts, paintings, and utenſils, which do not a little contribute to enlarge our notions concerning the antients, and as it were bring us nearer to that time. *Mela.* 2, c. 4. — *Paterc.* 2, c. 16.

Hercŭles, a celebrated hero, who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors. According to the antients there were many perſons of the ſame name. Diodorus mentions three, Cicero ſix, and ſome authors extend the number to no leſs than forty-three. Of all theſe the ſon of Jupiter and Alcmena, generally called the Theban, is the moſt celebrated, and to him, as may eaſily be imagined, the actions of the others have been attributed. The birth of

Hercules

Hercules was attended with many miraculous and ſupernatural events; and it is reported that Jupiter, who introduced himſelf to the bed of Alcmena, was employed for three nights in forming a child whom he intended to be the greateſt hero the world ever beheld. [*Vid. Alcmena.*] Hercules was brought up at Tirynthus; or, according to Diodorus, at Thebes, and before he had completed his eighth month, the jealouſy of Juno, intent upon his deſtruction, ſent two ſnakes to devour him. The child, not terrified at the ſight of the ſerpents, boldly ſeized them in both his hands and ſqueezed them to death, while his brother Iphiclus alarmed the houſe with his frightful ſhrieks. [*Vid. Iphiclus.*] He was early inſtructed in the liberal arts, and Caſtor the ſon of Tyndarus taught him how to fight, Eurytus how to ſhoot with a bow and arrows, Autolycus to drive a chariot, Linus to play on the lyre, and Eumolpus to ſing. He, like the reſt of his illuſtrious contemporaries, ſoon after became the pupil of the centaur Chiron, and under him he perfected and rendered himſelf the moſt valiant and accompliſhed of the age. In the 18th year of his age he reſolved to deliver the neighbourhood of mount Cithæron from a huge lion which preyed on the flocks of Amphitryon, his ſuppoſed father; and which laid waſte the adjacent country. He went to the court of Theſpius, king of Theſpis, who ſhared in the general calamity, and he received there a tender treatment, and was entertained during fifty days. The fifty daughters of the king became all mothers by Hercules, during his ſtay at Theſpis, and ſome ſay that it was effected in one night. After he had deſtroyed the lion of mount Cithæron, he delivered his country from the annual tribute of an hundred oxen which it paid to Erginus. [*Vid. Erginus.*] Such public ſervices became univerſally known, and Creon, who then ſat on the throne of Thebes, rewarded the patriotic deeds of Hercules by giving him his daughter in marriage, and entruſting him with the government of his kingdom. As Hercules by the will of Jupiter was ſubjected to the power of Euryſtheus, [*Vid. Euryſtheus*] and obliged to obey him in every reſpect, Euryſtheus acquainted with his ſucceſſes and riſing power, ordered him to appear at Mycenæ and perform the labors which by priority of birth he was empowered to impoſe upon him. Hercules refuſed, and Juno to puniſh his diſobedience, rendered him ſo delirious that he killed his own children by Megara, ſuppoſing them to be the offſpring of Euryſtheus. [*Vid. Megara.*] When he recovered the uſe of his ſenſes, he was ſo ſtruck with the misfortunes which had proceeded from his inſanity, that he concealed himſelf and retired from the ſociety of men for ſome time. He afterwards conſulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he muſt be ſubſervient for twelve years to the will of Euryſtheus, in compliance with the commands of Jupiter; and that after he had atchieved the moſt celebrated labors he ſhould be reckoned in the number of the gods. So plain and expreſſive an anſwer determined him to go to Mycenæ, and to bear with fortitude whatever gods or men impoſed upon him. Euryſtheus ſeeing ſo great a man totally ſubjected to him, and apprehenſive of ſo powerful an enemy, commanded him to atchieve a number of enterprizes the moſt difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the 12 labors of Hercules. The favors of the gods had completely armed him when he undertook his labors. He had received a coat of arms and helmet from Minerva, a ſword from Mercury, a horſe from Neptune, a ſhield from Jupiter, a bow and arrows from Apollo, and from Vulcan a golden cuiraſs and brazen buſkin, with a celebrated club of braſs according to the opinion of ſome writers.——The firſt labor impoſed upon Hercules by Euryſtheus, was to kill the lion of Nemæa, which ravaged the country near Mycenæ. The hero, unable to deſtroy him with his arrows, boldly attacked him with his club, purſued him to his den, and after a cloſe and ſharp engagement he choaked him to death. He carried the dead beaſt on his ſhoulders to Mycenæ, and ever after cloathed himſelf with the ſkin. Euryſtheus was ſo aſtoniſhed at the ſight of the beaſt, and at the courage of Hercules, that he ordered him never to enter the gates of the city when he returned from his expeditions, but to wait for his orders without the walls. He even made himſelf a brazen veſſel into which he retired whenever Hercules returned.——The ſecond labor of Hercules, was to deſtroy the Lernæan hydra, which had ſeven heads according to Apollodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 100 according to Diodorus. This celebrated monſter he attacked with his arrows, and ſoon after he came to a cloſe engagement, and by means of his heavy club he deſtroyed the heads of his enemy. But this was productive of no advantage, for as ſoon as one head was beaten to pieces by the club, immediately two ſprang up, and the labor of Hercules would have remained unfiniſhed, had not he commanded his friend Iolas to burn, with a hot iron, the root of the head which he had cruſhed to pieces. This ſucceeded, [*Vid. Hydra.*] and Hercules became victorious, opened the belly of the monſter, and dipped his arrows in the gall to render the wounds which he

he gave fatal and incurable.—He was ordered in his third labor to bring alive and unhurt into the preſence of Euryſtheus a ſtag, famous for its incredible ſwiftneſs, its golden horns, and brazen feet. This celebrated animal frequented the neighbourhood of Œnoe, and Hercules was employed for a whole year in continually purſuing it, and at laſt he caught it in a trap, or when tired, or according to others, by ſlightly wounding it and leſſening its ſwiftneſs. As he returned victorious Diana ſnatched the goat from him, and ſeverely reprimanded him for moleſting an animal which was ſacred to her. Hercules pleaded neceſſity, and by repreſenting the commands of Euryſtheus, he appeaſed the goddeſs and obtained the beaſt.—The fourth labor was to bring alive to Euryſtheus a wild boar which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition he deſtroyed the centaurs, [*Vid. Centauri*] and caught the boar by cloſely purſuing him through the deep ſnow. Euryſtheus was ſo frightened at the ſight of the boar, that, according to Diodorus, he hid himſelf in his brazen veſſel for ſome days.—In his fifth labor Hercules was ordered to clean the ſtables of Augias, where 3000 oxen had been confined for many years. [*Vid. Augias.*]—For his ſixth labor he was ordered to kill the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the lake Stymphalis in Arcadia. [*Vid. Stymphalis.*]—In his ſeventh labor he brought alive into Peloponneſus a prodigious wild bull which laid waſte the iſland of Crete.—In his eighth labor he was employed in obtaining the mares of Diomedes which fed upon human fleſh. He killed Diomedes and gave him to be eat by his mares which he brought to Euryſtheus. They were ſent to mount Olympus by the king of Mycenæ, where they were devoured by the wild beaſts; or, according to others, they were conſecrated to Jupiter, and their breed ſtill exiſted in the age of Alexander the Great.—For his ninth labor, he was commanded to obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. [*Vid. Hippolyte.*]—In his tenth labor he killed the monſter Geryon, king of Gades, and brought to Argos his numerous flocks which fed upon human fleſh. [*Vid. Geryon.*]—The eleventh labor was to obtain apples from the garden of the Heſperides. [*Vid. Heſperides.*]—The twelfth and laſt, and moſt dangerous of his labors was to bring upon earth the three headed dog Cerberus. This was cheerfully undertaken by Hercules, and he deſcended into hell by a cave on mount Tænarus. He was permitted by Pluto to carry away his friends Theſeus and Pirithous, who were condemned to puniſhment in hell, and Cerberus alſo was granted to his prayers, provided he made uſe of no arms, but only force to drag him away. Hercules, as ſome report, carried him back to hell after he had brought him before Euryſtheus.—Beſides theſe arduous labors, which the jealouſy of Euryſtheus impoſed upon him, he alſo atchieved others of his own accord equally great and celebrated. [*Vid. Cacus, Antæus, Buſiris, Eryx,* &c.] He accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis before he delivered himſelf up to the king of Mycenæ. He aſſiſted the gods in their wars againſt the giants, and it was through him alone that Jupiter obtained a victory. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] He conquered Laomedon, and pillaged Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] When Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, of whom he was deeply enamoured, was refuſed to his entreaties, he became the prey of a ſecond fit of inſanity, and he murdered Iphitus, the only one of the ſons of Eurytus who favored his addreſſes to Iole. [*Vid. Iphitus*] He was ſome time after purified of the murder, and his inſanity ceaſed, but the gods perſecuted him more and he was viſited by a diſorder which obliged him to apply to the oracle of Delphi for relief. The coldneſs with which the Pythia received him irritated him, and he reſolved to plunder Apollo's temple and carry away the ſacred tripod. Apollo oppoſed him, and a ſevere conflict was begun, which nothing but the interference of Jupiter with his thunderbolts could have prevented. He was upon this told by the oracle that he muſt be ſold as a ſlave, and remain three years in the moſt abject ſervitude to recover from his diſorder. He complied, and Mercury, by order of Jupiter, conducted him to Omphale, queen of Lydia, to whom he was ſold as a ſlave. Here he cleared all the country from robbers, and Omphale, who was aſtoniſhed at the greatneſs of his exploits, reſtored him to liberty, and married him. Hercules had Agelaus, and Lamon, according to others, by Omphale, from whom Cræſus, king of Lydia, was deſcended. He became alſo enamoured of one of Omphale's female ſervants, by whom he had Alceus. After he had completed the years of his ſlavery, he returned to Peloponneſus, where he reeſtabliſhed on the throne of Sparta Tyndarus, who had been expelled by Hippocoon. He became one of Dejanira's ſuitors, and married her after he had overcome all his rivals. [*Vid. Achelous.*] He was obliged to leave Calydon his father-in-law's kingdom, becauſe he had inadvertently killed a man with a blow of his fiſt, and it was on account of this expulſion that he was not preſent

ſent at the hunting of the Calydonian boar. From Calydon he retired to the court of Ceyx, king of Trachinia. In his way he was ſtopped by the ſwollen ſtreams of the Evenus, where the centaur Neſſus attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, under the perfidious pretence of conveying her over the river. Hercules perceived the diſtreſs of Dejanira, and killed the centaur, who as he expired gave her a tunic, which as he obſerved had the power of recalling a huſband from unlawful love. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Ceyx, king of Trachinia, received him and his wife with great marks of friendſhip and purified him of the murder which he had committed at Calydon. Hercules was ſtill mindful that he had once been refuſed the hand of Iole, he therefore made war againſt her father Eurytus, and killed him, with three of his ſons. Iole fell into the hands of her father's murderer, and found that ſhe was loved by Hercules as much as before. She accompanied him on mount Œta, where he was going to raiſe an altar and offer a ſolemn ſacrifice to Jupiter. As he had not then the tunic in which he arrayed himſelf to offer a ſacrifice, he ſent Lichas to Dejanira in order to provide himſelf a proper dreſs. Dejanira informed of her huſband's tender attachment to Iole, ſent him a philter, or more probably the tunic which ſhe had received from Neſſus, and Hercules as ſoon as he had put it on fell into a deſperate diſtemper, and found the poiſon of the Lernæan hydra penetrate through his bones. He attempted to pull off the fatal dreſs, but it was too late, and in the midſt of his pains and tortures he inveighed in the moſt bitter imprecations againſt the credulous Dejanira, the cruelty of Euryſtheus, and the jealouſy and hatred of Juno. As the diſtemper was incurable, he implored the protection of Jupiter, and gave his bow and arrows to Philoctetes, and erected a large burning pile on the top of mount Œta. He ſpread on the pile the ſkin of the Nemæan lion, and laid himſelf down upon it as on a bed, leaning his head on his club. Philoctetes, or according to others, Pæan or Hyllus, was ordered to ſet fire to the pile, and the hero ſaw himſelf on a ſudden ſurrounded with the flames, without betraying any marks of fear or aſtoniſhment. Jupiter ſaw him from heaven, and told to the ſurrounding gods that he would raiſe to the ſkies the immortal parts of a hero who had cleared the earth from ſo many monſters and tyrants. The gods applauded Jupiter's reſolution, the burning pile was ſuddenly ſurrounded with a dark ſmoke, and after the mortal parts of Hercules were conſumed, he was carried up to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horſes. Some loud claps of thunder accompanied his elevation, and his friends, unable to find either his bones or aſhes, ſhowed their gratitude to his memory by raiſing an altar where the burning pile had ſtood. Menœtius, the ſon of Actor, offered him a ſacrifice of a bull, a wild boar, and a goat, and enjoined the people of Opus yearly to obſerve the ſame religious ceremonies. His worſhip ſoon became as univerſal as his fame, and Juno, who had once perſecuted him with ſuch inveterate fury, forgot her reſentment, and gave him her daughter Hebe in marriage. Hercules has received many ſirnames and epithets, either from the place where his worſhip was eſtabliſhed, or from the labors which he atchieved. His temples were numerous and magnificent, and his divinity revered. No dogs or flies ever entered his temple at Rome, and that of Gades, according to Strabo, was always forbidden to women and pigs. The Phœnicians offered quails on his altars, and as it was ſuppoſed that he preſided over dreams, the ſick and infirm were ſent to ſleep in his temples, that they might receive in their dreams the agreeable preſages of their approaching recovery. The white poplar was particularly dedicated to his ſervice. Hercules is generally repreſented naked, with ſtrong and well proportioned limbs, he is ſometimes covered with the ſkin of the Nemæan lion, and holds a knotted club in his hand, on which he often leans. Sometimes he appears crowned with the leaves of the poplar, and holding the corn of plenty under his arm. At other times he is repreſented ſtanding with Cupid, who inſolently breaks to pieces his arrows and his club, to intimate the paſſion of love in the hero, who ſuffered himſelf to be beaten and ridiculed by Omphale, who dreſſed herſelf in his armour while he was ſitting to ſpin with her female ſervants. The children of Hercules are as numerous as the labors and difficulties which he underwent, and indeed they became ſo powerful ſoon after his death, that they alone had the courage to invade all Peloponneſus. [*Vid. Heraclidæ.*] He was father of Deicoon and Therimachus, by Megara; of Cteſippus, by Aſtydamia; of Palemon, by Autonoe; of Everes, by Parthenope; of Glyciſonetes, Gyneus and Odites, by Dejanira; of Theſſalus, by Chalciope; of Theſtalus, by Epicaſte; of Tlepolemus, by Aſtyoche; of Agathyrſus, Gelon, and Scytha, by Echidna, &c. Such are the moſt ſtriking characteriſtics of the life of Hercules, who is ſaid to have ſupported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his ſhoulders, [*Vid. Atlas*] and to have ſeparated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labors. [*Vid. Abyla*]

Abyla.] He is held out by the antients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deservedly rewarded with immortality. His judicious choice of virtue in preference to pleasure, as described by Xenophon, is well known. *Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Paus.* l. 3, 5, 9 & 10.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Herc.* &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 29, 32, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 236. &c. *Her.* 9. *Amor. Trist.* &c.—*Homer. Il.* 8, &c.—*Theocrit.* 24.—*Eurip. in Herc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 294.—*Lucan.* 8 & 6.—*Apollon.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Sophocl. in Trachin.*—*Plut. in Amphit.*—*Senec. in Herc. furent. & OEt.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 6. l. 11, &c.—*Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 42, &c.—*Quint. Smyrn.* 6, v. 207, &c.—*Callim. Hymn. in Dian.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* od. 3.—*Ital.* 1, v. 438.—*Stat.* 2. *Theb.* v. 564.—*Mela.* 2. c. 1.—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Lactant. de falsa Rel.*—*Strab.* 3, &c.—*Horat. Od. Sat.* &c.——A son of Alexander the Great.—A surname of the emperor Commodus, &c.

Hercŭlem, a promontory in the country of the Brutii.

Hercŭlius, one of Agrippina's murderers. *Tacit Ann.* 14, c. 8.

Hercŭlis Lacus, a lake of Sicily.

Hercŭlis Columnæ, two lofty mountains, situate one on the most southern extremities of Spain, and the other on the opposite part of Africa. They were called by the antients Abyla and Calpe. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and according to antient tradition they were joined together till they were severed by the arm of the hero, and a communication opened between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Hercȳna, a virgin who accompanied Ceres as she travelled over the world. A river of Bœotia bore her name. *Paus.* 9, c. 39.

Hercȳnia, a celebrated forest of Germany, which, according to Cæsar, required nine days journey to cross it; and which on some parts was found without any boundaries, though travelled over for sixty days successively. It contained the modern countries of Switzerland, Basil, Spires, Transylvania, and a great part of Russia. In length of time the trees were rooted up, and when population encreased the greatest part of it was made habitable. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6, c. 24.—*Mela.*

Herdonia, a small town of Apulia. *Ital.* 2, v. 568.

Herdonius, a man put to death by Tarquin because he had boldly spoken against him in an assembly, &c.

Herennius Senecio, a Roman historian under Domitian. *Tacit. Agric.* c. &c. an officer of Sertorius defeated by Pompey, &c. *Plut.*——A centurion sent in pursuit of Cicero by Antony. He cut off the orator's head. *Plut. in Cic.*——A Samnite general, &c.—Philo, a Phœnician who wrote a book on Adrian's reign. He also composed a treatise divided into 12 parts, concerning the choice of books, &c.

Herĕus, a son of Lycaon, who founded a city in Arcadia, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Herillus, a philosopher of Chalcedon, disciple to Zeno. *Diog.*

Herilus, a king of Prænesse, son of the nymph Feronia. As he had three lives, he was killed three times by Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 563.

Hermăchus, a native of Mitylene, successor and disciple of Epicurus. B. C. 267.

Hermæ, statues of Mercury in the city of Athens. *C. Nep. in Alcib.*——Two youths who attended those who consulted the oracle of Trophonius. *Paus.* 9, c. 39.

Hermæa, a festival in Crete, where the masters waited upon the servants. It was also observed at Athens and Babylon. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.

Hermæum, a town of Arcadia.

Hermagŏras Æolides, a famous rhetorician, who came to Rome in the age of Augustus.—A philosopher of Amphipolis.—A famous orator and philosopher.

Hermanduri, a people of Germany.

Hermanni, a people of Germany.

Hermaphrŏditus, a son of Venus and Mercury educated on mount Ida by the Naiades. At the age of 15 he began to travel to gratify his curiosity. When he came to Caria, he bathed himself in a fountain, and Salmacis, the nymph who presided over it, became enamoured of him and attempted to seduce him. Hermaphroditus continued deaf to all entreaties and offers, and Salmacis, endeavouring to obtain by force what was denied to prayers, closely embraced him and entreated the gods to make them two but one body. Her prayers were heard, and Salmacis and Hermaphroditus now two in one body, still preserved the characteristics of both their sexes. Hermaphroditus begged the gods that all who bathed in that fountain might become effeminate. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 347.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

Hermathēna, a statue which represented Mercury and Minerva in the same body. This statue was generally placed in schools where eloquence and philosophy were taught, because these two deities presided over the arts and sciences.

Hermēas, a tyrant of Mysia who revolted from Artaxerxes Ochus, B. C. 350.—A general of Antiochus, &c.

Hermeias, a native of Methymna who wrote an hiſtory of Sicily.

Hermes, the name of Mercury among the Greeks. [*Vid. Mercurius.*]—A famous gladiator. *Martial* 5, ep. 25.——An Egyptian philoſopher. *Vid.* Mercurius Triſmegiſtus.

Hermesiănax, an elegiac poet of Colophon, ſon of Agoneus. He was publicly honored with a ſtatue. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.——A native of Cyprus who wrote an hiſtory of Phrygia. *Plut.*

Hermias, a Galatian philoſoper in the ſecond century. His *irriſio philoſophorum gentilium*, was printed with Juſtin Martyr's works, fol. *Paris* 1615 and 1636, and with the Oxford edition of Tatian, 8vo. 1700.

Herminius, a general of the Hermanni, &c.—A Roman who defended a bridge with Cocles againſt the army of Porſenna. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.—a Trojan killed by Catillus in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 642.

Hermiŏne, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. The Gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their preſence, and ſhe received, as a preſent, a rich veil and a ſplendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a ſerpent with her huſband Cadmus, and placed in the Elyſian fields. [*Vid.* Harmonia.] *Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid Met.* 4, fab. 13.—— A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promiſed in marriage to Oreſtes the ſon of Agamemnon, but her father ignorant of this pre-engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus the ſon of Achilles, whoſe ſervices he had experienced in the Trojan war. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione and married her. Hermione tenderly attached to her couſin Oreſtes, looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. According to others, however, Hermione received the addreſſes of Pyrrhus with pleaſure, and even reproached Andromache, his concubine with ſtealing his affections from her. Her jealouſy for Andromache, according to ſome, induced her to unite herſelf to Oreſtes, and to deſtroy Pyrrhus. She gave herſelf to Oreſtes after this murder, and received the kingdom of Sparta as a dowry. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Eurip. in Andr. & Oreſt.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8.—*Propert.* 1.—A town of Argolis where Ceres had a famous temple. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.

Hermiŏnæ, a city near the Riphæan mountains. *Orph. in Arg.*

Hermiŏnĭcus sinus, a bay on the coaſt of Argolis near Hermione. *Strab.* 1 &. 8.

Hermippus, a freed man, diſciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He wrote five books upon dreams.—A man who accuſed Aſpaſia, the miſtreſs of Pericles of impiety and proſtitution. *Plut.*—A Peripatetic philoſopher of Smyrna who floriſhed B. C. 210.

Hermŏcrătes, a general of Syracuſe, againſt Nicias the Athenian. His lenity towards the Athenian priſoners was looked upon as treacherous. He was baniſhed from Sicily without even a trial, and he was murdered as he attempted to return back to his country, B. C. 408. *Plut. in Nic. &c.*—— A ſophiſt celebrated for his riſing talents. He died in the 28th year of his age, in the reign of the emperor Severus.—The father-in-law of Dionyſius, tyrant of Sicily.—A Rhodian employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the Grecian ſtates, &c.—A ſophiſt, preceptor to Pauſanias the murderer of Philip. *Diod.* 16.

Hermodōrus, a Sicilian, pupil to Plato.—A philoſopher of Epheſus, who is ſaid to have aſſiſted, as interpreter, the Roman decemvirs in the compoſition of the 10 tables of laws, which had been collected in Greece. *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, c. 36, *Plin.* 34, c. 5.—— A native of Salamis contemporary with Philo the Athenian architect.—A poet who wrote a book called Νομίμα.

Hermŏgĕnes, an architect of Alabanda in Caria, employed in building the temple of Diana at Magneſia. He wrote a book upon his profeſſion.—A rhetorician in the ſecond century, the beſt editions of whoſe *rhetorica* are that of Sturmius, 3 vols. 12s. Argent. 1571. and Laurentius Genev. 1614. He died A. D. 161, and it is ſaid that his body was opened and his heart found hairy and of an extraordinary ſize. At the age of 25, as is reported, he totally loſt his memory.—A lawyer in the age of Dioclesian.—A muſician. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 129.—A ſophiſt of Tarſus.

Hermolăus, a young Macedonian among the attendants of Alexander. As he was one day hunting with the king he killed a wild boar which was coming towards him. Alexander, who followed cloſe behind him, was ſo diſappointed becauſe the beaſt had been killed before he could dart at it, that he ordered Hermolaus to be ſeverely whipped. This treatment irritated Hermolaus, and he conſpired to take away the king's life, with others who were diſpleaſed with the cruel treatment he had received. The plot was diſcovered by one of the conſpirators, and Alexander ſeized them and aſked what had impelled them to conſpire to take his life. Hermolaus anſwered for the reſt, and obſerved that it was unworthy of Alexander to treat his moſt faithful and attached friends like ſlaves, and to ſhed their blood without the leaſt mercy. Alexander ordered him to be put to death. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Hermotimus, a famous prophet of Cla-

zomenæ. It is ſaid that his ſoul ſeparated itſelf from his body, and wandered in every part of the earth to explain futurity, after which it returned again and animated his frame. His wife who was acquainted with the frequent abſence of his ſoul, took advantage of it and burnt his body, as if totally dead, and deprived the ſoul of its natural receptacle. Hermotimus received divine honors in a temple at Clazomenæ, into which it was unlawful for women to enter. *Plin.* 7, c. 52, *&c.*—*Lucian.*

Hermundŭri, a people of Germany, ſubdued by Aurelius.

Hermus, a river of Aſia Minor, whoſe ſands, according to the poets, were covered with gold. It flows near Sardes and receives the waters of the Pactolus and Hyllus, after which it falls into the Ægean ſea. It is now called Sarabat. *Virg.* G. 2, v. 137.—*Martial* 8, ep. 78.

Hernĭci, a people of Campania, celebrated for their inveterate enmity to the riſing power of Rome. *Liv.* 1. *&c.*—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 8. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 684.

Hero, a beautiful prieſteſs of Venus at Seſtos, greatly enamoured of Leander, a youth of Abydos. Theſe two lovers were ſo faithful to one another, that Leander in the night eſcaped from the vigilance of his family, and ſwam acroſs the Helleſpont, while Hero in Seſtos directed his courſe by holding a burning torch on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection and tenderneſs, Leander was drowned in a tempeſtuous night as he attempted his uſual courſe, and Hero in deſpair threw herſelf down from her tower and periſhed in the ſea. *Muſæus de Leand. & Hero*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 17 & 18.—*Virg.* G. 3, v. 258.

Herōdes, ſirnamed the Great, followed the intereſt of Brutus and Caſſius, and afterwards that of Antony. He was made king of Judæa by means of Antony, and after the battle of Actium he was continued in his power by his flattery and ſubmiſſion to Auguſtus. He rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty, and as he knew that the day of his death would become a day of mirth and feſtivity, he ordered the moſt illuſtrious of his ſubjects to be confined and murdered the very moment that he expired, that every eye in the kingdom might ſeem to ſhed tears at the death of Herod. He died in the 70th year of his age, after a reign of 40 years. *Joſephus.*—Antipas, a ſon of Herod the Great, governor of Galilæa, &c, —Agrippa, a Jew, intimate with the emperor Caligula, &c. This name was common to many of the Jews. *Joſephus.*

Herodiānus, a Greek hiſtorian who floriſhed A. D. 247. He was born at Alexandria, and he was employed among the officers of the Roman emperors. He wrote a Roman hiſtory in eight books from the death of Marcus Aurelius to Maximinus. His ſtyle is peculiarly elegant, but it wants preciſion, and the work too plainly betrays that the author was not a perfect maſter of geography. He is accuſed of being too partial to Maximinus, and too ſevere upon Alexander Severus. His book comprehends the hiſtory of 68 or 70 years, and he aſſerts that he has been an eye-witneſs of whatever he has written. The beſt editions of his hiſtory is that of Politian, 4to. Dovan, 1525, who afterwards publiſhed a very valuable Latin tranſlation, and that of Oxford, 8vo. 1708.

Herodicus, a phyſician ſirnamed *Gymnaſtic*, who floriſhed, B. C. 443.—A grammarian ſirnamed *Crateteus*, B. C. 223.

Herŏdŏtus, a celebrated hiſtorian of Halicarnaſſus, whoſe father's name was Lyxes, and that of his mother's Dryo. He fled to Samos when his country labored under the oppreſſive tyranny of Lygdamis, and travelled over Egypt, Italy, and all Greece. He afterwards returned to Halicarnaſſus, and expelled the tyrant, which patriotic deed, far from gaining the eſteem and admiration of the populace, diſpleaſed and irritated them, ſo that Herodotus was obliged to fly into Greece from the public reſentment. To procure a laſting fame he publicly repeated at the Olympic games, the hiſtory which he had compoſed in his 39th year, B. C. 445. It was received with ſuch univerſal applauſe that the names of the nine Muſes were unanimouſly given to the nine books into which it is divided. This celebrated compoſition, which has procured its author the title of father of hiſtory, is written in the Ionic dialect. Herodotus is among the hiſtorians what Homer is among the poets, and Demoſthenes among the orators. His ſtyle abounds with elegance, eaſe, and ſweetneſs, and if there is any of the fabulous or incredible, the author candidly informs the reader that it is introduced upon the narration of others. The work is an hiſtory of the wars of the Perſians againſt the Greeks, from the age of Cyrus to the battle of Mycale in the reign of Xerxes, and beſides this it gives an account of the moſt celebrated nations in the world. Herodotus had written another hiſtory of Aſſyria and Arabia, which is not extant. The life of Homer, generally attributed to him, is ſuppoſed by ſome not to be the production of his pen. Plutarch has accuſed him of malevolence towards the Greeks: an imputation which can eaſily be refuted. The two beſt editions of this great hiſtorian are that of Weſſeling, fol. Amſterdam, 1763, and that of Glaſgow, 9 vols. 12mo. 1761. *Cic. de leg.*

lg. 1. *de erat.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Plut. de mal. Herod.*——A man who wrote a treatiſe concerning Epicurus. *Diog.*——A Theban wreſtler of Megara, in the age of Demetrius, ſon of Antigonus. He was ſix feet and a half in height, and he ate generally twenty pounds of fleſh, with bread in proportion, at each of his meals.

HEROES, a name which was given by the ancients to ſuch as were born from a god, or to ſuch as had ſignalized themſelves by their actions, and ſeemed to deſerve immortality by the ſervice they had rendered their country. The heroes which Homer deſcribes, ſuch as Ajax, Achilles, were of ſuch a prodigious ſtrength, that they could lift up and throw ſtones which the united force of four or five men of his age could not have moved. The heroes were ſuppoſed to be intereſted in the affairs of mankind after death, and they were invoked with much ſolemnity. As the altars of the gods were crouded with ſacrifices and libations, ſo the heroes were often honored with a funeral ſolemnity, in which their great exploits were enumerated. The origin of heroiſm might proceed from the opinions of ſome philoſophers who taught that the ſouls of great men were often raiſed to the ſtars, and introduced among the immortal gods. According to the notions of the Stoics, the ancient heroes inhabited a pure and ſerene climate, ſituate above the moon.

HERŌIS, a feſtival, celebrated every 9th year by the Delphians, in honor of a heroine. There were in the celebration a great number of myſterious rites, with a repreſentation of ſomething like Semele's reſurrection.

HERON, two mathematicians, one of whom is called the ancient and the other the younger. The former, who lived about 100 years before Chriſt, was diſciple of Cteſibius, and wrote a curious book, tranſlated into Latin, under the title of *Spiritalium Liber*; the only edition of which is that of Baldus, *Aug. Vind.* 1616.

HERŌPHILA, a Sibyl, who, as ſome ſuppoſe, came to Rome in the reign of Tarquin. (*Vid. Sibyllæ.*) *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

HEROPHILUS, an impoſtor in the reign of J. Cæſar, who pretended to be the grandſon of Marius. He was baniſhed from Rome by Cæſar, for his ſeditions, and was afterwards ſtrangled in priſon.——A Greek phyſician, about 570 years before the Chriſtian era. He was one of the firſt who diſſected bodies. Pliny, Cicero, and Plutarch, have greatly commended him.

HEROSTRĂTUS. *Vid.* Eroſtratus.

HERPA, a town of Cappadocia.

HERSE, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury. The god diſcloſed his love to Aglauros, Herſe's ſiſter, in hopes of procuring an eaſy admiſſion to Herſe, but Aglauros, through jealouſy, diſcovered the amour. Mercury was ſo offended at her behaviour, that he ſtruck her with his caduceus and changed her into a ſtone. Herſe became mother of Cephalus by Mercury, and, after death, ſhe received divine honors at Athens. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 559, &c.——A wife of Danaus. *Apollod.*

HERSILIA, one of the Sabines carried away by the Romans at the celebration of the Conſualia. She was given and married to Romulus; and, being preſented with immortality by Juno, received divine honors under the name of Ora. *Liv.* 1, c. 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 832.

HERTHA & HERTA, a goddeſs among the Germans ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the earth. She had a temple and a chariot dedicated to her ſervice in a remote iſland, and was ſuppoſed to viſit the earth at ſtated times, when her coming was celebrated with the greateſt rejoicings and feſtivity. *Tacit. de Germ.*

HERŬLI, a ſavage nation in the northern parts of Europe, who attacked the Roman power in its decline.

HESÆNUS, a mountain near Pæonia.

HESIŎDUS, a celebrated poet, born at Aſcra, in Bœotia. His father's name was Dius, and his mother's Pycimede. He lived in the age of Homer, and even obtained a poetical prize in competition with him, according to Varro and Plutarch. Quintilian, Philoſtratus, and others, maintain, that Heſiod lived before the age of Homer; but Val. Paterculus, &c. ſupport that he floriſhed about 100 years after him. Heſiod is the firſt who wrote a poem on agriculture. This compoſition is called, *The Works and the Days*; and, beſides the inſtructions which are given to the cultivator of the field, the reader is pleaſed to find many moral reflections worthy of a refined Socrates or a Plato. His *Theogony* is a miſcellaneous narration executed without art, preciſion, choice, judgment, or connection, yet it is the more valuable for the faithful account it gives of the gods of antiquity. His *Shield of Hercules* is but a fragment of a larger poem, in which it is ſuppoſed he gave an account of the moſt celebrated heroines among the ancients. Heſiod, without being maſter of the fire and ſublimity of Homer, is admired for the elegance of his diction, and the ſweetneſs of his poetry. Beſides theſe poems he wrote others, now loſt. Pauſanias ſays, that, in his age, Heſiod's verſes were ſtill written on tablets in the temple of the Muſes, of which the poet was a prieſt. If we believe *Clem. Alexand.* 6, *Strom.* the poet borrowed much from *Muſæus*. One of Lucian's dialogues, bears the name of *Heſiod*, and, in it, the poet is introduced as ſpeaking of himſelf. Virgil, in his Georgics, has imitated the compoſitions of Heſiod, and taken his *opera* and *dies* for model, as he acknowledges.

knowledges. Cicero ſtrongly commends him, and the Greeks were ſo partial to his poetry and moral inſtructions that they ordered their children to learn all by heart. Heſiod was murdered by the ſons of Ganyctor of Naupactum, and his body was thrown into the ſea. Some dolphins brought back the body to the ſhore, which was immediately known, and the murderers were diſcovered by the poet's dogs, and thrown into the ſea. If Heſiod floriſhed in the age of Homer, he lived 907 B. C. The beſt editions of this poet are that of Robinſon, 4to, Oxon. 1737, that of Loeſner, 8vo, Lipſ. 1778, and that of Parma, 4to, 1785. *Cic. Fam.* 6, ep. 18.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 3, &c.—*Quintil.* 10. c. 1.—*Paterc.*—*Varro.*—*Plut. de* 7, *Sep. & de Anim. Sag.*

Hesiŏne, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. It having fallen to her lot to be expoſed to a ſea monſter, to whom the Trojans yearly preſented a marriageable virgin, to appeaſe the reſentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended, Hercules promiſed to deliver her, provided he received as a reward ſix beautiful horſes. Laomedon conſented, and Hercules attacked the monſter juſt as he was going to devour Heſione, and he killed him with his club. Laomedon, however, refuſed to reward the hero's ſervices, and Hercules, incenſed at his treachery, beſieged Troy, and put the king and all his family to the ſword, except Podarces, or Priam, who had adviſed his father to give the promiſed horſes to his ſiſter's deliverer. The conqueror gave Heſione in marriage to his friend Telamon, who had aſſiſted him during the war, and he eſtabliſhed Priam upon his father's throne. The removal of Heſione to Greece proved at laſt fatal to the Trojans, and Priam, who remembered with indignation that his ſiſter had been forcibly given to a foreigner, ſent his ſon Paris to Greece to reclaim the poſſeſſions of Heſione, or more probably to revenge his injuries upon the Greeks by carrying away Helen, which gave riſe, ſoon after, to the Trojan war. Lycophron mentions, that Hercules threw himſelf, armed from head to foot, into the mouth of the monſter to which Heſione was expoſed, and that he tore his belly to pieces, and came out ſafe, only with the loſs of his hair, after a confinement of three days. *Homer. Il.* 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 212. ——The wife of Nauplius.

Hesperia, a large iſland of Africa, once the reſidence of the Amazons. *Diod.* 3.—— A name common both to Italy and Spain. It is derived from Heſper or Veſper, the ſetting ſun, or the evening, whence the Greeks called Italy Heſperia, becauſe it was ſituate at the ſetting ſun, or in the weſt. The ſame name, for ſimilar reaſons, was applied to Spain by the Latins. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 634, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 36.——A daughter of the Oceanus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 769.

Hesperides, three celebrated nymphs, daughters of Heſperus. Apollodorus mentions four, Ægle, Erythia, Veſta, and Arethuſa; and Diodorus confounds them with the Atlantides, and ſuppoſes that they were the ſame number. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials, and the place of their reſidence placed beyond the ocean by Heſiod, is more univerſally believed to be near mount Atlas in Africa, according to Apollodorus. This celebrated place or garden abounded with fruits of the moſt delicious kind, and was carefully guarded by a dreadful dragon which never ſlept. It was one of the labors of Hercules to procure ſome of the golden apples of the Heſperides. The hero, ignorant of the ſituation of this celebrated garden, applied to the nymphs in the neighbourhood of the Po for information, and was told that Nereus, the god of the ſea, if properly managed, [*Vid. Nereus*] would direct him in his purſuits. Hercules ſeized Nereus as he was aſleep, and the ſea god, unable to eſcape from his graſp, anſwered all the queſtions which he propoſed. Some ſay that Nereus ſent Hercules to Prometheus, and that from him he received all his information. When Hercules came into Africa, he repaired to Atlas, and demanded of him three of the golden apples. Atlas unloaded himſelf, and placed the burden of the heavens on the ſhoulders of Hercules, while he went in queſt of the apples. At his return, Hercules expreſſed his wiſh to eaſe his burden by putting ſomething on his head, and, when Atlas aſſiſted him to remove his inconvenience, Hercules artfully left the burden, and ſeized the apples, which Atlas had thrown on the ground. According to other accounts, Hercules gathered the apples himſelf, without the aſſiſtance of Atlas, and he previouſly killed the watchful dragon which kept the tree. Theſe apples were brought to Euryſtheus, and afterwards carried back by Minerva into the garden of the Heſperides, as they could be preſerved in no other place. Hercules is ſometimes repreſented gathering the apples, and the dragon which guarded the tree appears bowing down his head, as having received a mortal wound. This monſter, as it is ſuppoſed, was the offſpring of Typhon, and it had a hundred heads and as many voices. This number, however, is reduced by ſome to only one head. Thoſe that attempt to explain mythology, obſerve, that the Heſperides were certain perſons who had an immenſe number of flocks, and that the ambiguous word μηλον, which ſignifies *an apple* and a *ſheep*, gave riſe to the fable of the golden ap-

ples

...n of the Heſperides. *Died.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* ...o. v. 637, &c. l. 9. v. 90.—*Hygin.* fab. 30. *Apollod.* 3. c. 5.—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 215, &c.

HESPERIS. *Vid.* Heſperus.

HESPERITIS, a country of Africa. *Died.* 4.

HESPERUS, a ſon of Japetus, brother to Atlas. He came to Italy, and the country received the name of Heſperia from him, according to ſome accounts. He had a daughter called Heſperis, who married Atlas, and became mother of ſeven daughters, called Atlantides or Heſperides. *Died.* 4.——The name of Heſperus was alſo applied to the planet Venus, when it appeared after the ſetting of the ſun. It was called Phoſphorus or Lucifer when it preceded the ſun. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 2. *Senec. de Hippol.*

HESTIA, one of the Heſperides. *Apollod.*

HESTIÆA, a town of Eubœa.

HESUS, a deity among the Gauls, the ſame as the Mars of the Romans. *Lucan.* 1. v. 445.

HESYCHIA, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

HESYCHIUS, the author of a Greek lexicon in the beginning of the 3d century; a valuable work, which has been learnedly edited by Albert, 2 vols. fol. L. Bat. 1746.

HETRICŬLUM, a town in the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

HETRŪRIA & ETRURIA, a celebrated country of Italy, at the weſt of the Tyber. It originally contained twelve different nations, which had each their reſpective monarch. Their names were Veientes, Cluſini, Perufini, Cortonenſes, Arretini, Vetuloni, Volaterrani, Ruſellani, Volſcinii, Tarquinii, Faliſci, and Cæretani. The inhabitants were particularly famous for their ſuperſtition, and ſtrict confidence in omens, dreams, auguries, &c. They all proved powerful and reſolute enemies to the riſing empire of the Romans, and were conquered only after much effuſion of blood. *Plin.* 3. c. 5.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

HEURIPPA, a ſurname of Diana.

HEXAPŸLUM, a certain eminence at Syracuſe. *Liv.* 24, c. 21.

HIBERNIA & HYBERNIA, a large iſland at the weſt of Britain, now called Ireland. Some of the ancients have called it Ibernia, Juverna, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.—*Strab.* 4.—*Orpheus.*—*Ariſtot.*

HIBRILIDES, an Athenian general. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 7.

HICETĂON, a ſon of Laomedon, brother to Priam, &c. *Homer. Il.* 3——The father of Thymœtes, who came to Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123.

HICETAS, a philoſopher of Syracuſe, who believed that the earth moved, and that all the heavenly bodies were ſtationary. *Diog. in Phil.*——A tyrant of Syracuſe. *Vid.* Icetas.

HIEMPSAL, a king of Numidia, &c. *Plut.*

HIERA, a beautiful woman, who married Telephus, king of Myſia.——The mother of Pandarus and Bitias, by Alcanor. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 673.——One of the Æolian iſlands. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 11.

HIERAPŎLIS, a town of Syria.——Another of Phrygia.——Another of Crete.

HIĔRAX, a youth who awoke Argus to inform him that Mercury was ſtealing Io. Mercury killed him, and changed him into a bird of prey. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——Antiochus, king of Syria, and brother to Seleucus, received the ſurname of Hierax. *Juſtin.* 27. c. 3——An Egyptian philoſopher in the third century.

HIĔRO 1ſt, a king of Syracuſe, after his brother Gelon, who rendered himſelf odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war againſt Theron, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. He obtained three different crowns at the Olympic games, two in horſe races, and one at a chariot race. Pindar has celebrated him as being victorious at Olympia. In the latter part of his reign the converſation of Simonides, Epicharmus, Pindar, &c. ſoftened in ſome meaſure the roughneſs of his morals, and rendered him the patron of learning, genius, and merit. He died, after a reign of 18 years, B. C. 467, leaving the crown to his brother Thraſybulus, who diſgraced himſelf by his vices and tyranny. *Died.* 11.——The ſecond of that name, king of Syracuſe, was deſcended from Gelon. He was unanimouſly elected king by all the ſtates of the iſland of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war againſt the Carthaginians. He joined his enemies in beſieging Meſſana, which had ſurrendered to the Romans, but he was beaten by Appius Claudius, the Roman conſul, and obliged to retire to Syracuſe, where he was ſoon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory loſt, he made peace with the Romans, and proved ſo faithful to his engagements during the fifty-nine years of his reign, that the Romans never had a more firm, or more attached, ally. He died in the 94th year of his age, about 225 years before the Chriſtian era. He was univerſally regretted, and all the Sicilians ſhowed, by their lamentations, that they had loſt a common father and friend. He liberally patroniſed the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. He wrote a book on agriculture, now loſt. He was ſucceeded by Hieronymus. *Ælian. V. H.* 4, 8.—*Juſtin.* 23, c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.—*Liv.* 16——An Athenian, intimate with Nicias the general. *Plut. in Nic.*——A Parthian, &c. *Tacit.*

HIEROCEPIA, an iſland near Paphos in Cyprus.

HIEROCLES, a perſecutor of the Chriſtians

under Diocleſian, who pretended to find inconſiſtencies in Scripture, and preferred the miracles of Thyaneus to thoſe of Chriſt. His writings were refuted by Lactantius and Euſebius.——A Platonic philoſopher, who taught at Alexandria, and wrote a book on providence and fate, fragments of which are preſerved by Photius; a commentary on the golden verſes of Pythagoras; and facetious moral verſes. He floriſhed A. D. 485. The beſt edition is that of Aſheton and Warren, 8vo. London, 1742.——A general in the intereſt of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A governor of Bithynia and Alexandria, under Diocletian.—— An officer. *Vid.* Heliogabalus.

HIERODŪLUM, a town of Libya.

HIERONĬCA LEX, by Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, to ſettle the quantity of corn, the price and time of receiving it between the farmers of Sicily and the collectors of the corn tax at Rome. This law, on account of its juſtice and candor, was continued by the Romans, when they became maſters of Sicily.

HIERONŸMUS, a tyrant of Sicily, who ſucceeded his father or grandfather Hiero, when only fifteen years old. He rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty, oppreſſion, and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with ſo much honor and advantage. He was aſſaſſinated, and all his family was overwhelmed in his fall, and totally extirpated, B. C. 214. ——An hiſtorian of Rhodes, who wrote an account of the actions of Demetrius Poliorcetes, by whom he was appointed over Bœotia, B. C. 254. *Plut. in Dem.*——An Athenian ſet over the fleet, while Conon went to the king of Perſia.——A Chriſtian writer, commonly called St. Jerome, born in Pannonia, and diſtinguiſhed for his zeal againſt heretics. He wrote commentaries on the Prophets, St. Matthew's Goſpel, &c. a Latin verſion, known by the name of *Vulgate*, polemical treatiſes, and an account of eccleſiaſtical writers before him. Of his works, which are replete with lively animation, ſublimity, and erudition, the beſt edition is that of Vallarſius, fol. Veronæ, 1734 to 1740, 10 vols. Jerome died A. D. 420, in his 80th year.

HIEROPHĬLUS, a Greek phyſician. He inſtructed his daughter Agnodice in the art of midwifery, &c. *Vid.* Agnodice.

HIEROSOLŸMA, a celebrated city of Paleſtine, the capital of Judæa, taken by Pompey, who, on that account, is ſirnamed *Hieroſolymarius*. Titus alſo took it and deſtroyed it the 8th of September, A. D. 70. *Cic. ad Attic.* 2.

HIGNATIA VIA, a large road which led from the Ionian ſea to the Helleſpont, acroſs Macedonia, about 530 miles. *Strab.* 7.

HILARIA, a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. As ſhe and her ſiſter Phœbe were going to marry their couſins Lynceus and Idas, they were carried away by Caſtor and Pollux, who married them. Hilaria had Anagon by Caſtor. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22. l. 3. c. 19.—— Feſtivals at Rome in honor of the mother of the gods.

HILARIUS, a biſhop of Poictiers, in France, who wrote ſeveral treatiſes, the moſt famous of which is on the Trinity, in twelve books. The only edition is that of the Benedictin monks, fol. Paris, 1693. Hilary died A. D. 372, in his 80th year.

HIMELLA, a ſmall river in the country of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

HIMĔRA, a city of Sicily, built by the people of Zancle, and deſtroyed by the Carthaginians 240 years after. *Strab.* 6.—— There were two rivers of Sicily of the ſame name.——The ancient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Polyb.*

HIMILCO, a Carthaginian ſent to explore the weſtern parts of Europe. *Feſt. Avien.*—— A ſon of Amilcar, who ſucceeded his father in the command of the Carthaginian armies in Sicily. He died, with his army, by a plague, B. C. 398. *Juſtin.* 19, c. 2.

HIPPAGŌRAS, a man who wrote an account of the republic of Carthage.

HIPPALCIMUS, a ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia, who was among the Argonauts.

HIPPALUS, the firſt who ſailed in open ſea from Arabia to India. *Arrian. in peripl.*

HIPPARCHIA, a woman in Alexander's age, who became enamoured of Crates, the Cynic philoſopher, becauſe ſhe had heard him diſcourſe. She married him, though he at firſt diſdained her addreſſes, and repreſented his poverty and meanneſs. She was ſo attached to him that ſhe was his conſtant companion, and was not aſhamed publicly to gratify his impureſt deſires. She wrote ſome things, now loſt. *Vid.* Crates.

HIPPARCHUS, a ſon of Piſiſtratus, who ſucceeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias. He patronized ſome of the learned men of the age, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fondneſs for literature. The ſeduction of a ſiſter of Harmodius raiſed him many enemies, and he was at laſt aſſaſſinated by a deſperate band of conſpirators, with Harmodius and Ariſtogiton at their head, 513 years before Chriſt.——One of Antony's freedmen.——The firſt perſon who was baniſhed by oſtraciſm at Athens.——The father of Aſclepiades.——A mathematician and aſtronomer of Nicæa, who publiſhed different treatiſes and obſervations upon the ſtars, and was the firſt who, after Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, found out the exact time of eclipſes, of which he made a calculation for 600 years. He publiſhed an account of the ſtars, to which

he gave a name, and which he numbered and aſterwards divided into different claſſes; and died B. C. 125. *Plin.* 2, c. 26, &c.——An Athenian who conſpired againſt Heraclides, who kept Athens for Demetrius, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

HIPPARINUS, a ſon of Dionyſius, who ejected Callipus from Syracuſe, and ſeized the ſovereign power for twenty-ſeven years. *Polyæn.* 5.——The father of Dion.

HIPPARION, one of Dion's ſons.

HIPPASUS, a ſon of Ceyx, who aſſiſted Hercules againſt Eurytus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A pupil of Pythagoras. *Diog.*——A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 352.——An illegitimate ſon of Priam. *Hygin.* fab. 90.

HIPPEUS, an illegitimate ſon of Hercules by a daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

HIPPI, four ſmall iſlands near Erythræ.

HIPPIA, a laſcivious woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 82.

HIPPIA, a philoſopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue conſiſted in not being in want of the aſſiſtance of men. At the Olympic games he boaſted that he was maſter of all the liberal and mechanical arts; and he ſaid that the ring upon his finger, the tunic, cloak, and ſhoes, which he then wore, were all the work of his own hands. *Cic. de orat.* 3.——A ſon of Piſiſtratus, who became tyrant of Athens after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He was willing to revenge the death of his brother, who had been aſſaſſinated, and for this violent meaſure he was driven from his country. He fled to king Darius in Perſia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting againſt the Athenians, B. C. 490. He had five children by Myrrhine, the daughter of Callias. *Herodot.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 7.

HIPPIS, an hiſtorian and poet of Rhegium, in the reign of Xerxes. *Ælian.* 8, *H. An.* c. 33.

HIPPIUS, a ſirname of Neptune.

HIPPO, a daughter of Scedaſus, who, upon being raviſhed by the ambaſſadors of Sparta, killed herſelf, curſing the city that gave birth to ſuch men. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 13.——A celebrated town of Africa, on the Mediterranean. *Jul.* 3, v. 252.——*Strabo*, 17, ſays that there are two of the ſame name in Africa.

HIPPOBOTES, a large meadow near the Caſpian ſea, where 50,000 horſes could graze.

HIPPOBOTUS, a Greek hiſtorian, who compoſed a treatiſe on philoſophers. *Diog. in Pyth.*

HIPPOCENTAURI, a race of monſters who dwelt in Theſſaly. *Vid.* Centauri.

HIPPOCOON, a ſon of Œbalus, brother to Tyndarus. He was put to death by Hercules, becauſe he had driven his brother from the kingdom of Lacedæmon. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. &c 1. 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ. Lacon.*—*Ovid Met.* 8, v. 314.——A friend of Æneas, ſon of Hyrtacus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the funeral games of Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 492, &c.

HIPPOCORYSTES, a ſon of Ægyptus.—of Hippocoon. *Apollod.*

HIPPOCRATES, a celebrated phyſician of Cos, one of the Cyclades. He ſtudied phyſic, in which his grandfather Nebrus was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed; and he improved himſelf by reading the tablets in the temples of the gods, where each individual had written down the diſeaſes under which he had labored, and the means by which he had recovered. He delivered Athens from a dreadful peſtilence in the beginning of the Peloponneſian war, and he was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, the privileges of a citizen of Athens, and the initiation at the grand feſtivals. Skilful and diligent in his profeſſion, he openly declared the meaſures which he had taken to cure a diſeaſe, and candidly confeſſes that of 42 patients which were entruſted to his care, only 17 had recovered, and the reſt had fallen a prey to the diſtemper in ſpite of his medical applications. He devoted all his time for the ſervice of his country; and when Artaxerxes invited him, even by force of arms, to come to his court, Hippocrates firmly and modeſtly anſwered, that he was born to ſerve his countrymen, and not a foreigner. He enjoyed the rewards which his well directed labors claimed, and, while he lived in the greateſt popularity, he was carefully employed in obſerving the ſymptoms and the growth of every diſorder, and, from his judicious remarks, ſucceeding phyſicians have received the moſt valuable advantages. The experiments which he had tried upon the human frame increaſed his knowledge, and, from his conſummate obſervations, he knew how to moderate his own life as well as to preſcribe to others. He died in the 99th year of his age, B. C. 361, free from all diſorders of the mind and body; and, after death, he received the ſame honors which were paid to Hercules. His writings, few of which remain, have procured him the epithet of divine, and ſhow that he was the Homer of his profeſſion. According to Galen, his opinion is as reſpectable as the voice of an oracle. He wrote in the Ionic dialect, at the advice of Democritus, though he was a Dorian. His memory is ſtill venerated at Cos, and the preſent inhabitants of the iſland ſhew a ſmall houſe, which Hippocrates, as they mention, once inhabited. The beſt editions of his works are that of Fæſius, Genev. fol. 1657; of Linden, 2 vols, 8vo. Amſt. 1665; and that of Mackius, 2 vols. fol. Viennæ, 1743. His treatiſes, eſpecially the *Aphoriſms*, have

been published separately. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.——An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war. *Plut.*——A mathematician.——An officer of Chalcedon, killed by Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alc.*——A Syracusan defeated by Marcellus.——The father of Pisistratus.——A tyrant of Gela.

HIPPOCRATIA, a festival in honor of Neptune in Arcadia.

HIPPOCRĒNE, a fountain of Bœotia, near mount Helicon, sacred to the muses. It first rose from the ground, when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus, whence the name ἵππου κρήνη, *the horse's fountain*. *Ovid.* 5, *Met.* v. 256.

HIPPŎDĂMAS, a son of the Achelous,—of Priam. *Apollod.*

HIPPŎDĂME & HIPPODAMIA, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis, who married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father, who was either enamoured of her himself, or afraid lest he should perish by one of his daughter's children, according to an oracle, refused to marry her only to him who could overcome him in a chariot race. As the beauty of Hippodamia was greatly celebrated, many courted her, and accepted her father's conditions, though death attended a defeat. Thirteen had already been conquered, and laid down their lives, when Pelops came from Lydia. Pelops previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, and ensured himself the victory. In the race, Œnomaus mounted on a broken chariot, which the corrupted Myrtilus had purposely provided for him, was easily overcome, and was killed in the course; and Pelops married Hippodamia, and avenged the death of Œnomaus, by throwing into the sea the perfidious Myrtilus, who claimed for the reward of his treachery, the favor which Hippodamia could grant only to her husband. Hippodamia became mother of Atreus and Thyestes, and it is said that she died of grief for the death of her father, which her guilty correspondence with Pelops and Myrtilus had occasioned. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 7.—*Hygin. fab.* 84.—*Paus.* 5, c. 14, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8 & 17.——A daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos. She married Pirithous, the king of the Lapithæ. The festivity which prevailed on the day of her marriage was interrupted by the attempts of Eurytus to offer her violence. [*Vid. Pirithous.*] *Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Plut. in Thes.*——A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*—A priestess of Achilles, daughter of Brises.——A daughter of Anchises, who married Alcathous. *Homer. Il.* 13.

HIPPŎDĂMUS, a man of Miletus, who settled a republic without any previous knowledge of government. *Aristot.* 2. *Polit.*

HIPPŎDICE, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

HIPPODRŎMUS, a son of Hercules. *Id.*——A Thessalian, who succeeded to a school at Athens, in the age of M. Antony. *Philostr.*——A place where horse races were exhibited. *Martial* 12, ep. 50.

HIPPŎLA, a town of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 3, c. 25.

HIPPŎLŎCHUS, a son of Bellerophon, father to Glaucus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A son of Antimachus slain in the Trojan war. *Il.* 11.

HIPPŎLŸTE, a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus. [*Vid. Hercules.*] She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Propert.* 4, el. 3.——The wife of Acastus, who fell in love with Peleus, who was in exile at her husband's court. She accused him of incontinence, and of attempts upon her virtue, before Acastus, only because he refused to gratify her desires. She is also called Astyochia. [*Vid. Acastus.*]——A daughter of Crethus. *Apollod.*

HIPPŎLŸTUS, a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his virtues and his misfortunes. His step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, and when he refused to pollute his father's bed, she accused him of offering violence to her person before Theseus. Her accusation was readily believed, and Theseus entreated Neptune severely to punish the incontinence of his son. Hippolytus fled from the resentment of his father, and, as he pursued his way along the sea shore, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran among the rocks till his chariot was broken and his body torn to pieces. Temples were raised to his memory, particularly at Trœzene, where he received divine honors. According to some accounts, Diana restored him to life. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 268. *Met.* 15, v. 469.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.——A son of a king of Sicyon, greatly beloved by Apollo. *Plut. in Num.*——A giant, killed by Mercury.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 1 & 2.——A Christian writer in the third century, whose works have been edited by Fabricius, Hamb. fol. 1716.

HIPPŎMĂCHUS, a musician, who severely rebuked one of his pupils, because he was praised by the multitude, and observed, that it was the greatest proof of his ignorance. *Ælian.* 2. *V. H.* c. 6.

HIPPŎMĔDON, a son of Nisimachus and Mythidice, who was one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes. He was killed by Ismarus, son of Acastus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6. *Paus.* 2, c. 36.

HIPPŎMĔNES, an Athenian archon, who exposed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horses, because guilty of adultery. *Ovid. in Ib.* 459.——A son of Macareus and Merope,

rope, who married Atalanta, [*Vid. Atalanta.*] with the assistance of Venus. These two fond lovers were changed into lions by Cybele, whose temple they had profaned in their impatience to consummate their nuptials. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 585, &c.——The father of Megareus.

HIPPOMOLGI, a people of Scythia. *Dionys. Perieg.*

HIPPON & HIPPO, a town of Africa.

HIPPŌNA, a goddess, who presided over horses. Her statues were placed in horses' stables. *Juv.* 8, v. 157.

HIPPŌNAX, a Greek poet, born at Ephesus, 540 years before the Christian era. He cultivated the same satyrical poetry as Archilochus, and was not inferior to him in the beauty or vigor of his lines. His satyrical raillery obliged him to fly from Ephesus. As he was naturally deformed, two brothers, Buphalus and Anthermus, made a statue of him, which, by the deformity of its features, exposed the poet to universal ridicule. Hipponax resolved to revenge the injury, and he wrote such bitter invectives and satyrical lampoons against them that they hanged themselves in despair. *Cic. ad famil.* 7, ep. 24.

HIPPONIATES, a bay in the country of the Brutii.

HIPPŌNIUM, a city in the country of the Brutii, where Agathocles built a dock. *Strab.*

HIPPONOUS, the father of Peribœa and Capaneus. He was killed by the thunderbolts of Jupiter before the walls of Thebes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 1.——The first name of Bellerophon.——A son of Priam.

HIPPOPŌDES, a people of Scythia, who have horse's feet. *Dionys. Perieg.*

HIPPOSTRĂTUS, a favorite of Lais.

HIPPŌTĂDES, the patronymic of Æolus, grandson of Hippotas, by Segesta, as also of Amastrus, his son, who was killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 674. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 431.

HIPPOTAS or HIPPOTES, a Trojan prince, changed into a river. *Vid.* Crinisus.

HIPPOTHOE, a daughter of Nestor and Lysidice, carried away to the islands called Echinades by Neptune, by whom she had a son named Taphius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——One of the Nereides. *Id.* 1, c. 2.——A daughter of Pelias. *Id.*

HIPPŌTHOON, a son of Neptune and Alope, daughter of Cercyon, exposed in the woods by his mother, that her amours with the god might be concealed from her father. Her shame was discovered, and her father ordered her to be put to death. Neptune changed her into a fountain, and the child was preserved by mares, whence his name. *Hygin.* fab. 187. —*Paus.* 1, c. 38.

HIPPOTHOONTIS, one of the 12 Athenian tribes, which received its name from Hippothoon.

HIPPŌTHOUS, a son of Lethus, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 4 & 17.——A son of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son of Ægyptus. *Id.*——One of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 307.

HIPPŌTION, a prince who assisted the Trojans, and was killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13 & 14.

HIPPŪRIS, one of the Cyclades. *Mela*, 2, c. 7.

HIPPUS, a river falling into the Phasis.

HIPSIDES, a Macedonian, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

HIRA, a maritime town of Peloponnesus. *Homer. Il.* 12.

HIRPINI, a people of the Samnites.

Q. HIRPINUS, a Roman, to whom Horace dedicated his 2. od. 11. and also 1. ep. 16.

HIRTUS, a debauched fellow, &c. *Juv.* 10. v. 222.

HIRTIA LEX *de magistratibus*, by A. Hirtius. It required that none of Pompey's adherents should be raised to any office or dignity in the state.

HIRTIUS AULUS, a consul with Pansa, who assisted Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Antony. They defeated Antony, but were both killed in battle. *Suet. in Aug.* 10. ——An historian, to whom the 8th book of Cæsar's history of the Gallic wars, as also that of the Alexandrian and Spanish wars, is attributed. The stile is inferior to that of Cæsar's Commentaries. The author who was Cæsar's friend, and Cicero's pupil, is supposed to be no other than the consul of that name.

HISBON, a Rutulian, killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 384.

HISPĂNIA or HISPANIÆ, a large country of Europe, separated from Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other side by the sea, long subject to the power of Carthage. The Romans became sole masters of it at the end of the second Punic war, and divided at first into *citerior* and *ulterior*, which last was afterwards separated into *Bætica* and *Lusitania*, by Augustus. The Hispania *citerior* was also called *Tarraconensis*. The inhabitants were naturally warlike, and they often destroyed a life which was become useless, and even burdensome, by its infirmities. Spain was famous for its rich mines of silver, which employed 40,000 workmen, and daily yielded to the Romans no less than 20,000 drachms. It gave birth to Quintilian, Lucan, Seneca, &c. *Justin.* 44.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1 & 20.

HISPELLUM, a town of Umbria.

HISPO, a noted debauchee, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 50.

HISPULLA, a lascivious woman. *Juv.* 6, v. 72.

HISTASPES, a relation of Darius III. killed in a battle, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 4.

HISTER

HISTER PACUVIUS, a man diſtinguiſhed as much by his vices as his immenſe riches. *Juv.* 2, v. 58.

HISTIÆA, a city of Eubœa, anciently called Talantia. It was near the promontory called Ceneum.

HISTIÆA, a city of Eubœa. *Hom. Il.* 2.

HISTIÆOTIS, a country of Theſſaly, ſituate below mount Olympus and mount Oſſa, anciently called Doris, from Dorus the ſon of Deucalion, and inhabited by the Pelaſgi. The Pelaſgi were driven from the country by the Cadmeans, and theſe laſt were alſo diſpoſſeſſed by the Perrhæbeans, who gave to their newly acquired poſſeſſions the name of Hiſtiæotis, or Eſtiæotis, from Eſtiæa, or Hiſtiæa, a town of Eubœa, which they had then lately deſtroyed, and whoſe inhabitants they had carried to Theſſaly with them. *Strab.*—*Herodot.* 4.——A ſmall country of Eubœa, of which Hiſtiæa, or Eſtiæa, was the capital.

HISTIÆUS, a tyrant of Miletus, who excited the Greeks to take up arms againſt Perſia. *Herodot.* 5, &c.——An hiſtorian of Miletus.

HISTRIA. *Vid.* Iſtria.

HODIUS, a herald in the Trojan war.

HOLŎCRON, a mountain of Macedon.

HŎMĒRUS, a celebrated Greek poet, the moſt ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though ſome ſuppoſe it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, he floriſhed 968 years before the Chriſtian era, or 884, according to Herodotus, who ſuppoſes him to be cotemporary with Heſiod. The Arundelian Marbles fix his era 907 years before Chriſt, and make him alſo cotemporary with Heſiod. This diverſity of opinions proves the antiquity of Homer; and the uncertainty prevails alſo concerning the place of his nativity; no leſs than ſeven illuſtrious cities diſputed the right of having given birth to the greateſt of poets, as it is well expreſſed in theſe lines:

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tuâ.

He was called *Meleſigenes*, becauſe ſuppoſed to be born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had eſtabliſhed a ſchool at Chios in the latter part of his life; and, indeed, this opinion is favored by the preſent inhabitants of the iſland, who ſtill glory in ſhowing to travellers the ſeats where the venerable maſter and his pupils ſat in the hollow of a rock, at the diſtance of about four miles from the modern capital of the iſland. Theſe difficulties and doubts have not been removed, though Ariſtotle, Herodotus, Plutarch, and others, have employed their pen in writing his life. In his two celebrated poems called the Iliad and Odyſſey, Homer has diſplayed the moſt conſummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himſelf immortal by the ſublimity, the fire, ſweetneſs, and elegance of his poetry. He deſerves a greater ſhare of admiration when we conſider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have been able to ſurpaſs, or, perhaps, to equal their great maſter. If there are any faults found in his poetry, they are to be attributed to the age in which he lived, and not to him; and we muſt obſerve, that the world is indebted to Homer for his happy ſucceſſor Virgil. In his Iliad, Homer has deſcribed the reſentment of Achilles, and its fatal conſequences in the Grecian army before the walls of Troy. In the Odyſſey, the poet has for his ſubject the return of Ulyſſes into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. Theſe two poems are each divided into 24 books, the ſame number as the letters of the Greek alphabet, and, though the Iliad claims an unconteſted ſuperiority over the Odyſſey, yet the ſame force, the ſame ſublimity and elegance, prevail, though diveſted of its more powerful fire; and Longinus, the moſt refined of critics, compares the Iliad to the mid-day, and the Odyſſey to the ſetting ſun, and obſerves, that the latter ſtill preſerves its original ſplendor and majeſty, though deprived of its meridian heat. The poetry of Homer was ſo univerſally admired that, in ancient times, every man of learning could repeat with facility any paſſage in the Iliad or Odyſſey; and, indeed, it was a ſufficient authority to ſettle diſputed boundaries, or to ſupport any argument. The poems of Homer are the compoſitions of a man who travelled and examined with the moſt critical accuracy whatever deſerved notice and claimed attention. Modern travellers are aſtoniſhed to ſee the different ſcenes which the pen of Homer deſcribed about 3000 years ago, ſtill exiſting in the ſame unvaried form, and the ſailor who ſteers his courſe along the Ægean, ſees all the promontories and rocks which appeared to Neſtor and Menelaus, when they returned victorious from the Trojan war. The ancients had ſuch veneration for Homer, that they not only raiſed temples and altars to him, but offered ſacrifices, and worſhipped him as a god. The inhabitants of Chios celebrated feſtivals every fifth year in his honor, and medals were ſtruck, which repreſented him ſitting on a throne, holding his Iliad and Odyſſey. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, boaſted that Homer was buried in their iſland; and the Cyprians claimed the ſame

ſame honor, and ſaid that he was born of Themiſto, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was ſo fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compoſitions under his pillow, with his ſword; and he carefully depoſited the Iliad in one of the richeſt and moſt valuable caſkets of Darius, obſerving, that the moſt perfect work of human genius ought to be preſerved in a box the moſt valuable and precious in the world. It is ſaid, that Piſiſtratus, tyrant of Athens, was the firſt who collected and arranged the Iliad and Odyſſey in the manner in which they now appear to us, and that it is to the well directed purſuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preſervation. Many of the ancients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labors have not much contributed to prove the native place, the parentage, and connections, of a man whom ſome have repreſented as deprived of ſight. Beſides the Iliad and Odyſſey, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of ſome authors, a poem upon Amphiarus' expedition againſt Thebes, beſides the Phoceis, the Cercopes, the ſmall Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to ſome of the gods. The merit of originality is taken very improperly, perhaps, from Homer, by thoſe who ſuppoſe, with Clemens Alex. 6 *Strom.* that he borrowed from Orpheus, or that, according to Suidas, [*voce Corinnus*] he took his plan of the Iliad from Corinnus, an epic poet, who wrote on the Trojan war, at the very time the Greeks beſieged that famed city. Agathon, an ancient painter, according to Ælian, repreſented the merit of the poet in a manner as bold as it is indelicate. Homer was repreſented as vomiting, and all other poets as ſwallowing what he ejected. Of the numerous commentaries publiſhed on Homer, that of Euſtathius, biſhop of Theſſalonica, is by far the moſt extenſive and erudite. The beſt editions of Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey may, perhaps, be found to be Barnes, 2 vols. 4to. Cantab. 1711; that of Glaſgow, 2 vols. fol. 1758; that of Berglerus, 2 vols. 12mo. Amſt. 1707; that of Dr. Clarke, of the Iliad, 2 vols, 4to. 1729, and of the Odyſſey, 1740; and that of Oxford, 5 vols, 8vo. 1780, containing the ſcholia, hymns, and an index. *Herodot.* 2. c. 53.—*Theocrit.* 16.—*Ariſtot. Poet.*—*Strab.*—*Dio. Chryſ.* 33. *Orat.*—*Pauſ.* 2, 9, 10.—*Heliodor.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 8.—*Quintil.* 1, 8, 10, 12.—*Patere.* 1, c. 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Plut. in Alex.* &c.——One of the Greek poets called Pleiades, born at Hierapolis, B. C. 263. He wrote 45 tragedies, all loſt.——There were ſeven other poets, of inferior note, who bore the name of Homer.

Homŏle, a lofty mountain of Theſſaly. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

Homŏlea, a mountain of Magneſia.

Homolippus, a ſon of Hercules and Xanthis. *Apollod.*

Homoloides, one of the ſeven gates of Thebes. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 252.

Homonadenses, a people of Cilicia.

Honōrius, an emperor of the weſtern empire of Rome, who ſucceeded his father Theodoſius the Great, with his brother Arcadius. He was neither bold nor vicious, but he was of a modeſt and timid diſpoſition, unfit for enterpriſe, and fearful of danger. He conquered his enemies by means of his generals, and ſuffered himſelf and his people to be governed by miniſters who took advantage of their imperial maſter's indolence and inactivity. He died of a dropſy in the 39th year of his age, 15th of Auguſt, A. D. 423. He left no iſſue, though he married two wives. Under him and his brother the Roman power was divided into two different empires. The ſucceſſors of Honorius, who fixed their reſidence at Rome, were called the emperors of the weſt, and the ſucceſſors of Arcadius, who ſat on the throne of Conſtantinople, were diſtinguiſhed by the name of emperors of the eaſtern Roman empire. This diviſion of power proved fatal to both empires, and they ſoon looked upon one another with indifference, contempt, and jealouſy.

Hora, a goddeſs at Rome, ſuppoſed to be Herſilia, who married Romulus. She was ſuppoſed to preſide over beauty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, c. 851.

Horacitæ, a people near Illyricum.

Horapollo, a Greek writer, whoſe age is unknown. His *Hieroglyphica*, a curious and entertaining book, has been edited by Corn. de Pauw. 4to. Ultraj. 1727.

Horæ, three ſiſters, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, according to Heſiod, called Eunomia, Dice, and Irene. They were the ſame as the ſeaſons who preſided over the ſpring, ſummer, and winter, and were repreſented by the poets as opening the gates of heaven and of Olympus. *Homer. Il.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 5.—*Heſiod. Theog.*

Hŏrātius Cocles. *Vid.* Cocles.——Q. Flaccus, a celebrated poet, born at Venuſia. His father was a freed-man, and, though poor in his circumſtances, he liberally educated his ſon, and ſent him to learn philoſophy at Athens; after he had received the leſſons of the beſt maſters at Rome. Horace followed Brutus from Athens, and the timidity which he betrayed at the battle of Philippi ſo effectually diſcouraged him, that he for ever abandoned the profeſſion of arms, and, at his return to Rome, he applied himſelf to cultivate poetry. His riſing talents claimed the attention of Virgil and Varius, who recommended him to the care of Mecænas and Auguſtus, the moſt celebrated patrons of literature.

terature. Under the fostering patronage of the emperor and of his minister, Horace gave himself up to indolence and refined pleasure. He was a follower of Epicurus, and, while he liberally indulged his appetites, he neglected the calls of ambition, and never suffered himself to be carried away by the tide of popularity or public employments. He even refused to become the secretary of Augustus, and the emperor was not offended at his refusal. He lived at the tables of his illustrious patrons as if he were in his own house, and Augustus, while at his meals, sat with Virgil at his right hand, and Horace at his left, often ridiculed the short breath of the former, and the watery eyes of the latter, by observing that he sat between tears and sighs, *Ego sum inter suspiria & lacrymas.* Horace was warm in his friendship, and, if ever any ill-judged reflection had caused offence, the poet immediately made every concession which could effect a reconciliation, and not destroy the good purposes of friendly society. Horace died in the 57th year of his age, B. C. 8. His gaiety was suitable to the liveliness and dissipation of a court; and his familiar intimacy with Mecænas has induced some to believe that the death of Horace was violent, and that he hastened himself out of the world to accompany his friend. The 17th ode of his second book, which was written during the last illness of Mecænas, is too serious to be considered as a poetical rhapsody and effusion; and, indeed, the poet survived the patron only three weeks, and ordered his bones to be buried near those of his friend. He left all his possessions to Augustus. The poetry of Horace, so much commended for its elegance and sweetness, is deservedly censured for the licentious expressions and indelicate thoughts which he too frequently introduces. In his odes he has imitated Pindar and Anacreon; and, if he has confessed himself to be inferior to the former, he has shown that he bears the palm over the latter by his more ingenious and refined sentiments, by the ease and melody of his expressions, and by the pleasing variety of his numbers. In his satires and epistles, Horace displays much wit, and much satirical humor, without much poetry, and his style, simple and unadorned, differs little from prosaical composition. In his art of poetry he has shown much taste and judgment, and has rendered, in Latin hexameters, what Aristotle had, some ages before, delivered to his pupils in Greek prose. The poet gives judicious rules and useful precepts to the most powerful and opulent citizens of Rome, who, in the midst of peace and enjoyment, wished to cultivate poetry and court the muses. The best editions of Horace will be found to be that of Basil, fol. 1580, illustrated by eighty commentators; that of Baxter's, edited by Gesner, 8vo. Lips. 1752; and that of Glasgow, 12mo. 1744. *Suet. in Aug. Ovid. Trist.* 4. *el.* 10, *v.* 49.——Three brave Romans, born at the same birth, who fought against the three Curiatii, about 667 years before Christ. This celebrated fight was fought between the hostile camps of the people of Alba and Rome, and on their success depended the victory. In the first attack two of the Horatii were killed, and the only surviving one, by joining artifice to valor, obtained an honorable trophy: by pretending to fly from the field of battle, he easily separated his antagonists, and, in attacking them one by one, he was enabled to conquer them all. As he returned victorious to Rome, his sister reproached him with the murder of one of the Curiatii, to whom she was promised in marriage. He was incensed at the rebuke, and killed his sister. This violence raised the indignation of the people; he was tried and capitally condemned. His eminent services, however, pleaded in his favor; the sentence of death was exchanged for a more moderate but more ignominious punishment, and he was only compelled to pass under the yoke. A trophy was raised in the Roman forum, on which he suspended the spoils of the conquered Curiatii. *Liv.* 1. c. 24, &c.—*Dionys. Hal.* 3, c. 3.——A Roman consul, who defeated the Sabines.——A consul, who dedicated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

Horcias, the general of 3,000 Macedonians, who revolted from Antigonus in Cappadocia. *Polyæn.* 4.

Hormisdas, a name which some of the Persian kings bore in the reign of the Roman emperors.

Horratus, a Macedonian soldier, who fought with another private soldier in sight of the whole army of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Hortensia, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius, whose eloquence she had inherited in the most eminent degree. When the triumvirs had obliged 14,000 women to give, upon oath, an account of their possessions, to defray the expences of the state, Hortensia undertook to plead their cause, and was so successful in her attempt, that 1,000 of her female fellow-sufferers escaped from the avarice of the triumvirate. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

Hortensia lex, by Q. Hortensius, the dictator, A. U. C. 867. It ordered the whole body of the Roman people to pay implicit obedience to whatever was enacted by the commons. The nobility, before this law was enacted, had claimed an absolute exemption.

Horta, or Hortinum, a town of the Sabines, on the confluence of the Par and the Tiber. *Virg. Æn.* 7, *v.* 716.

Q. Hor-

Q. Hortensius, a celebrated orator, who began to distinguish himself by his eloquence, in the Roman forum, at the age of nineteen. His friend and successor Cicero speaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and mentions the uncommon extent of his memory. The affected actions of Hortensius at the bar procured him the ridiculous surname of *Dionysia*, a celebrated stage dancer at that time. He was prætor and consul, and died 50 years before Christ, in his 63d year. His orations are not extant. Quintilian mentions them as undeserving the great commendations which Cicero had so liberally bestowed upon them. Hortensius was very rich, and not less than 10,000 casks of Arvisian wine were found in his cellar after his death. He had written pieces of amorous poetry, and annals, all lost. *Cic. in Brut. ad Attic. de Orat. &c.—Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 5.——Corbio, a grandson of the orator of the same name, famous for his lasciviousness.——A rich Roman, who asked the elder Cato his wife, to procreate children. Cato gave his wife to his friend, and took her again after his death. This behaviour of Cato was highly censured at Rome, and it was observed, that Cato's wife had entered the house of Hortensius very poor, but that she returned to the bed of Cato in the greatest opulence. *Plut. in Cat.*——A Roman, slain by Antony on his brother's tomb. *Id.*——A prætor, who gave up Macedonia to Brutus. *Id.*——One of Sylla's lieutenants. *Id.*——A Roman, the first who introduced the eating of peacocks at Rome. This was at the feast he gave when he was created augur.

Hortōna, a town of Italy, on the confines of the Æqui. *Liv.* 3, c. 30.

Horus, a son of Isis, one of the deities of the Egyptians.——A king of Assyria.

Hostilia lex was enacted A. U. C. 583. By it such as were among the enemies of the republic, or absent when the state required their assistance, were guilty of rapine.

Hostilia, a large town on the Po. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 40.

Hostius Hostilius, a warlike Roman, presented with a crown of boughs by Romulus, for his intrepid behaviour in a battle. *Dionys. Hal.*——A consul.——A Latin poet, in the age of J. Cæsar.

Hyacinthia, an annual solemnity at Amyclæ, in Laconia, in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. It continued for three days, during which time the grief of the people was so great for the death of Hyacinthus, that they did not adorn their hair with garlands during their festivals, nor eat bread, but fed only upon sweetmeats. They did not even sing pæans in honor of Apollo, or observe any of the solemnities which were usual at other sacrifices. On the second day of the festival there were a number of different exhibitions. Youths, with their garments girt about them, entertained the spectators, by playing sometimes upon the flute, or upon the harp, and by singing anapestic songs, in loud echoing voices, in honor of Apollo. Others passed across the theatre mounted upon horses richly adorned, and, at the same time, choirs of young men came upon the stage singing their uncouth rustic songs, and accompanied by persons who danced at the sound of vocal and instrumental music, according to the ancient custom. Some virgins were also introduced in chariots of wood, covered at the top, and magnificently adorned. Others appeared in race chariots. The city began then to be filled with joy, and immense numbers of victims were offered on the altars of Apollo, and the votaries liberally entertained their friends and slaves. During this latter part of the festivity, all were eager to be present at the games, and the city was almost desolate, and without inhabitants. *Athen.* 4.

Hyacinthus, a son of Amyclas and Diomede, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He returned the former's love, and Zephyrus, incensed at his coldness and indifference, resolved to punish his rival. As Apollo, who was entrusted with the education of Hyacinthus, once played at quoit with his pupil, Zephyrus blew the quoit, as soon as it was thrown by Apollo, upon the head of Hyacinthus, and he was killed with the blow. Apollo was so disconsolate at the death of Hyacinthus, that he changed his blood into a flower, which bore his name, and placed his body among the constellations.——The Spartans also established yearly festivals in honor of the nephew of their king. [*Vid.* Hyacinthia.] *Paus.* 3, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 185, &c.—*Apollod.* 3 &c.

Hyades, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Hyas, who had been killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became stars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac. They received the name of Hyades, from their brother Hyas. Their names are Phaola, Ambrosia, Eodora, Coronis, and Polyxo. To these some have added Thione and Prodice, and they maintained, that they were daughters of Hyas and Æthra, one of the Oceanides. Euripides calls them daughters of Erechtheus. The ancients supposed that the rising and setting of the Hyades was always attended with much rain. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 165.—*Hygin.* fab. 182.—*Eurip. in Ion.*

Hyagnis, a Phrygian, father of Marsyas. He invented the flute. *Plut. de Music.*

Hyala, a city at the mouth of the Indus, where the government is the same as at Sparta.

——One

——One of Diana's attendant nymphs. *Ovid.*

Hyampŏlis, a city of Phocis, on the Cephiſus. *Herodot.* 8.

Hyanthes, the ancient name of the inhabitants of Bœotia, from king Hyas. Cadmus is ſometimes called Hyanthius, becauſe he is king of Bœotia. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 147.

Hyantis, an ancient name of Bœotia.

Hyarbita, a man who endeavoured to imitate Timogenes, &c. *Horat.* 1, ep. 19, v. 15.

Hyas, a ſon of Atlas, of Mauritania, by Æthra. His extreme fondneſs for ſhooting proved fatal to him, and, in his attempts to rob a lioneſs of her whelps, he was killed by the enraged animal. Some ſay that he died by the bite of a ſerpent, and others that he was killed by a wild boar. His ſiſters mourned his death with ſuch conſtant lamentations, that Jupiter, in compaſſion of their ſorrow, changed them into ſtars. [*Vid.* Hyades.] *Hygin.* fab. 192.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 170.

Hybla, a mountain in Sicily, where thyme and odoriferous flowers of all ſorts grew in abundance. It is famous for its honey. There is, at the foot of the mountain, a town of the ſame name. There is alſo another near mount Ætna; and a third near Catana. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Stat.* 14. v. 201.——A city of Attica bears alſo the name of Hybla.

Hybrĕas, an orator of Caria, &c. *Strab.* 13.

Hybrianes, a people near Thrace.

Hyccara, a town of Sicily, the native place of Lais.

Hyda & Hydæ, a town of Lydia, under mount Tmolus, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſame as Sardes.

Hydara, a town of Armenia. *Strab.* 12.

Hydarnes, one of the ſeven noble Perſians who conſpired to deſtroy the uſurper Smerdis, &c. *Herodot.* 3 & 6.—*Strab.* 11.

Hydaspes, a river of Aſia, flowing by Suſa.——Another in India, the boundaries of Alexander's conqueſts in the eaſt. It falls into the Indus. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 227.—*Strab.* 15.——A friend of Æneas, killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 747.

Hydra, a celebrated monſter, which infeſted the neighbourhood of the lake Lerna, in Peloponneſus. It was the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. It had an hundred heads, according to Diodorus; fifty, according to Simonides; and nine, according to the more received opinion of Apollodorus, Hyginus, &c. As ſoon as one of theſe heads was cut off, two immediately grew up if the wound was not ſtopped by fire. It was one of the labors of Hercules to deſtroy this dreadful monſter, and this he eaſily effected with the aſſiſtance of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds as ſoon as one head was cut off. While Hercules was deſtroying the hydra, Juno, jealous of his glory, ſent a ſea-crab to bite his foot. This new enemy was ſoon diſpatched, and Juno, unable to ſucceed in her attempts to leſſen the fame of Hercules, placed the crab among the conſtellations, where it is now called the Cancer. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the hydra, and, from that circumſtance, all the wounds which he gave proved incurable and mortal. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 69.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 61.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 276, l. 7. v. 658.

Hydraotes, a river of India, croſſed by Alexander.

Hydrophŏria, a feſtival obſerved at Athens, called *απο του φορειν ὑδωρ, from carrying water.* It was celebrated in commemoration of thoſe who periſhed in the deluge.

Hydruntum & Hydrus, a city of Calabria.

Hydrūsa, a town of Attica. *Strab.* 9.

Hyĕla, a town of Lucania. *Strab.* 6.

Hyempsal, a ſon of Micipſa, brother to Adherbal, murdered by Jugurtha, after the death of his father. *Salluſt. de Jug. bel.*

Hyettus, a town of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 24.

Hygeia, the goddeſs of health, daughter of Æſculapius, held in great veneration among the ancients. Her ſtatues repreſented her with a veil, and the matrons uſually conſecrated their locks to her. She was alſo repreſented on monuments, like a young woman holding a ſerpent in one hand, and in the other a cup, out of which the ſerpent ſometimes drank. According to ſome authors, Hygeia is the ſame as Minerva, who received that name from Pericles, who erected her a ſtatue, becauſe in a dream ſhe had told him the means of curing an architect, whoſe aſſiſtance he wanted to build a temple. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 23.

Hygiana, a town of Peloponneſus.

C. Jul. Hyginus, a grammarian, one of the freed men of Auguſtus. He was a native of Alexandria; or, according to ſome, he was a Spaniard, very intimate with Ovid. He was appointed librarian to the library of mount Palatine, and he was able to maintain himſelf by the liberality of C. Licinius. He wrote a mythological hiſtory, which he called fables, and *Poeticon Aſtronomicon*, beſides treatiſes on the cities of Italy, on ſuch Roman families as were deſcended from the Trojans, a book on agriculture, commentaries on Virgil, the lives of great men, &c. now loſt. The beſt edition of Hyginus is that of Munkerus, 2 vols. 8vo. Amſt. 1681. Theſe compoſitions have been greatly mutilated, and their incorrectneſs and their bad Latinity, have

have induced ſome to ſuppoſe that they are ſpurious. *Sueton. de Gram.*

HYLA & HYLAS, a river of Myſia, where Hylas was drowned. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 6.——A colony of Phocis.

HYLACTOR, one of Actæon's dogs.

HYLÆUS, a name given to ſome centaurs, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 294.

HYLAS, a ſon of Thiodamus, king of Myſia and Menodice, ſtolen away by Hercules, and carried on board the ſhip Argo to Colchis. On the Aſiatic coaſt the Argonauts landed to take a ſupply of freſh water, and Hylas, following the example of his companions, went to the fountain with a pitcher, and fell into the water and was drowned. The poets have embelliſhed this tragical ſtory, by ſaying, that the nymphs of the river, enamoured of the beautiful Hylas, carried him away; and that Hercules, diſconſolate at the loſs of his favorite youth, filled the woods and mountains with his complaints, and, at laſt, abandoned the Argonautic expedition to go and ſeek him. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 271.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Propert.* 1, el. 20.

HYLAX, a dog mentioned in *Virgil, Ecl.* 8.

HYLÆ, a ſmall town of Bœotia.

HYLIAS, a river of Magna Græcia.

HYLLAICUS, a part of Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia.

HYLLUS, a ſon of Hercules and Dejanira, who, ſoon after his father's death, married Iole. He, as well as his father, was perſecuted by the envy of Euryſtheus, and obliged to fly from the Peloponneſus. The Athenians gave a kind reception to Hyllus and the reſt of the Heraclidæ, and marched againſt Euryſtheus. Hyllus obtained a victory over his enemies, and killed with his own hand Euryſtheus, and ſent his head to Alcmena, his grandmother. Some time after, he attempted to recover the Peloponneſus with the Heraclidæ, and was killed, in ſingle combat, by Echemus, king of Arcadia. [*Vid.* Heraclidæ, Hercules.] *Herodot.* 7 v. 204, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 279.——A river of Lydia, flowing into the Hermus. It is called alſo Phryx. *Liv.* 37, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 180.

HYLONOME, the wife of Cyllarus, who killed herſelf the moment her huſband was murdered by the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 405.

HYLOPHAGI, a people of Æthiopia. *Diod.* 3.

HYMENÆUS & HYMEN, the god of marriage among the Greeks, was ſon of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to others, of Apollo and one of the muſes. Hymenæus, according to the more received opinions, was a young Athenian of extraordinary beauty, but ignoble origin. He became enamoured of the daughter of one of the richeſt and nobleſt of his countrymen, and, as the rank and elevation of his miſtreſs removed him from her preſence and converſation, he contented himſelf to follow her wherever ſhe went. In a certain proceſſion, in which all the matrons of Athens went to Eleuſis, Hymenæus, to accompany his miſtreſs, diſguiſed himſelf in woman's cloaths, and joined the religious troop. His youth, and the fairneſs of his features, favored his diſguiſe. A great part of the proceſſion was ſeized by the ſudden arrival of ſome pirates, and Hymenæus, who ſhared the captivity of his miſtreſs, encouraged his female companions, and aſſaſſinated their raviſhers while they were aſleep. Immediately after this, Hymenæus repaired to Athens, and promiſed to reſtore to liberty the matrons who had been enſlaved, provided he was allowed to marry one among them who was the object of his paſſion. The Athenians conſented, and Hymenæus experienced ſo much felicity in his marriage ſtate, that the people of Athens inſtituted feſtivals in his honor, and ſolemnly invoked him at their nuptials, as the Latins had their Thalaſſius. Hymen was generally repreſented as crowned with flowers, chiefly with marjoram or roſes, and holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a veſt of a purple color. It was ſuppoſed that he always attended at nuptials; for, if not, matrimonial connections were fatal, and ended in the moſt dreadful calamities; and hence people ran about, calling aloud, Hymen! Hymen! &c. *Ovid. Medea. Met.* 12, v. 215.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Catull. ep.* 62.

HYMETTUS, a mountain of Attica, about 22 miles in circumference, and about two miles from Athens, ſtill famous for its bees and excellent honey. There was alſo a quarry of marble there. Jupiter had there a temple; whence he is called *Hymettius. Strab.* 9.—*Ital.* 14, v. 200.

HYPÆPA or IPEPÆ, a town of Lydia, ſacred to Venus, between mount Tmolus and the Cayſtrus. *Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 152.

HYPÆSIA, a country of Peloponneſus.

HYPANIS, a river of European Scythia, now called Bog, which falls into the Boryſthenes. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 285.——A river of India.——A Trojan who joined himſelf to Æneas, and was killed by his own people, who took him for one of the enemy, in the night that Troy was burned by the Greeks. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 428.

HYPARINUS, a ſon of Dion, who reigned at Syracuſe for two years after his father.——The father of Dion.

HYPATES, a river of Sicily, near Camarina. *Ital.* 14, v. 232.

HYPATHA,

HYPÆTHA, a town of Theſſaly.

HYPÆNOR, a Trojan, killed by Diomedes at Troy. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HYPERBIUS, a ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

HYPERBOREI, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Aſia. The word ſignifies *people who inhabit beyond the wind Boreas.* Thrace was the reſidence of Boreas, according to the ancients. Whenever the Hyperboreans made offerings they always ſent them towards the ſouth, and the people of Dodona were the firſt of the Greeks who received them. The word Hyperboreans is applied, in general, to all thoſe who inhabit any cold climate. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 169.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 13, &c.

HYPEREA & HYPERIA, a fountain of Theſſaly, with a town of the ſame name. *Strab.* 9.——Another in Meſſenia, in Peloponneſus. *Flacc.* 1, v. 375.

HYPEREIA, a town of Achaia. *Strab.* 8.

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, diſciple to Plato and Socrates, and long the rival of Demoſthenes. His father's name was Glaucippus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the unfortunate battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and, that he might not be compelled to betray the ſecrets of his country, he cut off his tongue. He was put to death by order of Antipater, B. C. 322. Only one of his numerous orations remains, admired for the ſweetneſs and elegance of his ſtile. It is ſaid, that Hyperides once defended the courtezan Phryne, who was accuſed of impiety, and that, when he ſaw his eloquence ineffectual, he unveiled the boſom of his client, upon which the judges, influenced by the ſight of her beauty, acquitted her. *Plut. in Demoſt.* —*Cic. in Orat.* 1, &c.—*Quintil.* 10, &c.

HYPERION, a ſon of Cœlus and Terra, who married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the ſun and moon. Hyperion is often taken by the poets for the ſun itſelf. *Heſiod. Theog. Apollod.* 1, c. 1 & 2. *Homer. hymn ad Ap.*——A ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

HYPERMNESTRA, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who married Lynceus, ſon of Ægyptus. She diſobeyed her father's bloody commands, who had ordered her to murder her huſband the firſt night of her nuptials, and ſuffered Lynceus to eſcape unhurt from the bridal bed. Her father ſummoned her to appear before juſtice for her diſobedience, but the people acquitted her, and Danaus was reconciled to her and her huſband, to whom he left his kingdom at his death. Some ſay, that Lynceus returned to Argos with an army, and that he conquered and put to death his father-in law, and uſurped his crown. *Vid.* Danaides. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 19.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1. —*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——A daughter of Theſtius. *Apollod.*

HYPERRATUS, a prætor of the Achæans, B. C. 224.

HYPEROCHUS, a man who wrote a poetical hiſtory of Cuma. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

HYPHÆUS, a mountain of Campania. *Plin. in Syll.*

HYPSA, a river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 258.

HYPSÆA, a Roman matron, of the family of the Plautii. She was blind, according to Horace; or, perhaps, was partial to ſome lover, who was recommended neither by perſonal nor mental excellence. *Hora. 1. ſat.* 2, v. 91.

HYPSÆNOR, a prieſt of the Scamander, killed during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

HYPSEUS, a ſon of the river Peneus.

HYPSICRATEA, the wife of Mithridates, who accompanied her huſband in man's cloaths, when he fled before Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

HYPSICRATES, a Phœnician, who wrote an hiſtory of his country, in the Phœnician language. This hiſtory was ſaved from the flames of Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio, and tranſlated into Greek.

HYPSIPYLE, a queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas. During her reign, Venus, whoſe altars had been univerſally ſlighted, puniſhed the Lemnian women, and rendered their mouths and breath ſo extremely offenſive to the ſmell, that their huſbands abandoned them and gave themſelves up to ſome female ſlaves, whom they had taken in a war againſt Thrace. This contempt was highly reſented by all the women of Lemnos, and they reſolved on revenge, and all unanimouſly put to death their male relations, Hypſipyle alone excepted, who ſpared the life of her father Thoas. Soon after this cruel murder, the Argonauts landed at Lemnos, in their expedition to Colchis, and remained for ſome time in the iſland. During their ſtay the Argonauts rendered the Lemnian women mothers, and Jaſon, the chief of the Argonautic expedition, left Hypſipyle pregnant at his departure, and promiſed her eternal fidelity. Hypſipyle brought twins, Euneus and Nebrophonus, whom ſome have called Deiphilus or Thoas. Jaſon forgot his vows and promiſes to Hypſipyle, and the unfortunate queen was ſoon after forced to leave her kingdom by the Lemnian women, who conſpired againſt her life, ſtill mindful that Thoas had been preſerved by means of his daughter. Hypſipyle, in her flight, was ſeized by pirates, and ſold to Lycurgus, king of Nemæa. She was entruſted with the care of Archemorus, the ſon of Lycurgus; and, when the Argives marched againſt Thebes, they met Hypſipyle, and obliged her to ſhow them a fountain, where they might quench their thirſt. To do this more expeditiouſly, ſhe laid down the child on the graſs, and, in her abſence, he was killed

killed by a serpent. Lycurgus attempted to revenge the death of his son, but Hypsipyle was screened from his resentment by Adrastus, the leader of the Argives. *Ovid. Heroid.* 6. —*Apollon.* 1.—*Stat.* 5. *Theb.*—*Flacc.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. *l.* 3, c. 6.—*Hygin.* fab. 15, 74, &c. *Vid.* Archemorus.

HYRCĀNIA, a large country of Asia, at the north of Parthia, and at the west of Media, abounding in serpents, wild beasts, &c. It is very mountainous, and unfit for drawing a cavalry in order of battle. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 367.—*Strab.* 2 & 11.——A town of Asia, destroyed by a violent earthquake in the age of Tiberius.

HYRCĀNUM MARE, a large sea. *Vid.* Caspium mare.

HYRCĀNUS, a name common to some of the high priests of Judæa. *Josephus.*

HYRIA, a country of Bœotia, near Aulis, with a lake, river, and town of the same name. It is more probably situate near Tempe. It received its name from Hyrie, a woman, who wept so much for the loss of her son, that she was changed into a fountain. *Ovid. Met.* 7.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 170.——A town of Isauria, on the Calycadnus.

HYRIEUS & HYREUS, a peasant, or, as some say, a prince of Tanagra, who kindly entertained Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, when travelling over Bœotia. Being childless, he asked of the gods to give him a son without his marrying, as he promised his wife, who was lately dead, and whom he tenderly loved, that he never would marry again. The gods, to reward the hospitality of Hyreus, made water in the hide of a bull, which had been sacrificed the day before to their divinity, and they ordered him to wrap it up and bury it in the ground for nine months. At the expiration of the nine months, Hyreus opened the earth, and found a beautiful child in the bull's hide, whom he called Orion. *Vid.* Orion.

HYRMINA, a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus. *Strab.* 8.

HYRNETO & HYRNETHO, a daughter of Temenus, king of Argos, who married Deyphon, son of Celeus. She was the favorite of her father, who greatly enriched her husband. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Paus.* 2, c. 19.

HYRNITHIUM, a plain of Argos, fertile in olives.

HYRTĂCUS, a Trojan of mount Ida, father to Nisus, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 177 & 406. Hence the patronymic of *Hyrtacides* is applied to Nisus. It is also applied to Hippocoon. *Id.* 5, v. 492.

HYSIA, a town of Bœotia, built by Nycteus, Antiope's father.——A village of Argos.——A city of Arcadia.——The royal residence of the king of Parthia.

HYSPA, a river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 228.

HYSSUS & HYSSI, a port and river of Cappadocia on the Euxine sea.

HYSTASPES, a noble Persian, of the family of the Achæmenides. His father's name was Arsames. His son Darius reigned in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. It is said, by Ctesias, that he wished to be carried to see the royal monument which his son had built between two mountains. The priests who carried him, as reported, slipped the cord with which he was suspended in ascending the mountain, and he died of the fall. Hystaspes was the first who introduced the learning and mysteries of the Indian Brachmans into Persia, and to his researches in India the sciences were greatly indebted, particularly in Persia. Darius is called *Hystaspes*, or son of Hystaspes, to distinguish him from his royal successors of the same name. *Herodot.* 1, c. 209, l. 5, c. 83.——*Ctesias Frag.*

HYSTIZUS. *Vid.* Histiæus.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

IA, the daughter of Midas, who married Atys, &c.

IACCHUS, a surname of Bacchus, *ab ἰαχὴ*, from the *noise* and *shouts* which the Bacchanals raised at the festivals of this deity. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 1, v. 166.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, 15. ——Some suppose him to be a son of Ceres; because, in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries, the word Iacchus was frequently repeated. *Herodot.* 8, c. 65.—*Paus.* 1, c. 2.

IADER, a river of Dalmatia.

IALEBUS, a wretched singer, son of the muse Calliope.

IALMĔNUS, a son of Mars and Astyoche, who went to the Trojan war, with 30 ships, with his brother Ascalaphus. *Homer. Il.* 2.

IALYSUS, a town of Rhodes, built by Ialysus, of whom Protogenes was making a beautiful painting when Demetrius Poliorcetes took Rhodes. The Telchines were born there. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 9.—*Plin.* 35, c. 6. *Cic.* 2, *ad Attic.* ep. 21.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Ælian* 12, c. 4.

IAMBE, a servant maid of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis, who tried to exhilarate Ceres, when she travelled over Attica in

queſt of her daughter Proſerpine. From the jokes and ſtories which ſhe made uſe of, free and ſatyrical verſes have been called *Iambics*. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.

IAMBLĪCUS, a Greek author, who wrote the life of Pythagoras, and the hiſtory of his followers, an exhortation to philoſophy, a treatiſe againſt Porphyry's letter on the myſteries of the Egyptians, &c. He was a great favorite with the emperor Julian, and died A. D. 363.

IAMENUS, a Trojan, killed by the Greeks. *Homer.*

IAMĬDÆ, certain prophets among the Greeks, deſcended from Iamus, a ſon of Apollo, who received the gift of prophecy from his father, which remained among his poſterity. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 2.

IANĪCŬLUM & Ianicularius mons, one of the ſeven hills at Rome, joined to the city by Ancus Martius, and made a kind of citadel, to protect the place againſt an invaſion. This hill, which was on the oppoſite ſhore of the Tiber, was joined to the city by the bridge Sublicius, the firſt ever built acroſs that river, and perhaps in Italy. It was leſs inhabited than the other parts of the city, on account of the groſſneſs of the air, though, from its top, the eye could have a commanding view of the whole city. It is famous for the burial of king Numa and the poet Italicus. Porſenna, king of Etruria, pitched his camp on mount Ianiculum, and the ſenators took refuge there in the civil wars, to avoid the reſentment of Octavius. *Liv.* 1, c. 33, &c.—*Dio.* 47.—*Ovid.* 1, *Faſt.* v. 246.—*Virg.* 8, v. 358.—*Mart.* 4, ep. 64, l. 7, ep. 16.

IANIRA, one of the Nereides.

IANTHE, a girl of Crete, who married Iphis. [*Vid.* Iphis.] *Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 714, &c.

IANTHEA, one of the Oceanides.—One of the Nereides. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.—*Homer. Il.* 8.

JĀNUS, the moſt ancient king who reigned in Italy. He was a native of Theſſaly, and ſon of Apollo, according to ſome. He came to Italy, where he planted a colony and built a ſmall town on the river Tiber, which he called Janiculum. Some authors make him ſon of Cœlus and Hecate; and others make him a native of Athens. During his reign, Saturn, driven from heaven by his ſon Jupiter, came to Italy, where Janus received him with much hoſpitality, and made him his colleague on the throne. Janus is repreſented with two faces, becauſe he was acquainted with the paſt and the future; or, according to others, becauſe he was taken for the ſun who opens the day at his riſing, and ſhuts it at his ſetting. Some ſtatues repreſented Janus with four heads. He ſometimes appeared with a beard, and ſometimes without. In religious ceremonies, his name was always invoked the firſt, becauſe he preſides over all gates and avenues, and it is through him only that prayers can reach the immortal gods. From that circumſtance, he often appears with a key in his right hand, and a rod in his left. Sometimes he holds the number 300 in one hand, and in the other 65, to ſhew that he preſides over the year, of which the firſt month bears his name. Some ſuppoſe that he is the ſame as the world, or Cœlus; and, from that circumſtance, they call him Eanus, *ab eundo*, becauſe of the revolution of the heavens. He was called by different names, ſuch as *Conſivius a Conſerendo*, becauſe he preſided over generation; *Quirinus* or *Martialis*, becauſe he preſided over war. He is alſo called *Patulcius* & *Clauſius*, becauſe the gates of his temples were opened during the time of war, and ſhut in time of peace. He was chiefly worſhipped among the Romans, where he had many temples, ſome erected to Janus Bifrons, others to Janus Quadrifrons. The temples of Quadrifrons were built with four equal ſides, with a door and three windows on each ſide. The four doors were the emblems of the four ſeaſons of the year, and the three windows in each of the ſides the three months of each ſeaſon, and, all together, the twelve months of the year. Janus was generally repreſented in ſtatues as a young man. After death, Janus was ranked among the gods, for his popularity, and the civilization which he had introduced among the wild inhabitants of Italy. His temple, which was always open in times of war, was ſhut only three times during above 700 years, under Numa, 234 B.C. and under Auguſtus, and during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 65, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 607.—*Varro de L. L.* 1.—*Macrob. Sat.* 1 ——A ſtreet at Rome, near the temple of Janus. It was generally frequented by uſurers.

JAPĔTUS, a ſon of Cœlus or Titan, by Terra, who married Aſia, or, according to others, Clymene, by whom he had Atlas, Menœtius, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. The Greeks looked upon him as the father of all mankind. His ſons received the patronymic of *Iapetionides*. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 631. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

IĀPIS, an Ætolian who founded a city upon the banks of the Timavus. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 475.——A Trojan favorite of Apollo, from whom he received the knowledge of the power of medicinal herbs. *Id. Æn.* 12, v. 391.

IĀPŸGIA, a country on the confines of Italy in the form of the peninſula, between Tarentum and Brunduſium. It is called by ſome Meſſapia, Peucetia, and Salentinum. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Strab.* 6.

IĀPYX, a ſon of Dædalus, who conquered a part of Italy, which he called Iapyg a. *Ovid.*

Ovid. Met. 14, v. 458.——A wind which blows from Apulia, and is favorable to ſuch as ſailed from Italy towards Greece. It was nearly the ſame as the Caurus of the Greeks. *Horat.* 1, od. 3. v. 4.

IARBAS, a ſon of Jupiter and Garamantis, king of Gætulia, from whom Dido bought land to build Carthage. He courted Dido, but the rival of Æneas prevented his ſucceſs, and the queen, rather than marry Iarbas, deſtroyed herſelf. *Vid.* Dido. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 36, &c.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 6.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 552.

IÂRCHAS, & JARCHAS, a celebrated Indian philoſopher. His ſeven rings are famous; they could reſtore old men to the bloom and vigor of youth, according to the traditions of *Philoſtr. in Apoll.*

IARDĂNUS, a Lydian, father of Omphale, the miſtreſs of Hercules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7. ——A river of Arcadia. —— Another in Crete. *Homer. Il.* 7.

IASIDES, a patronymic given to Palinurus as deſcended from a perſon of the name of Jaſius. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 843.—alſo of Jaſus. *Id.* 12, v. 392.

IASION & IASIUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, who reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himſelf to agriculture. He married the goddeſs Cybele or Ceres, and all the gods were preſent at the celebration of his nuptials. He had by Ceres two ſons, Philomelus and Plutus, to whom ſome have added a third, Corybas, who introduced the worſhip and myſteries of his mother in Phrygia. He had alſo a daughter whom he expoſed as ſoon as born, ſaying that he would raiſe only male children. The child who was ſuckled by a ſhe-bear and preſerved rendered herſelf famous afterwards under the name of Atalanta. Jaſion was killed with a thunderbolt of Jupiter, and ranked among the gods after death by the inhabitants of Arcadia. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 168.—*Hygin. Poet.* 2, c. 4.

IASIUS, a ſon of Abas, king of Argos. ——A ſon of Jupiter. *Vid.* Iaſion.

JĂSON, a celebrated hero, ſon of Alcimedes, daughter of Phylacus by Æſon the ſon of Cretheus, by Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus. Tyro, before her connection with Cretheus the ſon of Æolus, had two ſons, Pelias and Neleus by Neptune. Æſon was king of Iolchos, and at his death the throne was uſurped by Pelias, on account of the tender youth of Jaſon, the lawful ſucceſſor. The education of young Jaſon was entruſted to the care of the Centaur Chiron, and he was removed from the preſence of the uſurper who had been informed by an oracle that one of the deſcendants of Æolus would dethrone him. After he had made the moſt rapid progreſs in every branch of ſcience, Jaſon left the Centaur, and by his advice went to conſult the oracle. He was ordered to go to Iolchos his native country covered with the ſpoils of a leopard, and dreſſed in the garments of a Magneſian. In his journey he was ſtopped by the inundation of the river Evenus or Enipeus, over which he was carried by Juno, who had changed herſelf into an old woman. In croſſing the ſtreams, he loſt one of his ſandals, and at his arrival at Iolchos, the ſingularity of his dreſs, and the fairneſs of his complexion attracted the notice of the people, and drew a crowd around him in the market place. Pelias came to ſee him with the reſt, and as he had been warned by the oracle to beware of a man who ſhould appear at Iolchos with one foot bare, and the other ſhod, the appearance of Jaſon, who had loſt one of his ſandals alarmed him. His terrors were ſoon after augmented, Jaſon, accompanied by his friends, repaired to the palace of Pelias, and boldly demanded the kingdom which he had unjuſtly uſurped. The boldneſs and popularity of Jaſon intimidated Pelias, he was unwilling to abdicate the crown, and yet he feared the reſentment of his adverſary. As Jaſon was young and ambitious of glory, Pelias, at once, to remove his immediate claims to the crown, reminded him that Æetes king of Colchis had ſeverely treated, and inhumanly murdered their common relation Phryxus. He obſerved that ſuch a treatment called aloud for puniſhment, and that the undertaking would be accompanied with much glory and fame. He farther added that his old age had prevented him from avenging the death of Phryxus, and that if Jaſon would undertake the expedition, he would reſign to him the crown of Iolchos when he returned victorious from Colchis. Jaſon readily accepted a propoſal which ſeemed to promiſe ſuch military fame. His intended expedition was made known in every part of Greece, and the youngeſt and braveſt of the Greeks aſſembled to accompany him, and ſhare his toils and glory. They embarked on board a ſhip called Argo, and after a ſeries of adventures they arrived at Colchis. *(Vid. Argonautæ.)* Æetes promiſed to reſtore the golden fleece, which was the cauſe of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided they ſubmitted to his conditions. Jaſon was to tame bulls who breathed flames, and who had the feet and horns of braſs, and to plough with them a field ſacred to Mars. After this he was to ſow in the ground the teeth of a ſerpent from which armed men would ariſe, whoſe fury would be converted againſt him who ploughed the field. He was alſo to kill a monſtrous dragon who watched night and day at the foot of the tree, on which the golden fleece was ſuſpended. All were concern-

ed for the fate of the Argonauts, but Juno, who watched with an anxious eye over the ſafety of Jaſon, extricated them from all theſe difficulties. Medea, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jaſon, and as her knowledge of herbs, enchantments and incantation was uncommon, ſhe pledged herſelf to deliver her lover from all his dangers if he promiſed her eternal fidelity. Jaſon, not inſenſible to her charms and to her promiſes, vowed eternal fidelity in the temple of Hecate, and received from Medea whatever inſtruments and herbs could protect him againſt the approaching dangers. He appeared in the field of Mars, he tamed the fury of the oxen, ploughed the plain, and ſowed the dragon's teeth. Immediately an army of men ſprang from the field, and ran towards Jaſon. He threw a ſtone among them, and they fell on upon the other till all were totally deſtroyed The vigilance of the dragon was lulled to ſleep by the power of herbs, and Jaſon took from the tree the celebrated golden fleece, which was the ſole object of his voyage These actions were all performed in the preſence of Æetes and his people, who were all equally aſtoniſhed at the boldneſs and ſucceſs of Jaſon. After this celebrated conqueſt, Jaſon immediately ſet ſail for Europe with Medea, who had been ſo inſtrumental in his preſervation. Upon this Æeter, deſirous to revenge the perfidy of his daughter Medea, ſent his ſon Abſyrtus to purſue the fugitives. Medea killed her brother, and ſtrewed his limbs in her father's way, that ſhe might more eaſily eſcape, while he was employed in collecting the mangled members of his ſon. *(Vid. Abſyrtus)* The return of the Argonauts in Theſſaly was celebrated with univerſal feſtivity, but Æſon, Jaſon's father, was unable to attend on account of the infirmities of old age. This obſtruction was removed, and Medea, at the requeſt of her huſband, reſtored Æſon to the vigor and ſprightlineſs of youth. *(Vid Æſon.)* Pelias the uſurper of the crown of Iolchos, wiſhed alſo to ſee himſelf reſtored to the flower of youth, and his daughters, perſuaded by Medea, who wiſhed to avenge her huſband's wrongs, cut his body to pieces, and placed his limbs in a cauldron of boiling water. Their credulity was ſeverely puniſhed. Medea ſuffered the fleſh to be conſumed to the bones, and Pelias was never reſtored to life. This inhuman action drew the reſentment of the populace upon Medea, and ſhe fled to Corinth with her huſband Jaſon, where they lived in perfect union and love during ten ſucceſſive years. Jaſon's partiality for Glauce, the daughter of the king of the country, afterwards diſturbed their matrimonial happineſs, and Medea was divorced that Jaſon might more freely indulge his amorous propenſities. This infidelity was ſeverely revenged by Medea, *(Vid. Glauce.)* who deſtroyed her children in the preſence of their father. *(Vid. Medea.)* After his ſeparation from Medea, Jaſon lived an unſettled and melancholy life. As he was one day reposing himſelf by the ſide of the ſhip which had carried him to Colchis, a beam fell upon his head, and he was cruſhed to death. This tragical event had been predicted to him before by Medea, according to the relation of ſome authors. Some ſay that he afterwards returned to Colchis, where he ſeized the kingdom, and reigned in great ſecurity. *Eurip. in Med. —Ovid. Met.* 7, fab 2, 3, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 2, & 3 —*Apollod.* 1, c. 9 —*Cic. de Nat.* 3.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 9.—*Strab* 7.—*Apol* —*Flacc.*—*Hygin.* 5, &c.—*Pindar.* 3 *Nem.*—*Juſtin.* 42, c 2, &c.—*Senec. in Med. —Tzetz. ad Lycophr.* 175, &c.—*Athen.* 13.

——A native of Argos who wrote an hiſtory of Greece in four books, which ended at the death of Alexander. He lived in the age of Adrian.——A tyrant of Theſſaly who made an alliance with the Spartans, and cultivated the friendſhip of Timotheus.——Trallianus, a man who wrote tragedies, and gained the eſteem of the kings of Parthia. *Polyæn.* 7.

IASUS, a king of Argos, who ſucceeded his father Triopas. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.——A ſon of Argus father of Agenor.——A ſon of Argus and Iſmena.——A ſon of Lycurgus of Arcadia.

IBERIA, a country of Aſia, between Colchis on the weſt, and Albania on the eaſt, governed by kings. Pompey invaded it, and made great ſlaughter of the inhabitants, and obliged them to ſurrender by ſetting fire to the woods where they had fled for ſafety. It is now called Georgia. *Plut. in Luc. Anton. &c —Dio.* 36.—*Flor.* 3.—*Appian. Parthic.*

——An antient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus. *Lucan.* 6, v. 258.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 50.

IBERUS, a river of Spain, now called Ebro, which formerly ſeparated the Roman from the Carthaginian poſſeſſions in that country. *Lucan.* 4, v. 335.——A river of Iberia in Aſia, flowing from mount Caucaſus into the Cyrus. *Strab.* 3.——A fabulous king of Spain.

IBI, an Indian nation.

IBIS, a poem of the poet Callimachus, in which he bitterly ſatyrizes the ingratitude of his pupil the poet Apollonius. Ovid has alſo written a poem which is of the ſame nature, and which bears the ſame name.

IBYCUS, a lyric poet of Rhegium about 540 years before Chriſt. He was murdered by robbers, and at the moment of death he implored the aſſiſtance of ſome cranes which at that moment flew over his head. Some time after as the murderers were in the market

ket place, one of them observed some cranes in the air, and said to his companions, αἱ Ἴβυκου ἐκδικοι ποιμενες, *there are the birds that are conscious of the death of Ibycus.* These words and the recent murder of Ibycus raised suspicions in the people: the assassins were seized and tortured, and they confessed their guilt. *Ælian. V. H.*——The husband of Chloris whom Horace ridicules 3, od 15.

Icăria, a small island in the Ægean sea, near Samos, *Strab.* 10 & 14.

Icărium mare, a part of the Ægean sea near the islands of Mycone and Gyaros. *Vid.* Icarus.

Icărius, an Athenian, father of Erigone. He gave wine to some peasants who drank it with the greatest avidity, ignorant of its intoxicating nature. They were soon deprived of their reason and the fury and resentment of their friends and neighbours were immediately turned upon Icarius, who perished by their hands. After death he was honored with public festivals, and his daughter was led to discover the place of his burial by means of his faithful dog Mœra. Erigone hung herself in despair, and was changed into a constellation called Virgo, Icarius was changed into the star Bootes, and the dog Mœra into the star Canis, *Hygin.* fab. 130—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A son of Œbalus of Lacedæmon. He gave his daughter Penelope in marriage to Ulysses king of Ithaca, but he was so tenderly attached to her, that he wished her husband to settle at Lacedæmon. Ulysses refused, and when he saw the earnest petitions of Icarius, he told Penelope as they were going to embark, that she might choose freely, either to follow him to Ithaca, or to remain with her father. Penelope blushed in the deepest silence, and covered her head with her veil. Icarius upon this permitted his daughter to go to Ithaca, and immediately erected a temple to the goddess of modesty, on the spot where Penelope had covered her blushes with her veil. *Homer. Od.*

Icărus, a son of Dædalus, who, with his father, fled with wings from Crete to escape the resentment of Minos. His flight being too high proved fatal to him, and the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into that part of the Ægean sea which was called after his name. [*Vid.* Dædalus.] *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 178, &c.——A mountain of Attica.

Icelus, a lieutenant of Agrippa in Sicily. Horace writes to him, 1 *od.* 29, and ridicules him for abandoning the pursuits of philosophy and the muses, for military employments.

Icelos, one of the sons of Somnus, who changed himself into all sorts of animals. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 640.

Icēni, a people of Britain who submitted to the Roman power,

Icētas, a man who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dion. He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, for which he was conquered, &c. B. C. 340 *C. Nep. in Tim.*

Ichnæ, a town of Macedonia, whence Themis and Nemesis are called Ichnæa.

Ichnūsa, an ancient name of Sardinia, which it received from its likeness to a human foot. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.—*Ital.* 12, v. 358.

Ichonūphis, a priest of Heliopolis, at whose house Eudoxus resided when he visited Egypt with Plato. *Diog.*

Ichthyophăgi, a people of Æthiopia, who received this name from their eating fishes. There was also an Indian nation of the same name who made their houses with the bones of fishes. *Diod.* 3.—*Strab.* 2, &c.

Ichthys, a promontory of Elis in Achaia. *Strab.* 11.

L. Icilius, a tribune of the people who made a law A. U. C. 397, by which mount Aventine was given to the Roman people to build houses upon. *Liv.* 3, c. 54.——A tribune who made a law A. U. C. 261, that forbad any man to oppose or interrupt a tribune while he was speaking in an assembly. *Liv.* 2, c. 58.——A tribune who signalized himself by his inveterate enmity against the Roman senate. He took an active part in the management of affairs after the murder of Virginia, &c.

Icius, a harbour in Gaul from which Cæsar crossed into Britain.

Icos, a small island near Eubœa. *Strab.* 9.

Ictinus, a celebrated architect 430 before Christ. He built a famous temple to Minerva at Athens, &c.

Ictumulōrum vicus, a place at the foot of the Alps abounding in gold mines.

Ida, a nymph of Crete who went into Phrygia, where she gave her name to a mountain of that country. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 177.——The mother of Minos 2d.——A celebrated mountain, or more properly a ridge of mountains in Troas, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Troy. The abundance of its waters became the source of many rivers, and particularly of the Simois, Scamander, Æsepus, Granicus, &c. It was on mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. It was covered with green wood, and the elevation of its top opened a fine extensive view of the Hellespont and the adjacent countries, from which reason the poets say that it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war. *Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Homer. Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, 5, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 79.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.——A mountain of Crete the highest in

the iſland, where it is reported that Jupiter was educated by the Corybantes, who, on that account were called Idæi. *Strab.* 10.

Idæa, the ſirname of Cybele becauſe ſhe was worſhipped on mount Ida. *Lucret.* 2. v, 611.

Idæus, a ſirname of Jupiter.——An armbearer and charioteer of king Priam, killed during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 487.——One of the attendants of Aſcanius *Id.* 9, v. 500.

Idălus, a mountain of Cyprus, at the foot of which is Idalium, a town ſacred to Venus who was called Idalæa. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 685—*Catull.* 37 & 62.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13.

Idanthyrsus, a powerful king of Scythia, who refuſed to give his daughter in marriage to Darius the 1ſt, king of Perſia. This refuſal was the cauſe of a war between the two nations, and Darius marched againſt Idanthyrſus, at the head of 700,000 men. He was defeated, and retired to Perſia after an inglorious campaign. *Strab.* 13.

Idarnes, an officer of Darius, by whoſe negligence the Macedonians took Miletus. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

Idas, a ſon of Aphareus and Arane, famous for his valor and military glory. He was among the Argonauts, and married Marpeſſa the daughter of Evenus king of Ætolia. Marpeſſa was carried away by Apollo, and Idas purſued his wife's raviſher with bows and arrows, and obliged him to reſtore her. [*Vid. Marpeſſa.*] According to Apollodorus, Idas with his brother Lynceus aſſociated with Pollux and Caſtor to carry away ſome flocks; but when they had obtained a ſufficient quantity of plunder, they refuſed to divide it into equal ſhares. This provoked the ſons of Leda, Lynceus was killed by Caſtor, and Idas, to revenge his brother's death, immediately killed Caſtor, and in his turn periſhed by the hand of Pollux. According to Ovid and Pauſanias, the quarrel between the ſons of Leda and thoſe of Aphareus aroſe from a more tender cauſe: Idas and Lynceus, as they ſay, were going to celebrate their nuptials with Phœbe and Hilaira the two daughters of Leucippus; but Caſtor and Pollux who had been invited to partake the common feſtivity, offered violence to the brides, and carried them away. Idas and Lynceus fell in the attempt to recover their wives. *Homer. Il.* 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 100, &c.—*Ovid. Faſt* 5, v. 700.—*Apollod.* 1 & 3.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2, & l. 5, c. 18.——A ſon of Ægyptus.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 575.

Idea, a daughter of Dardanus, who became the ſecond wife of Phineus king of Bithynia.——The mother of Teucer by the Scamander. *Apollod.*

Idessa, a town of Iberia on the confines of Colchis.

Iditarisus, a plain in Germany, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 16.

Idmon, ſon of Apollo and Aſteria, was the prophet of the Argonauts. He was killed in hunting a wild boar in Bithynia, where his body received a magnificent funeral. He had predicted the time and manner of his death. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Orpheus.*——A dyer of Colophon, father to Arachne. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 8.——A name of Cyzicus, killed by Hercules, &c. *Flacc.* 3.——A ſon of Ægyptus, killed by his wife. *Vid.* Danaides.

Idŏmene, a daughter of Pheres, who married Amythaon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Idŏmĕneus, ſucceeded his father Deucalion on the throne of Crete, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, with a fleet of 90 ſhips. During this celebrated war he rendered himſelf famous by his valor, and ſlaughtered many of the enemy. At his return he made a vow to Neptune in a dangerous tempeſt, that if he eſcaped from the fury of the ſeas and ſtorms, he would offer to the god whatever living creature firſt preſented itſelf to his eye on the Cretan ſhore. This was no other than his ſon, who came to congratulate his father upon his ſafe return. Idomeneus performed his promiſe to the god, and the inhumanity and raſhneſs of this ſacrifice rendered him ſo odious in the eyes of his ſubjects, that he left Crete, and migrated in queſt of a ſettlement. He came to Italy and founded a city on the coaſt of Calabria, which he called Salentum. He died in an extreme old age, after he had had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his new kingdom floriſh, and his ſubjects happy. According to the Greek ſcholiaſt of Lycophron, v. 1217, Idomeneus, during his abſence in the Trojan war, entruſted the management of his kingdom to Leucos, to whom he promiſed his daughter Cliſithere in marriage at his return. Leucos at firſt governed with moderation; but he was perſuaded by Nauplius, king of Eubœa, to put to death Meda the wife of his maſter, with her daughter Cliſithere, and to ſeize the kingdom. After theſe violent meaſures, he ſtrengthened himſelf on the throne of Crete; and Idomeneus, at his return, found it impoſſible to expel the uſurper. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 358.—*Hygin.* 92.—*Homer. Il.* 11, *&c. Od.* 19.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 25.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 122.——A ſon of Priam.——A Greek hiſtorian of Lampſacus, in the age of Epicurus. He wrote an hiſtory of Samothrace.

Idothea, a daughter of Prœtus, king of Argos. She was reſtored to her ſenſes, with her ſiſters, by Melampus. (*Vid. Pratides.*)

Homer.

Homer. Od. 11.——A daughter of Proteus, the god, who told Menelaus how he could return to his country in ſafety. *Homer. Od.* 4.——One of the nymphs who educated Jupiter.

Idrieus, the ſon of Euromus of Caria, brother to Artemiſia, who ſucceeded to Mauſolus, and invaded Cyprus. *Diod.* 16. —*Polyæn.* 7.

Iduēda, a river and mountain of Spain.

Idūmē & Idūmēa, a country of Syria. Gaza is its capital, where Cambyſes depoſited his riches, as he was going to Egypt. *Lucan.* 3, v. 216.

Idyia, one of the Oceanides, who married Æetes king of Colchis, by whom ſhe had Medea, &c. *Hygin. Heſiod.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

Jenisus, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 3, c. 5.

Jera, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

Jerīcho, a city of Paleſtine, beſieged and taken by the Romans, under Veſpaſian and Titus. *Plin.* 5, c. 14.—*Strab.*

Jerōmus & Jeronȳmus, a Greek of Cardia, who wrote an hiſtory of Alexander. ——A native of Rhodes, diſciple of Ariſtotle, of whoſe compoſitions ſome few hiſtorical fragments remain. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.

Ietæ, a place of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 272.

Igēni, a people of Britain. *Tacit.* 12 & *Ann.*

Ignatius, an officer of Craſſus in his Parthian expedition.——A biſhop of Antioch, torn to pieces in the amphitheatre at Rome, by lions, during a perſecution, A. D. 107. His writings were letters to the Epheſians, Romans, &c. and he ſupported the divinity of Chriſt, and the propriety of the epiſcopal order, as ſuperior to prieſts and deacons. The beſt edition of his works is that of Oxon, in 8vo, 1708.

Ilaira, a daughter of Leucippus, carried away with her ſiſter Phœbe, by the ſons of Leda, as ſhe was going to be married, &c.

Ilba, an iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea, two miles from the continent. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 173.

Ilecaones & Ilecaonenses, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 22, c. 21.

Ilerda, a town of Spain. *Lucan.* 4, v. 13.

Ilia or Rhea, a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, conſecrated by her uncle Amulius, to the ſervice of Veſta, which required perpetual chaſtity, that ſhe might not become a mother to diſpoſſeſs him of his crown. He was however diſappointed; violence was offered to Ilia, and ſhe brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the uſurper from his throne, and reſtored the crown to their grand father Numitor, its lawful poſſeſſor. Ilia was buried alive by Amulius, for violating the laws of Veſta; and becauſe her tomb was near the Tiber, ſome ſuppoſe that ſhe married the god of that river. *Horat.* 1, od. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 277.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 598.——A wife of Sylla.

Iliăci ludi, games inſtituted by Auguſtus, in commemoration of the victory he had obtained over Antony and Cleopatra. They are ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the *Trojani ludi* and the *Actia*; and Virgil ſays, they were celebrated by Æneas, not only becauſe they were inſtituted at the time when he wrote his poem, but becauſe he wiſhed to compliment Auguſtus, by making the founder of Lavinium ſolemnize games on the very ſpot which was, many centuries after, to be ſacred by the trophies of his patron. During theſe games, were exhibited horſe races, and gymnaſtic exerciſes. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 280.

Iliăcus, an epithet applied to ſuch as belong to Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 101.

Iliădes, a ſirname given to Romulus, as ſon of Ilia. *Ovid.*——A name given to the Trojan women. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 484.

Ilias, a celebrated poem compoſed by Homer, upon the Trojan war. It delineates the wrath of Achilles, and all the calamities which fell upon the Greeks, from the refuſal of that hero to appear in the field of battle. It finiſhes at the death of Hector, whom Achilles had ſacrificed to the ſhades of his friend Patroclus. It is divided into 24 books. *Vid.* Homerus.——A ſirname of Minerva.

Ilion. *Vid.* Ilium.

Iliŏne, the eldeſt daughter of Priam, who married Polymneſtor, king of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 657.

Iliŏneus, a Trojan, ſon of Phorbas. He came into Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 525.——A ſon of Artabanus, made priſoner by Parmenio, near Damaſcus. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.——One of Niobe's ſons. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 6.

Ilissus, a ſmall river of Attica, falling into the ſea, near the Piræus. There was a temple on its banks, ſacred to the Muſes. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 52.

Ilĭthyia, a goddeſs, called alſo Juno Lucina. Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame as Diana. She preſided over the travails of women; and in her temple, at Rome, it was uſual to carry a ſmall piece of money as an offering. This cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſhed by Servius Tullius, who, by enforcing it, was enabled to know the exact number of the Roman people. *Heſiod.*—*Homer. Il.* 11, *Od.* 19.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Horat. carm. ſæcul.*—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 283.

Ilium or Ilion, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the Trojan kings, from whom it received its name. It is generally taken for Troy itſelf; and ſome have ſuppoſed that the town was called Ilium, and the adjacent country Troja. (*Vid. Troja.*) *Virg. Æn.* 1, *&c.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 505.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 5. l. 31, c. 8.

Illiberis, a town of Gaul, through which Hannibal paſſed, as he marched into Italy.

Illipŭla, two towns of Spain, one of which is called Major, and the other Minor.

Illiturgis, Iliturgis, or Ilirgia, a city of Spain on the river Bætis, deſtroyed by Scipio, for having revolted to the Carthaginians. *Liv.* 24, c. 49.

Illўrĭcum, Illўris, & Illўria, a country bordering on the Adriatic ſea, oppoſite Italy, whoſe boundaries have been different at different times. It became a Roman province, after Gentius its king had been conquered by the prætor Anicius; and it now forms part of Croatia, Boſnia, and Sclavonia. *Strab.* 2 & 7.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 35. *Mela.* 2, c. 2. *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, 2. *&c.*

Illўrĭcus sinus, that part of the Adriatic, which is on the coaſt of Illyricum.

Illўrius, a ſon of Cadmus and Hermione, from whom Illyricum received its name. *Apollod.*

Ilua, an iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea, celebrated for its iron mines. The people are called Iluates. *Liv.* 30, c. 39.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 173.

Ilyrgis, a town of Hiſpania Bætica. *Polyb.*

Ilus, the 4th king of Troy, was ſon of Tros by Callirhoe. He married Eurydice the daughter of Adraſtus, by whom he had Themis, who married Capys, and Laomedon the father of Priam. He built, or rather embelliſhed, the city of Ilium, called alſo Troy, from his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated ſtatue of Minerva, and promiſed that as long as it remained in Troy, ſo long would the town remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilus ruſhed into the middle of the fire to ſave the Palladium, for which action he was deprived of his ſight by the goddeſs; though he recovered it ſome time after. *Homer. Il.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 33. l. 6, v. 419.——A name of Aſcanius, while he was at Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 272.——A friend of Turnus, killed by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 400.

Imanuentius, a king of part of Britain, killed by Caſſivelaunus, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5.

Imaus, a large mountain of Scythia, which is part of mount Taurus. It divides Scythia, which is generally called *Intra Imaum*, and *Extra Imaum*. It extends, according to ſome, as far as the boundaries of the eaſtern ocean. *Plin.* 5, *&c.*—*Strab.* 2.

Imbrăsus, a part of mount Taurus, in Armenia.

Imbrăcĭdes, a patronymic given to Aſius, as ſon of Imbracus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123.

Imbrăsĭdes, a patronymic given to Glaucus and Lades, as ſons of Imbraſus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 343.

Imbrăsus, or Parthenius, a river of Samos. Juno, who was worſhipped on the banks, received the ſirname of Imbraſia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.——The father of Pirus, the leader of the Thracians during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 10 & 12.—*Homer. Il.* 4.

Imbreus, one of the Centaurs, killed by Dryas, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 310.

Imbrius, a Trojan killed by Teucer, ſon of Mentor. He had married Medeſicaſte, Priam's daughter. *Homer. Il.* 13.

Imbrivium, a place of Samnium.

Imbros, an iſland of the Ægean ſea, near Thrace, 32 miles from Samothrace, with a ſmall river and town of the ſame name. Imbros was governed for ſome time by its own laws, but afterwards ſubjected to the power of Perſia, Athens, Macedonia, and the kings of Pergamus. It afterwards became a Roman province. *Thucyd.* 8.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.* 13.—*Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Inăchi, a name given to the Greeks, particularly the Argives, from king Inachus.

Inachia, a name given to Peloponneſus, from the river Inachus.——A feſtival in Crete, in honor of Inachus; or, according to others, of Ino's misfortunes.——A courtezan in the age of *Horace. Epod.* 12.

Inăchidæ, the name of the eight firſt ſucceſſors of Inachus, on the throne of Argos.

Inăchides, a patronymic of Epaphus, as grandſon of Inachus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 704.——And of Perſeus, deſcended from Inachus. *Id.* 4, *fab.* 11.

Inăchium, a town of Peloponneſus.

Inăchus, a ſon of Oceanus and Tethys, who founded the kingdom of Argos, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Phoroneus, B. C. 1807, and gave his name to a river of Argos, of which he became the tutelar deity. He reigned 60 years. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.*——A river of Argos.——Another in Epirus.

Inamămes, a river in the eaſt, as far as which Semiramis extended her empire. *Polyæn.* 8.

Inarime, an iſland near Campania, with a mountain, under which Jupiter confined the

the giant Typhœus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 716.

INARUS, a town of Egypt, in whoſe neighbourhood the town of Naucratis was built, by the Mileſians.——A tyrant of Egypt, who died B. C. 456.

INCITATUS, a horſe of the emperor Caligula, made high prieſt.

INDATHYRSUS. *Vid.* Idanthyrſus.

INDIA, the moſt celebrated and opulent of all the countries of Aſia, bounded on one ſide by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is ſituate at the ſouth of the kingdoms of Perſia, Parthia, &c. along the maritime coaſts. It has always been reckoned famous for the riches it contains; and ſo perſuaded were the antients of its wealth, that they ſuppoſed that its very ſands were gold. It contained 9000 different nations, and 5000 remarkable cities, according to geographers. Bacchus was the firſt who conquered it. In more recent ages, part of it was tributary to the power of Perſia. Alexander invaded it; but his conqueſt was checked by the valor of Porus, one of the kings of the country, and the Macedonian warrior was unwilling or afraid to engage another. Semiramis alſo extended her empire far in India. The Romans knew little of the country, yet their power was ſo univerſally dreaded, that the Indians paid homage by their ambaſſadors to the emperors Antoninus, Trajan, &c. India is divided into ſeveral provinces. There is an India *extra Gangem*, an India *intra Gangem*, and an India *propria*; but theſe diviſions are not particularly noticed by the antients. *Died.* 1.—*Strab.* 1, *&c.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 28.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 2. l. 12, c. 7.

INDIGĔTES, a name given to thoſe deities who were worſhipped only in ſome particular places, or who were become gods from men, as Hercules, Bacchus, &c. Some derive the word from *inde* & *geniti*, born at the ſame place where they received their worſhip. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 498.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 608.

INDIGĔTI, a people of Spain.

INDUS, a large river of Aſia, from which the adjacent country has received the name of India. It falls into the Indian ocean by two mouths. According to Plato, it was larger than the Nile; and Pliny ſays, that 19 rivers diſcharge themſelves into it, before it falls into the ſea. *Strab.* 15.—*Curt.* 8, c. 9.—*Died.* 2.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 720.—*Plin.* 6, c. 20.

INO, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, who nurſed Bacchus. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, after he had divorced Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. Ino became mother of Melicerta and Learchus, and ſoon conceived an implacable hatred againſt the children of Nephele, becauſe they were to aſcend the throne in preference to her own. Phryxus and Helle, were informed of Ino's machinations, and they eſcaped to Colchis on a golden ram. (*Vid. Phryxus.*) Juno, jealous of Ino's proſperity, reſolved to diſturb her peace; and more particularly, becauſe ſhe was of the deſcendants of her greateſt enemy, Venus. Tiſiphone was ſent, by order of the goddeſs, to the houſe of Athamas; and ſhe filled the whole palace with ſuch fury, that Athamas, taking Ino to be a lioneſs, and her children whelps, purſued her and daſhed her ſon Learchus againſt a wall. Ino eſcaped from the fury of her huſband, and from a high rock ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, with Melicerta in her arms. The gods pitied her fate, and Neptune made her a ſea deity, which was afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicerta became alſo a ſea god, known by the name of Palæmon. *Homer.* od. 5.—*Cic. Tuſc. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 48.—*Plut. Symp.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, 2, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 12, 14, & 15.

INŌA, feſtivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly with ſports and ſacrifices at Corinth. An anniverſary ſacrifice was alſo offered to Ino at Megara, where ſhe was firſt worſhipped, under the name of Leucothoe.——Another in Laconia, in honor of the ſame. It was uſual, at the celebration, to throw cakes of flour into a pond, which, if they ſunk, were preſages of proſperity; but if they ſwam on the ſurface of the waters, they were inauſpicious and very unlucky.

INOUS, a patronymic given to the god Palæmon, as ſon of Ino. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 823.

INŌRES, a river of Delos, which the inhabitants ſuppoſe to be the Nile, coming from Egypt under the ſea. It was near its banks that Apollo and Diana were born. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 105.—*Strab.* 6.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 4.

INSŬBRES, the inhabitants of Inſubria, a country near the Po, ſuppoſed to be of Gallic origin. They were conquered by the Romans, and their country became a province. *Strab.* 5.

INTAPHERNES, one of the ſeven Perſian noblemen, who conſpired againſt Smerdis, who uſurped the crown of Perſia. He was ſo diſappointed for not obtaining the crown, that he fomented ſeditions againſt Darius who had been raiſed to the throne after the death of the uſurper. When the king had ordered him and all his family to be put to death, his wife, by frequently viſiting the palace, excited the compaſſion of Darius, who pardoned her, and permitted her to redeem from death any one of her relations

relations whom ſhe pleaſed. She obtained her brother; and when the king expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, becauſe ſhe preferred him to her huſband and children, ſhe replied, that ſhe could procure another huſband, and children likewiſe; but that ſhe could never have another brother, as her father and mother were dead. Intaphernes was put to death. *Herodot.* 3.

INTERAMNA, an antient city of Umbria. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 64.——A colony on the confines of Samnium.

INTERCATIA, a town of Spain.

INTERREX, a ſupreme magiſtrate at Rome, who was entruſted with the care of the government after the death of a king, till the election of another. This office was exerciſed by the ſenators alone, and one continued in power no longer than five days, or, according to Plutarch, only 12 hours. The firſt interrex mentioned in Roman hiſtory, is after the death of Romulus, when the Romans quarrelled with the Sabines concerning the choice of a king. There was ſometimes an interrex during the conſular government; but this happened only to hold aſſemblies in the abſence of the magiſtrates, or when the election of any of the acting officers was diſputed. *Liv.* 1, c. 17.—*Dionyſ.* 2.

INUI CASTRUM. *Vid.* Caſtrum Inui. It received its name from Inuus, a divinity ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the Faunus of the Latins, and worſhipped in this city.

INYCUS, a city of Sicily. *Herodot.*

Io, a daughter of Inachus, or, according to others, of Jaſus or Pirene, was prieſteſs of Juno at Argos. Jupiter became enamoured of her; but Juno, jealous of his intrigues, diſcovered the object of his affection, and ſurpriſed him in the company of Io. Jupiter changed his miſtreſs into a beautiful heifer; and the goddeſs, who well knew the fraud, obtained from her huſband the animal, whoſe beauty ſhe had condeſcended to commend. Juno commanded the hundred-eyed Argus to watch the heifer; but Jupiter, anxious for the ſituation of Io, ſent Mercury to deſtroy Argus, and to reſtore her to liberty. (*Vid. Argus.*) Io, freed from the vigilance of Argus, was now perſecuted by Juno; who ſent one of the furies, or rather a malicious inſect, to torment her. She wandered over the greateſt part of the earth, and croſſed over the ſea, till at laſt ſhe ſtopped on the banks of the Nile, ſtill expoſed to the unceaſing torments of Juno's inſect. Here ſhe intreated Jupiter to reſtore her to her ancient form; and when the god had changed her from a heifer into a woman, ſhe brought forth Epaphus. Afterwards ſhe married Telegonus king of Egypt or Oſiris, according to others, and ſhe treated her ſubjects with ſuch mildneſs and humanity, that, after death, ſhe received divine honors, and was worſhipped under the name of Iſis. According to Herodotus, Io was carried away by Phœnician merchants, who wiſhed to make repriſals for Europa, who had been ſtolen from them by the Greeks. Some ſuppoſe that Io never came to Egypt. She is ſometimes called Phoronis, from her brother Phoroneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 748.—*Paſ.* 1, c. 25, *l.* 3, c. 18.——*Moſchus.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 789.—*Hygin.* fab. 145.

IOBATES & JOBATES, a king of Lycia, father of Stenobœa, the wife of Prœtus, king of Argos. He was ſucceeded on the throne by Bellerophon, to whom he had given one of his daughters, called Philonoe, in marriage. (*Vid.* Bellerophon.) *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.

IOBES, a ſon of Hercules by a daughter of Theſpius. He died in his youth. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

JOCASTA, a daughter of Menœceus, who married Laius, king of Thebes, by whom ſhe had Œdipus. She afterwards married her ſon Œdipus, without knowing who he was, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, &c. (*Vid. Laius, Oedipus.*) When ſhe diſcovered that ſhe had married her own ſon, and had been guilty of inceſt, ſhe hanged herſelf in deſpair. She is called Epicaſta by ſome mythologiſts. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 42.—*Senec. & Sophocl. in Oedip.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 66. &c.—*Homer. Od.* 11.

IOLAIA, a feſtival at Thebes, the ſame as that called Heracleia. It was inſtituted in honor of Hercules and his friend Iolas, who aſſiſted him in conquering the hydra. It continued during ſeveral days, on the firſt of which were offered ſolemn ſacrifices. The next day horſe races and athletic exerciſes were exhibited. The following day was ſet apart for wreſtling; the victors were crowned with garlands of myrtle, generally uſed at funeral ſolemnities. They were ſometimes rewarded with tripods of braſs. The place where the exerciſes were exhibited was called Iolaion, where there was to be ſeen the monument of Amphitryon, and the cenotaph of Iolas, who was buried in Sardinia. Theſe monuments were ſtrewed with garlands and flowers on the day of the feſtival.

IOLAS or IOLAUS, a ſon of Iphiclus, king of Theſſaly, who aſſiſted Hercules in conquering the Hydra, and burnt with a hot iron the place where the heads had been cut off, to prevent the growth of others. He was reſtored to his youth and vigor by Hebe, at the requeſt of his friend Hercules. Some time afterwards, Iolas aſſiſted the Heraclidæ againſt Euryſtheus, and killed the tyrant

tyrant with his own hand. According to Plutarch, Iolas had a monument in Bœotia and Phocis, where lovers uſed to go and bind themſelves by the moſt ſolemn oaths of fidelity, conſidering the place as ſacred to love and friendſhip. According to Diodorus and Pauſanias, Iolas died and was buried in Sardinia, where he had gone to make a ſettlement at the head of the ſons of Hercules by the fifty daughters of Theſpius. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 399.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 17.——A compiler of a Phœnician hiſtory.——A friend of Æneas, killed by Catillus in the Rutulian wars. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 640.

Iolaus, a ſon of Antipater, cup-bearer to Alexander. *Plut.*

Iolchos, a town of Magneſia, above Demetrias, where Jaſon was born. It was founded by Cretheus, ſon of Æolus and Enaretta. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 192.

Iole, a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. Her father promiſed her in marriage to Hercules, but he refuſed to perform his engagements, and Iole was carried away by force. (*Vid. Eurytus.*) It was to extinguiſh the love of Hercules for Iole, that Dejanira ſent him the poiſoned tunic, which cauſed his death. (*Vid. Hercules & Dejanira.*) After the death of Hercules, Iole married his ſon Hyllus, by Dejanira. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7. —*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 279.

Ion, a ſon of Xuthus and Creuſa, daughter of Erechtheus, who married Helice, the daughter of Selinus, king of Ægiale. He ſucceeded on the throne of his father-in-law, and built a city, which he called Helice, on account of his wife. His ſubjects from him received the name of Ionians, and the country that of Ionia. (*Vid.* Iones & Ionia.) *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1.—*Strab.* 7.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 94, &c.——A tragic poet of Chios, whoſe tragedies, when repreſented at Athens, met with univerſal applauſe. He is mentioned and greatly commended by Ariſtophanes and Athenæus, &c. *Athen.* 10, &c.——A native of Epheſus, introduced in Plato's dialogues as reaſoning with Socrates.

Ione, one of the Nereides.

Iones, a name originally given to the ſubjects of Ion, who dwelt at Helice. In the age of Ion the Athenians made a war againſt the people of Eleuſis, and implored his aid againſt their enemies. Ion conquered the Eleuſinians and Eumolpus, who was at their head; and the Athenians, ſenſible of his ſervices, invited him to come and ſettle among them; and the more ſtrongly to ſhow their affection, they aſſumed the name of Ionians. Some ſuppoſe that, after this victory, Ion paſſed into Aſia Minor, at the head of a colony. When the Achæans were driven from Peloponneſus by the Heraclidæ, eighty years after the Trojan war, they came to ſettle among the Ionians, who were then maſters of Ægialus. They were ſoon diſpoſſeſſed of their territories by the Achæans, and went to Attica, where they met with a cordial reception. Their migration from Greece to Aſia Minor was about 60 years after the return of the Heraclidæ, B.C. 1044, and 80 years after the departure of the Æolians; and they therefore finally ſettled themſelves, after a wandering life of about 30 years.

Ionia, a country of Aſia Minor, bounded on the north by Æolia, on the weſt by the Ægean and Icarian ſea, on the ſouth by Caria, and on the eaſt by Lydia and part of Caria. It was founded by colonies from Greece, and particularly Attica, by the Ionians, or ſubjects of Ion. Ionia was divided into twelve ſmall ſtates, which formed a celebrated confederacy, often mentioned by the ancients. Theſe twelve ſtates were Priene, Miletus, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Epheſus, Lebedos, Teos, Phocæa, Erythræ, Smyrna, and the capitals of Samos and Chios. The inhabitants of Ionia built a temple, which they called Pan Ionium, from the concourſe of people that flocked there from every part of Ionia. After they had enjoyed for ſome time their freedom and independence, they were made tributary to the power of Lydia, by Crœſus. The Athenians aſſiſted them to ſhake off the ſlavery of the Aſiatic monarchs; but they ſoon forgot their duty and relation to their mother country, and joined Xerxes when he invaded Greece. They were delivered from the Perſian yoke by Alexander, and reſtored to their original independence. They were reduced by the Romans under the dictator Sylla. Ionia has been always celebrated for the ſalubrity of the climate, the fruitfulneſs of the ground, and the genius of its inhabitants. *Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1.——An ancient name given to Hellas, or Achaia, becauſe it was for ſome time the reſidence of the Ionians.

Ionium mare, a part of the Mediterranean ſea, at the bottom of the Adriatic, lying between Sicily and Greece. That part of the Ægean ſea which lies on the coaſts of Ionia, in Aſia, is called the ſea of Ionia, and not the Ionian ſea. According to ſome authors, the Ionian ſea receives its name from Io, who ſwam acroſs there, after ſhe had been metamorphoſed into a heifer. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Iopas, a king of Africa, among the ſuitors of Dido. He was an excellent muſician, poet, and philoſopher. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 744.

Iope & Joppa, a famous town of Phœnicia,

oicia, more ancient than the deluge, according to ſome traditions. It was about forty miles from the capital of Judæa, and was remarkable for a ſea-port much frequented, though very dangerous, on account of the great rocks that lie before it. *Strab.* 16, &c.—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 28, v. 51.——A daughter of Iphicles, who married Theſeus. *Plut.*

Iŏphon, a ſon of Sophocles, who accuſed his father of imprudence in the management of his affairs, &c.——A poet of Gnoſſus, in Crete. *Panſ.* 1, c. 34.

Jordănes, a river of Judæa. *Strab.* 16.

Jornandes, an hiſtorian, who wrote on the Goths. He died A. D. 552.

Ios, an iſland in the Myrtoan Sea, celebrated, as ſome ſay, for the tomb of Homer, and the birth of his mother. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Joſephus Flavius, a celebrated Jew, born in Jeruſalem, who ſignalized his military abilities in ſupporting a ſiege of forty-ſeven days againſt Veſpaſian and Titus, in a ſmall town of Judæa. When the city ſurrendered there were found not leſs than 40,000 Jews ſlain, and the number of captives amounted to 1,200. Joſephus ſaved his life by flying into a cave, where 40 of his countrymen had alſo taken refuge. He diſſuaded them from committing ſuicide, and, when they had all drawn lots to kill one another, Joſephus fortunately remained the laſt, and ſurrendered himſelf to Veſpaſian. He gained the conqueror's eſteem, by foretelling that he would become one day the maſter of the Roman empire. Joſephus was preſent at the ſiege of Jeruſalem by Titus, and received all the ſacred books which it contained from the conqueror's hands. He came to Rome with Titus, where he was honored with the name and privileges of a Roman citizen. Here he made himſelf eſteemed by the emperors Veſpaſian and Titus, and dedicated his time to ſtudy. He wrote the hiſtory of the wars of the Jews, firſt in Syriac, and afterwards tranſlated it into Greek. This compoſition ſo pleaſed Titus, that he authenticated it by placing his ſignature upon it, and by preſerving it in one of the public libraries. He finiſhed another work, which he divided into 20 books, containing the hiſtory of the Jewiſh antiquities, in ſome places ſubverſive of the authority and miracles mentioned in the Scriptures. He alſo wrote two books to defend the Jews againſt Apion, their greateſt enemy; beſides an account of his own life, &c. Joſephus has been admired for his lively and animated ſtile, the bold propriety of his expreſſions, the exactneſs of his deſcriptions, and the perſuaſive eloquence of his orations. He has been called the Livy of the Greeks. Though, in ſome caſes, inimical to the Chriſtians, yet he has commended our Saviour ſo warmly, that St. Jerome calls him a Chriſtian writer. Joſephus died A. D. 93, in the 56th year of his age. The beſt editions of his works are Hudſon's, 2 vols. fol. Oxon 1720, and Havercamp's, 2 vols. fol. Amſt. 1726. *Sueton. in Veſp. &c.*

Jovĭanus Flavius Claudius, a native of Panonia, elected emperor of Rome by the ſoldiers after the death of Julian. He at firſt refuſed to be inveſted with the imperial purple, becauſe his ſubjects followed the religious principles of the late emperor; but they removed his groundleſs apprehenſions, and, when they aſſured him that they were warm for Chriſtianity, he accepted the crown. He made a diſadvantageous treaty with the Perſians, againſt whom Julian was marching with a victorious army. Jovian died ſeven months and twenty days after his aſcenſion, and was found in his bed ſuffocated by the vapors of charcoal, which had been lighted in his room, A. D. 364. Some attribute his death to intemperance, and ſay that he was the ſon of a baker. He burned a celebrated library at Antioch. *Marcellin.*

Iphianassa, a daughter of Prœtus, king of Argos, who, with her ſiſters Iphinoe and Lyſippe, ridiculed Juno, &c. *Vid.* Proetides.——The wife of Endymion.

Iphĭclus, or Iphicles, a ſon of Amphitryon and Alcmena, born at the ſame birth with Hercules. As theſe two children were together in the cradle, Juno, jealous of Hercules, ſent two large ſerpents to deſtroy him. At the ſight of the ſerpents Iphicles alarmed the houſe, but Hercules, though not a year old, boldly ſeized them, one in each hand, and ſqueezed them to death. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Theocrit.*——A king of Phylace, in Phthiotis, ſon of Philacus and Clymene. He had bulls famous for their bigneſs, and the monſter which kept them. Melampus, at the requeſt of his brother, [*Vid.* Melampus.] attempted to ſteal them away, but he was caught in the fact, and impriſoned. Iphiclus ſoon received ſome advantages from the prophetical knowledge of his priſoner, and not only reſtored him to liberty, but alſo preſented him with the oxen. Iphiclus, who was childleſs, learned from the ſoothſayer how to become a father. He had married Automeduſa, and afterwards a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes. He was father to Podarce and Proteſilaus. *Homer. Od.* 11. *Il.* 13.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Panſ.* 4, c. 36.——A ſon of Theſtius, king of Pleuron. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Iphicrătes, a celebrated general of Athens, who, tho' ſon of a ſhoemaker, roſe from the loweſt ſtation to the higheſt offices in the ſtate. He made war againſt the Thracians,

Thracians, obtained ſome victories over the Spartans, and aſſiſted the Perſian king againſt Egypt. He changed the dreſs and arms of his ſoldiers, and rendered them more alert and expeditious in uſing their weapons. He married a daughter of Cotys, king of Thrace, and died 380 B. C. When he was once reproached of the meanneſs of his origin, he obſerved, that he would be the firſt of his family, but that his detractor would be the laſt of his own. *C. Nep. in Iphic.*——A ſculptor of Athens.——An Athenian, ſent to Darius the Third, king of Perſia, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Iphidamus, a ſon of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11.

Iphidemia, a Theſſalian woman, raviſhed by the Naxians, &c.

Iphigenia, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra. When the Greeks, going to the Trojan war, were detained by contrary winds at Aulis, they were informed by one of the ſoothſayers, that, to appeaſe the gods, they muſt ſacrifice Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter, to Diana. [*Vid. Agamemnon.*] The father, who had provoked the goddeſs by killing her favorite ſtag, heard this with the greateſt horror and indignation, and rather than to ſhed the blood of his daughter, he commanded one of his heralds, as chief of the Grecian forces, to order all the aſſembly to depart each to his reſpective home. Ulyſſes and the other generals interfered, and Agamemnon conſented to immolate his daughter for the common cauſe of Greece. As Iphigenia was tenderly loved by her mother, the Greeks ſent for her on pretence of giving her in marriage to Achilles. Clytemneſtra gladly permitted her departure, and Iphigenia came to Aulis: here ſhe ſaw the bloody preparations for the ſacrifice; ſhe implored the forgiveneſs and protection of her father, but tears and entreaties were unavailing. Calchas took the knife in his hand, and, as he was going to ſtrike the fatal blow, Iphigenia ſuddenly diſappeared, and a goat of uncommon ſize and beauty was found in her place for the ſacrifice. This ſupernatural change animated the Greeks, the wind ſuddenly became favorable, and the combined fleet ſet ſail from Aulis. Iphigenia's innocence had raiſed the compaſſion of the goddeſs on whoſe altar ſhe was going to be ſacrificed, and ſhe carried her to Taurica, where ſhe entruſted her with the care of her temple. In this ſacred office Iphigenia was obliged, by the command of Diana, to ſacrifice all the ſtrangers which came into that country. Many had already been offered as victims on the bloody altar, when Oreſtes and Pylades came to Taurica. Their mutual and unparalleled friendſhip [*Vid. Pylades & Oreſtes*] diſcloſed to Iphigenia that one of the ſtrangers whom ſhe was going to ſacrifice was her brother; and, upon this, ſhe conſpired with the two friends to fly from the barbarous country, and carry away the ſtatue of the goddeſs. They ſucceſsfully effected their enterpriſe, and murdered Thoas, who enforced the human ſacrifices. According to ſome authors, the Iphigenia who was ſacrificed at Aulis was not a daughter of Agamemnon, but a daughter of Helen, by Theſeus. Homer does not ſpeak of the ſacrifice of Iphigenia, though very minute in the deſcription of the Grecian forces, adventures, &c. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22, l. 3, c. 16.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 116. *Æſchyl.*—*Euripid.*

Iphimedia, a daughter of Triopas, who married the giant Alœus. She fled from her huſband, and had two ſons, Otus and Ephialtes, by Neptune, her father's father. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 22.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.

Iphimedon, a ſon of Euryſtheus, killed in a war againſt the Athenians and Heraclidæ. *Apollod.*

Iphimedusa, one of the daughters of Danaus, who married Euchenor. *Vid.* Danaides.

Iphinoe, one of the principal women of Lemnos, who conſpired to deſtroy all the males of the iſland after their return from a Thracian expedition. *Flacc.* 2, v. 163.—— One of the daughters of Prœtus. She died of a diſeaſe while under the care of Melampus. *Vid.* Prœtides.

Iphinous, one of the centaurs. *Ovid.*

Iphis, ſon of Alector, ſucceeded his father on the throne of Argos. He adviſed Polynices, who wiſhed to engage Amphiaraus in the Theban war, to bribe his wife Eriphyle, by giving her the golden collar of Harmonia. This ſucceeded, and Eriphyle betrayed her huſband. *Apollod.* 3.—*Flacc.* 1, 3, & 7.——A beautiful youth of Salamis, of ignoble birth. He became enamoured of Anaxarete, and the coldneſs and contempt he met with rendered him ſo deſperate that he hung himſelf. Anaxarete ſaw him carried to his grave without emotion, and was inſtantly changed into a ſtone. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 703.——A daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*——A miſtreſs of Patroclus, given him by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A daughter of Ligdus and Telethuſa, of Crete. When Telethuſa was pregnant, Ligdus ordered her to deſtroy her child if it proved a daughter, becauſe his poverty could not afford to maintain an uſeleſs charge. The ſevere orders of her huſband alarmed Telethuſa, and ſhe would have obeyed, had not Iſis commanded her in a dream to ſpare the life of her child. Telethuſa brought forth a daughter, which was given to a nurſe, and

paſſed

passed for a boy, under the name of Iphis. Ligdus continued ignorant of the deceit, and, when Iphis was come to the years of puberty, her father resolved to give her in marriage to Ianthe, the beautiful daughter of Telestes. A day to celebrate the nuptials was appointed, but Telethusa and her daughter were equally anxious to put off the marriage, and, when all was unavailing, they implored the assistance of Isis, by whose advice the life of Iphis had been preserved. The goddess was moved, she changed the sex of Iphis, and, on the morrow, the nuptials were consummated with the greatest rejoicings. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 666, &c.

Iphition, an ally of the Trojans, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20.

Iphitus, a son of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. When his father had promised his daughter Iole to him who could overcome him or his sons in drawing the bow, Hercules accepted the challenge, and came off victorious. Eurytus refused his daughter to the conqueror, observing, that Hercules had killed one of his wives in a fury, and that Iole might perhaps share the same fate. Some time after, Autolycus stole away the oxen of Eurytus, and Hercules was suspected of the theft. Iphitus was sent in quest of the oxen, and, in his search, he met with Hercules, whose good favors he had gained by advising Eurytus to give Iole to the conqueror. Hercules assisted Iphitus in seeking the lost animals; but, when he recollected the ingratitude of Eurytus, he killed Iphitus by throwing him down from the walls of Tyrinthus. *Homer. Od.* 21.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A Trojan, who survived the ruin of his country, and fled with Æneas to Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340, &c.——A king of Elis, son of Praxonides, in the age of Lycurgus. He re-established the Olympic games 338 years after their institution by Hercules, or about 884 years before the Christian era. This epoch is famous in chronological history, as every thing previous to it seems involved in fabulous obscurity. *Paterc.* 1, c. 8.—*Paus.* 5, c. 4.

Iphthime, a sister of Penelope, who married Eumelus. She appeared to her sister in a dream, to comfort her in the absence of her son Telemachus. *Hom. Od.* 4.

Ipsia, the mother of Medea. *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 232.

Ipsus, a place of Phrygia, celebrated for a battle which was fought there about 301 years before the Christian era, between Antigonus and his son, and Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated. *Plut. in Demetr.*

Ira, a city of Messenia, which Agamemnon promised to Achilles, if he would resume his arms to fight against the Trojans. This place is famous in history as having supported a siege of eleven years against the Lacedæmonians, and with its capture, B.C. 671, put an end to the second Messenian war. *Hom. Il.* 9.—*Strab.* 7.

Irene, a daughter of Cratinus the painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.—One of the seasons among the Greeks, called by the moderns Horæ. Her two sisters were Dia and Eunomia, all daughters of Jupiter and Themis. *Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

Irenæus, a native of Greece, disciple of Polycarp, and bishop of Lyons in France. He wrote on different subjects, but, as what remains is in Latin, some suppose he composed in that language, and not in Greek. Fragments of his works in Greek are however preserved, which prove that his stile was simple, though clear and often animated. His opinions concerning the soul are curious. He suffered martyrdom A.D. 202. The best edition of his works is that of Grabe, Oxon. fol. 1702.

Iresus, a delightful spot in Libya, near Cyrene, where Battus fixed his residence. The Egyptians were once beaten there by the inhabitants of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 158, &c.

Iris, a daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, messenger of the gods, and more particularly of Juno. Her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul in the body of those that were expiring. She is the same as the rainbow, and, from that circumstance, she is represented with all the variegated and beautiful colors of the rainbow, and appears sitting behind Juno ready to execute her commands. She is likewise described as supplying the clouds with water to deluge the world in *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 271.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 480, l. 11, v. 585.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 694.——A river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia and falling into the Euxine sea. *Flacc.* 5, v. 121.——A river of Pontus.

Irus, a beggar of Ithaca, who executed the commissions of Penelope's suitors. When Ulysses returned home, disguised in a beggars dress, Irus hindered him from entering the gates, and even challenged him. Ulysses brought him to the ground with a blow, and dragged him out of the house. *Hom. Od.* 8.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 7. v. 42.——A mountain of India.

Is, a small river falling into the Euphrates. Its waters abound with bitumen. *Herodot.* 1, c. 179.——A small town on the river of the same name. *Id. ib.*

Isadas, a Spartan, who, upon seeing the Thebans entering the city, stripped himself naked, and, with a spear and sword, engaged

gaged the enemy. He was rewarded with a crown for his valor. *Plut.*

Isæa, one of the Nereides.

Isæus, an orator of Chalcis, in Eubœa, who came to Athens, and became there the pupil of Lysias, and soon after the master of Demosthenes. Some suppose that he reformed the dissipation and imprudence of his early years by frugality and temperance. Demosthenes imitated him in preference to Isocrates, because he studied force and energy of expression rather than floridness of stile. Ten of his sixty-four orations are extant. *Juv.* 3, v. 74.—*Plut. de* 10 *Orat. Dem.*——Another Greek orator, who came to Rome A.D. 17. He is greatly recommended by Pliny the younger, who observes, that he always spoke extempore, and wrote with elegance, unlabored ease, and great correctness.

Isamus, a river of India.

Isander, a son of Bellerophon, killed in the war which his father made against the Solymi. *Homer. Il.* 6.

Isapis, a river of Umbria. *Lucan* 2, v. 406.

Isar & Isara, a river of Gaul, where Fabius routed the Allobroges. *Id.* 1, v. 399.

Isar & Isæus, a river of Vindelicia. *Strab.* 4.

Isarchus, an Athenian archon, B.C. 424.

Isauria, a country of Asia Minor, near mount Taurus, whose inhabitants were bold and warlike. The Roman emperors, particularly Probus and Gallus, made war against them and conquered them. *Flor.* 3, c. 6.—*Strab.*

Isauricus, a surname of P. Servilius, from his conquests over the Isaurians.

Isaurus, a river of Umbria, falling into the Adriatic.——Another in Magna Græcia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 406.

Ischenia, an annual festival at Olympia, in honor of Ischenus, the grandson of Mercury and Hierea, who, in a time of famine, devoted himself to his country, and was honored with a monument near Olympia.

Ischolaus, a brave and prudent general of Sparta, &c. *Polyæn.*

Ischomăchus, a noble athlete of Crotona.

Ischopŏlis, a town of Pontus.

Isia, certain festivals observed in honor of Isis, which continued nine days. It was usual to carry vessels full of wheat and barley, as the goddess was supposed to be the first who taught mankind the use of corn. These festivals were adopted by the Romans, where they soon degenerated into licentiousness. They were abolished by a decree of the senate, A.U.C. 696. They were introduced again, about 200 years after, by Commodus.

Isdegerdes, a king of Persia, appointed, by the will of Arcadius, guardian to Theodosius the Second. He died in his 31st year, A.D. 408.

Isiacorum portus, a harbour on the shore of the Euxine, near Dacia.

Isidorus, a native of Charax, in the age of Ptolemy Lagus, who wrote some historical treatises, besides a description of Parthia. ——A disciple of Chrysostom, called *Peluſiota*, from his living in Egypt. Of his epistles 2012 remain, written in Greek, with conciseness and elegance. The best edition is that of Paris, fol. 1638.——A Christian Greek writer, who flourished in the 7th century. He is surnamed *Hiſpalenſis*. His works have been edited, fol. de Breul, Paris 1601.

Isis, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily. Some suppose her to be the same as Io, who was changed into a cow, and restored to her human form in Egypt, where she taught agriculture, and governed the people with mildness and equity, for which reasons she received divine honors after death. According to some traditions mentioned by Plutarch, Isis married her brother Osiris, and was pregnant by him even before she had left her mother's womb. These two ancient deities, as some authors observe, comprehended all nature and all the gods of the heathens. Isis was the Venus of Cyprus, the Minerva of Athens, the Cybele of the Phrygians, the Ceres of Eleusis, the Proserpine of Sicily, the Diana of Crete, the Bellona of the Romans, &c. Osiris and Isis reigned conjointly in Egypt; but the rebellion of Typhon, the brother of Osiris, proved fatal to this sovereign. [*Vid. Oſiris & Typhon.*] The ox and cow were the symbols of Osiris and Isis, because these deities, while on earth, had diligently applied themselves in cultivating the earth. [*Vid. Apis.*] As Isis was supposed to be the moon as Osiris the sun, she was represented as holding a globe in her hand, with a vessel full of ears of corn. The Egyptians believed that the yearly and regular inundations of the Nile proceeded from the abundant tears which Isis shed for the loss of Osiris, whom Typhon had basely murdered. The word *Isis*, according to some, signifies *ancient*, and, on that account, the inscriptions on the statues of the goddess were often in these words; *I am all that has been, that ſhall be, and none among mortals has hitherto taken off my veil.* The worship of Isis was universal in Egypt; the priests were obliged to observe perpetual chastity, their head was closely shaved, and they always walked barefooted, and clothed themselves in linen garments. They never eat onions, they abstained from salt with their meat, and were forbidden to eat the flesh of sheep and of hogs. During the night they were employed in continual devotion near the statue of the goddess. Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, was wont to dress

dreſs herſelf like this goddeſs, and affected to be called a ſecond Iſis. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſirid.*—*Diod.* 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 59.—*Lucan.* 1. v. 831.

Ismărus & Ismăra, a rugged mountain of Thrace, covered with vines and olives, near the Hebrus. Its wines are excellent. *Homer. Od.* 9.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 37. *Æn.* 10, v. 351.——A Theban, ſon of Aſtacus.——A ſon of Eumolpus. *Apollod.*——A Lydian who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fought with great vigor againſt the Rutuli. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 139.

Ismēne, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocaſta, who, when her ſiſter Antigone had been condemned to be buried alive by Creon, for giving burial to her brother Polynices, againſt the tyrant's poſitive orders, declared herſelf as guilty as her ſiſter, and inſiſted upon being equally puniſhed with her. This inſtance of generoſity was ſtrongly oppoſed by Antigone, who wiſhed not to ſee her ſiſter involved in her calamities. *Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A daughter of the river Aſopus, who married the hundred-eyed Argus, by whom ſhe had Jaſus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Ismēnias, a celebrated muſician of Thebes. When he was taken priſoner by the Scythians, Atheas, the king of the country, obſerved, that he liked the muſic of Iſmenias better than the braying of an aſs. *Plut. in Apoph.*——A Theban, bribed by Timocrates of Rhodes, &c. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 9.——A Theban general, ſent to Perſia with an embaſſy by his countrymen. As none were admitted into the king's preſence without proſtrating themſelves at his feet, Iſmenias had recourſe to artifice to avoid doing an action which would prove diſgraceful to his country. When he was introduced he dropped his ring, and the motion he made to recover it from the ground was miſtaken for the moſt ſubmiſſive homage, and Iſmenias had a ſatisfactory audience of the monarch.——A river of Bœotia, falling into the Euripus, where Apollo had a temple, from which he was called Iſmenius. A youth was yearly choſen by the Bœotians to be the prieſt of the god, an office to which Hercules was once appointed. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 10—*Ovid. Met.* 2.—*Strab.* 9.

Ismēnides, an epithet applied to the Theban women, as being near the Iſmenus, a river of Bœotia. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 31.

Ismēnus, a ſon of Apollo and Melia, one of the Nereides, who gave his name to a river of Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 10.——A ſon of Aſopus and Metope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A ſon of Amphion and Niobe, killed by Apollo. *Id.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 6.

Isocrătes, a celebrated orator, ſon of a rich muſical inſtrument maker at Athens. He was taught in the ſchools of Gorgias and Prodicus, but his oratorical abilities were never diſplayed in public; and Iſocrates was prevented by an unconquerable timidity from ſpeaking in the popular aſſemblies. He opened a ſchool of eloquence at Athens, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the number, character, and fame, of his pupils, and by the immenſe riches which he amaſſed. He was intimate with Philip of Macedon, and regularly correſponded with him; and to his familiarity with that monarch the Athenians were indebted for the few peaceful years which they paſſed. The aſpiring ambition of Philip, however, diſpleaſed Iſocrates, and the defeat of the Athenians at Cheronæa had ſuch an effect upon his ſpirits, that he did not ſurvive the diſgrace of his country, but died, after he had been four days without taking any aliment, in the 99th year of his age, about 338 years before Chriſt. Iſocrates has always been much admired for the ſweetneſs and graceful ſimplicity of his ſtile, for the harmony of his expreſſions, and the dignity of his language. The remains of his orations extant inſpire the world with the higheſt veneration for his abilities, as a moraliſt, an orator, and, above all, as a man. His merit, however, is leſſened by thoſe who accuſe him of plagiariſm from the works of Thucydides, Lyſias, and others, ſeen particularly in his panygeric. He was ſo ſtudious of correctneſs that his lines are ſometimes poetry. The ſevere conduct of the Athenians againſt Socrates highly diſpleaſed him, and, in ſpite of all the undeſerved unpopularity of that great philoſopher, he put on mourning the day of his death. About 31 of his orations are extant. Iſocrates was honored after death with a brazen ſtatue by Timotheus, one of his pupils, and Apharæus, his adopted ſon. The beſt editions of Iſocrates are that of Battie, 2 vols. 8vo. Cantab. 1729, and that of Auger, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris 1782. *Plut. de 10 Orat.* &c.—*Cic. Orat.* 20 *de Inv.* 2, c. 126. *in Brut.* c. 13. *de Orat.* 2, c. 6.—*Quintil.* 2, &c.—*Patere.* 1, c. 16.——One of the officers of the Peloponneſian fleet, &c. *Thucyd.*——One of the diſciples of Iſocrates.——A rhetorician of Syria, enemy to the Romans, &c.

Issa, an iſland in the Adriatic ſea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia.——A town of Illyricum. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1, &c.—*Martial.* 10, c. 25.

Issē, a daughter of Macareus, the ſon of Lycaon. She was beloved by Apollo, who, to obtain her confidence, changed himſelf into the form of a ſhepherd to whom ſhe was attached. This metamorphoſis of Apollo was repreſented on the web of Arachne. *Ovid. Met.* 6, c. 124.

Issus, a town of Silicia, on the confines of Syria, famous for a battle fought there between

between Alexander the Great and the Perſians under Darius their king, in October, B.C. 333. In this battle the Perſians loſt, in the field of battle, 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe, and the Macedonians only 300 foot, and 150 horſe, according to Diodorus Siculus. The Perſian army, according to Juſtin, conſiſted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horſe, and 61,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter, were left dead on the ſpot, and 40,000 were taken priſoners. The loſs of the Macedonians, as he farther adds, was no more than 130 foot and 150 horſe. According to Curtius, the Perſian ſlain amounted to 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe; and thoſe of Alexander to 32 foot, and 150 horſe, killed, and 504 wounded. This ſpot is likewiſe famous for the defeat of Niger by Severus, A.D. 194. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 9.—*Curt.* 3.—*Arrian.*—*Diod.* 17.

Ister & Istæus, an hiſtorian, diſciple to Callimachus. *Diog.*——A large river of Europe, falling into the Euxine ſea. [*Vid. Danubius.*] A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Isthmia, ſacred games among the Greeks, which received their name from the iſthmus of Corinth, where they were obſerved. They were celebrated in commemoration of Melicerta, who was changed into a ſea deity, when his mother Ino had thrown herſelf into the ſea with him in her arms. The body of Melicerta, according to ſome traditions, when caſt upon the ſea-ſhore, received an honorable burial, in memory of which the Iſthmian games were inſtituted, B.C. 1326. They were interrupted after they had been celebrated with great regularity during ſome years, and Theſeus at laſt reinſtituted them in honor of Neptune, whom he publicly called his father. Theſe games were obſerved every third, or rather fifth, year, and held ſo ſacred and inviolable, that even a public calamity could not prevent the celebration. When Corinth was deſtroyed by Mummius, the Roman general, they were obſerved with the uſual ſolemnity, and the Sicyonians were entruſted with the ſuperintendance, which had been before one of the privileges of the ruined Corinthians. Combats of every kind were exhibited, and the victors were rewarded with garlands of pine leaves. Some time after the cuſtom was changed, and the victor received a crown of dry and withered parſley. The years were reckoned by the celebration of the Iſthmian games, as among the Romans from the conſular government. *Pauſ. Corint.* &c.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

Isthmius, a king of Meſſenia, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.

Isthmus, a ſmall neck of land with joins a country to another, and prevents the ſea from making them ſeparate, ſuch as the iſthmus of Corinth, which joins Peloponneſus to Greece. Nero attempted to cut it acroſs, and make a communication between the two ſeas, but in vain. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.

Istiæotis, a country of Greece, near Oſſa. *Vid.* Hiſtiæotis.

Istria, a province at the weſt of Illyricum, at the top of the Adriatic ſea, whoſe inhabitants were originally pirates, and lived on plunder. They were not ſubjected to Rome till ſix centuries after the foundation of that city. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Liv.* 10, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 19.

Istropŏlis, a city of Thrace, near the mouth of the Iſter, founded by a Mileſian colony. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Isus & Antiphus, ſons of Priam, the latter by Hecuba, and the former by a concubine. They were ſeized by Achilles, as they fed their father's flocks on mount Ida: they were redeemed by Priam, and fought againſt the Greeks. They were both killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11.—A city of Bœotia. *Strab.* 9.

Itălia, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the eaſt by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene ſeas, and by the Alps. It has been compared, and with ſome ſimilitude, to a man's leg. It has borne, at different periods, the different names of Saturnia, Œnotria, Heſperia, Auſonia, and Tyrrhenia, and it received the name of Italy either from Italus, a king of the country, or from Italos, a Greek word, which ſignifies *an ox*, an animal very common in that part of Europe. The boundaries of Italy appeared to have been formed by nature itſelf, which ſeems to to have been particularly careful in ſupplying this country with whatever may contribute not only to the ſupport, but alſo to the pleaſures and luxuries, of life. It has been called the garden of Europe; and the panegyric which Pliny beſtows upon it ſeems not in any degree exaggerated. The ancient inhabitants called themſelves *Aborigines*, offſpring of the ſoil, and the country was ſoon after peopled by colonies from Greece. The Pelaſgi and the Arcadians made ſettlements there, and the whole country was divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increaſe of the Roman power [*Vid. Roma*] changed the face of Italy, and united all its ſtates in ſupport of one common cauſe. Italy has been the mother of arts as well as of arms, and the immortal monuments which remain of the eloquence and poetical abilities of the inhabitants of Italy are well known. It was divided into eleven ſmall provinces or regions by Auguſtus. *Ptol.* 3, c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Juſtin.* 4, &c.—*C. Nep.* in *Dion.*—*Akib.* &c.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Varro de R. R.* 2, c. 1 & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.*

2.—*Flor.* 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 16.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 397, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5 & 8.

ITALĬCA, a town of Italy, called alſo Corſinium.

ITALĬCUS, a poet. *Vid.* Silius.

ITĂLUS, a ſon of Telegonus. *Hygin.* fab. 127.——An Arcadian prince, who came to Italy, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom, called after him. It is ſuppoſed that he received divine honors after death, as Æneas calls upon him among the deities to whom he paid his adoration when he entered Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 178.——A prince, whoſe daughter Roma married Æneas or Aſcanius. *Plut. in Rom.*——A king of the Cheruſci, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 16.

ITARGIS, a river of Germany.

ITEA, a daughter of Danaus. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

ITEMALES, an old man who expoſed Œdipus on mount Citheron, &c. *Hygin.* fab. 65.

ITHĂCA, a celebrated iſland in the Ionian ſea, on the weſtern parts of Greece, with a city of the ſame name, famous for being part of the kingdom of Ulyſſes. It is very rocky and mountainous, meaſures about 25 miles in circumference, and is now known by the name of Iſola del Compare, or Thiachi. *Hom. Il.* & *Od.*—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

ITHOBĂLUS, a king of Tyre, who died B. C. 595. *Joſephus.*

ITHŌME, a town of Phthiotis. *Homer. Il.* 2.——Another of Meſſenia, which ſurrendered, after ten years ſiege, to Lacedæmon, 724 years before the Chriſtian era. Jupiter was called *Ithomates*, from a temple which he had there, where games were alſo celebrated, and the conqueror rewarded with an oaken crown. *Panſ.* 4, c. 32.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 179.—*Strab.* 8.

ITHOMAIA, a feſtival in which muſicians contended, obſerved at Ithome, in honor of Jupiter, who had been nurſed by the nymphs Ithome and Neda, the former of whom gave her name to a city, and the latter to a river.

ITHYPHALLUS, a ſirname of Priapus. *Columell.* 10.

ITŌNIA, a ſirname of Minerva, from a place in Bœotia, where ſhe was worſhipped.

ITŌNUS, a king of Theſſaly, ſon of Deucalion, who firſt invented the manner of poliſhing metals. *Lucan.* 6, v. 402.

ITURÆA, a country of Paleſtine, whoſe inhabitants were very ſkilful in drawing the bow. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 448.

ITURUM, a town of Umbria.

ITYLUS, a ſon of Zethus and Ædon, killed by his mother. *Vid.* Ædon.

ITYRÆI, a people of Paleſtine. *Vid.* Ituræa.

ITYS, a ſon of Tereus, king of Thrace, by Procne, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. He was killed by his mother when he was about ſix years old, and ſerved up before his father. He was changed into a pheaſant, his mother into a ſwallow, and his father into an owl. [*Vid. Philomela.*] *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 620. *Amor.* 2, el. 14, v. 29.—*Hor.* 4, od. 12.——A Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

JUBA, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who ſucceeded his father Hiempſal, and favored the cauſe of Pompey againſt J. Cæſar. He defeated Curio, whom Cæſar had ſent to Africa, and after the battle of Pharſalia, he joined his forces to thoſe of Scipio. He was conquered in a battle at Thapſus, and totally abandoned by his ſubjects. He killed himſelf with Petreius, who had ſhared his good fortune and his adverſity. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Salluſt was the firſt governor. *Plut. in Pomp.* & *Cæſ.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 12.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* c. 35.—*Dion.* 41.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.—*Cæſar. de bell. civ.* 2.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 54.—The ſecond of that name was the ſon of Juba the Firſt. He was led among the captives to Rome to adorn the triumph of Cæſar. His captivity was the ſource of the greateſt honors, and his application to ſtudy procured him more glory than he would have obtained from the inheritance of a kingdom. He gained the heart of the Romans by the courteouſneſs of his manners, and Auguſtus rewarded his fidelity by giving him in marriage Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony, and conferring upon him the title of king, and making him maſter of all the territories which his father once poſſeſſed. His popularity was ſo great, that the Mauritanians rewarded his benevolence by making him one of their gods. The Athenians raiſed him a ſtatue, and the Æthiopians worſhipped him as a deity. Juba wrote an hiſtory of Rome in Greek, which is often quoted and commended by the ancients; of it only few fragments remain. He alſo wrote on the hiſtory of Arabia, and the antiquities of Aſſyria, chiefly collected from Beroſus. Beſides theſe, he compoſed ſome treatiſes upon the drama, Roman antiquities, the nature of animals, painting, grammar, &c. now loſt. *Strab.* 17.—*Sueton. in Cal.* 26.—*Plin.* 5, c. 25, & 31.—*Dion.* 51, &c.

JUDACILIUS, a native of Aſculum, celebrated for his patriotiſm, in the age of Pompey, &c.

JUDÆA, a famous country of Syria, bounded by Arabia, Egypt, Phœnicia, the Mediterranean ſea, and part of Syria. The inhabitants, whoſe hiſtory is beſt collected from the Holy Scriptures, were chiefly governed, after the Babyloniſh captivity, by the high prieſts, who raiſed themſelves to the rank of princes, B. C. 153, and continued in the enjoyment of regal power till the age of Auguſtus. *Plut. de Oſir.*—*Strab.* 16.—*Dion.* 36.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 5, c. 6.

JUGANTES, a people of Britain. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 32.

JUGARIUS, a ſtreet in Rome, below the capitol.

JUGURTHA, the illegitimate ſon of Manaſtabal, the brother of Micipſa. Micipſa and Manaſtabal were the ſons of Maſiniſſa, king of Numidia. Micipſa, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two ſons Adherbal and Hiempſal; but, as he was of an aſpiring diſpoſition, he ſent him with a body of troops to the aſſiſtance of Scipio, who was beſieging Numantia, hoping to loſe a youth whoſe ambition ſeemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His hopes were fruſtrated, Jugurtha ſhowed himſelf brave and active, and endeared himſelf to the Roman general. Micipſa appointed him ſucceſſor to his kingdom with his two ſons, but the kindneſs of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha deſtroyed Hiempſal, and ſtripped Adherbal of his poſſeſſions, and obliged him to fly to Rome for ſafety. The Romans liſtened to the well-grounded complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the ſenators, and the ſuppliant monarch, forſaken in his diſtreſs, periſhed by the ſnares of his enemy. Cæcilius Metellus was at laſt ſent againſt Jugurtha, and his firmneſs and ſucceſs ſoon reduced the crafty Numidian, and obliged him to fly among his ſavage neighbours for ſupport. Marius and Sylla ſucceeded Metellus, and fought with equal ſucceſs. Jugurtha was at laſt betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus, from whom he claimed aſſiſtance, and he was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after carrying on a war of five years. He was expoſed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a priſon, where he died ſix days after of hunger, B. C. 106. *Salluſt. in Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Plut. in Mar.*

JULIA LEX, *prima de provinciis*, by J. Cæſar, A. U. C. 691. It confirmed the freedom of all Greece; it ordained that the Roman magiſtrates ſhould act there as judges, and that the towns and villages through which the Roman magiſtrates and ambaſſadors paſſed, ſhould maintain them during their ſtay; that the governors, at the expiration of their office, ſhould leave a ſcheme of their accounts in two cities of their province, and deliver a copy of it at the public treaſury; that the provincial governors ſhould not accept of a golden crown unleſs they were honored with a triumph by the ſenate; that no ſupreme commander ſhould go out of his province, enter any dominions, lead an army, or engage in a war, without the previous approbation and command of the Roman ſenate and people.——Another, *de ſumptibus*, in the age of Auguſtus, It limited the expence of proviſions on the *dies profeſti*, or days appointed for the tranſaction of buſineſs, to 200 ſeſterces; on common calendar feſtivals to 300; and, on all extraordinary occaſions, ſuch as marriages, births, &c. to 1000.——Another, *de provinciis*, by J. Cæſar Dictator. It ordained that no pretorian province ſhould be held more than one year, and a conſular province more than two years——Another, called alſo *Campana agraria*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 691. It required that all the lands of Campania, formerly rented according to the eſtimation of the ſtate, ſhould be divided among the plebeians, and that all the members of the ſenate ſhould bind themſelves by an oath to eſtabliſh, confirm, and protect, that law.——Another, *de civitate*, by L. J. Cæſar, A. U. C 664. It rewarded with the name and privileges of citizens of Rome all ſuch as, during the civil wars, had remained the conſtant friends of the republican liberty. When that civil war was at an end, all the Italians were admitted as free denizens, and compoſed eight new tribes.——Another, *de judicibus*, by J. Cæſar. It confirmed the Pompeian law in a certain manner, requiring the judges to be choſen from the richeſt people in every *century*, allowing the ſenators and knights in the number, and excluding the *tribuni ærarii*.——Another, *de ambitu*, by Auguſtus. It reſtrained the illicit meaſures uſed at elections, and reſtored to the *comitia* their ancient privileges, which had been deſtroyed by the ambition and bribery of J. Cæſar.——Another, by Auguſtus, *de adulteriis & pudicitiâ*. It puniſhed adultery with death. It was afterwards confirmed and enforced by Domitian. *Juvenal. Sat.* 2, v. 30, alludes to it.——Another, called alſo *Papia*, or *Papia Poppæa*, which was the ſame as the following, only enlarged by the conſuls Papius and Poppæus, A. U. C. 762.——Another, *de maritandis ordinibus*, by Auguſtus. It propoſed rewards to ſuch as engaged in matrimony, of a particular deſcription. It inflicted puniſhment on celibacy, and permitted the patricians, the ſenators and ſons of ſenators excepted, to intermarry with the *libertini*, or children of thoſe that had been *liberti*, or ſervants manumitted. Horace alludes to it when he ſpeaks of *lex marita*.——Another, *de majeſtate*, by J. Cæſar. It puniſhed with *aquæ & ignis interdictio* all ſuch as were found guilty of the *crimen majeſtatis*, or treaſon againſt the ſtate.

JULIA, a daughter of J. Cæſar, by Cornelia, famous for her perſonal charms and for her virtues. She married Corn. Cæpio, whom her father obliged her to divorce to marry Pompey the Great. Her amiable diſpoſition more ſtrongly cemented the friendſhip of the father and of the ſon-in-law; but her ſudden death in child-bed, B. C. 53, broke all ties

of intimacy and relationſhip, and ſoon produced a civil war. *Plut.*——The mother of M. Antony, whoſe humanity is greatly celebrated in ſaving her brother-in-law J. Cæſar from the cruel proſecutions of her ſon. ——An aunt of J. Cæſar, who married C. Marius. Her funeral oration was publicly pronounced by her nephew.——The only daughter of the emperor Auguſtus, remarkable for her beauty, genius, and debaucheries. She was tenderly loved by her father, who gave her in marriage to Marcellus; after whoſe death ſhe was given to Agrippa, by whom ſhe had five children. She became a ſecond time a widow, and was married to Tiberius. Her laſciviouſneſs and debaucheries ſo diſguſted her huſband, that he retired from the court of the emperor; and Auguſtus, informed of her luſtful propenſities and infamy, baniſhed her from his ſight, and confined her in a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Campania. She was ſtarved to death, A. D. 14, by order of Tiberius, who had ſucceeded to Auguſtus as emperor of Rome. *Plut.*——A daughter of the emperor Titus, who proſtituted herſelf to her brother Domitian.——A daughter of Julia, the wife of Agrippa, who married Lepidus, and was baniſhed for her licentiouſneſs.——A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, born in the iſland of Leſbos, A D. 17. She married a ſenator called M. Vinucius, at the age of 16, and enjoyed the moſt unbounded favors in the court of her brother Caligula, who is accuſed of being her firſt ſeducer. She was baniſhed by Caligula, on ſuſpicion of conſpiracy. Claudius recalled her; but ſhe was ſoon after baniſhed by the powerful intrigues of Meſſalina, and put to death about the 24th year of her age. She was no ſtranger to the debaucheries of the age, and ſhe proſtituted herſelf as freely to the meaneſt of the people as to the nobler companions of her brother's extravagance. Seneca, as ſome ſuppoſe, was baniſhed to Corſica for having ſeduced her. ——A celebrated woman, born in Phœnicia. She is alſo called Domna. She applied herſelf to the ſtudy of geometry and philoſophy, &c. and rendered herſelf conſpicuous, as much by her mental as by her perſonal charms. She came to Rome, where her learning recommended her to all the literati of the age. She married Septimius Severus, who, twenty years after this matrimonial connection, was inveſted with the imperial purple. Severus was guided by the prudence and advice of Julia, but he was blind to her foibles, and often puniſhed with the greateſt ſeverity thoſe vices which were enormous in the empreſs. She is even ſaid to have conſpired againſt the emperor, but ſhe reſolved to blot, by patronizing literature, the ſpots which her debauchery and extravagance had rendered indelible in the eyes of virtue. Her influence, after the death of Severus, was for ſome time productive of tranquillity and cordial union between his two ſons and ſucceſſors. Geta at laſt, however, fell a ſacrifice to his brother Caracalla, and Julia was even wounded in the arm while ſhe attempted to ſcreen her favorite ſon from his brother's dagger. According to ſome, Julia committed inceſt with her ſon Caracalla, and publicly married him. She ſtarved herſelf when her ambitious views were defeated by Macrinus, who aſpired to the empire in preference to her, after the death of Caracalla.——A town of Gallia Togata.

JULIANUS, a ſon of Julius Conſtantius, the brother of Conſtantine the Great, born at Conſtantinople. The maſſacre which attended the elevation of the ſons of Conſtantine the Great to the throne, nearly proved fatal to Julian and to his brother Gallus. The two brothers were privately educated together, and taught the doctrines of the Chriſtian religion, and exhorted to be modeſt, temperate, and to deſpiſe the gratification of all ſenſual pleaſures. Gallus received the inſtructions of his pious teachers with deference and ſubmiſſion, but Julian ſhowed his diſlike for Chriſtianity by ſecretly cheriſhing a deſire to become one of the votaries of Paganiſm. He gave ſufficient proofs of this propenſity when he went to Athens in the 24th year of his age, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of magic and aſtrology. He was ſome time after appointed over Gaul, with the title of Cæſar, by Conſtans, and there he ſhewed himſelf worthy of the imperial dignity by his prudence, valor, and the numerous victories he obtained over the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. His mildneſs, as well as his condeſcenſion, gained him the hearts of his ſoldiers, and when Conſtans, to whom Julian was become ſuſpected, ordered him to ſend him part of his forces to go into the eaſt, the army immediately mutinied, and promiſed immortal fidelity to their leader, by refuſing to obey the orders of Conſtans. They even compelled Julian, by threats and entreaties, to accept of the title of independent emperor and of Auguſtus; and the death of Conſtans, which ſoon after happened, left him ſole maſter of the Roman empire, A. D. 361. Julian then diſcloſed his religious ſentiments, and publicly diſavowed the doctrines of Chriſtianity, and offered ſolemn ſacrifices to all the gods of ancient Rome. This change of religious opinion was attributed to the auſterity with which he received the precepts of Chriſtianity, or, according to others, to the literary converſation and perſuaſive eloquence of ſome of the Athenian philoſophers. From this circumſtance, therefore, Julian has been called *Apoſtate*. After he had made his

his public entry at Conſtantinople, he determined to continue the Perſian war, and check thoſe barbarians, who had for ſixty years derided the indolence of the Roman emperors. When he had croſſed the Tigris, he burned his fleet, and advanced with boldneſs into the enemy's country. His march was that of a conqueror, he met with no oppoſition from a weak and indigent enemy; but the country of Aſſyria had been left deſolate by the Perſians, and Julian, without corn or proviſions, was obliged to retire. As he could not convey his fleet again over the ſtreams of the Tigris, he took the reſolution of marching up the ſources of the river, and imitate the bold return of the ten thouſand Greeks. As he advanced through the country he defeated the officers of Sapor, the king of Perſia; but an engagement proved fatal to him, and he received a deadly wound as he animated his ſoldiers to battle. He expired the following night, the 27th of June, A. D. 363, in the 32d year of his age. His laſt moments were ſpent in a converſation with a philoſopher about the immortality of the ſoul, and he breathed his laſt without expreſſing the leaſt ſorrow for his fate, or the ſuddenneſs of his death. Julian's character has been admired by ſome, and cenſured by others; but the malevolence of his enemies ariſes from his apoſtacy. As a man and as a monarch he demands our warmeſt commendations; but we muſt blame his idolatry, and deſpiſe his bigotted principles. He was moderate in his ſucceſſes, merciful to his enemies, and amiable in his character. He aboliſhed the luxuries which reigned in the court of Conſtantinople, and diſmiſſed with contempt the numerous officers which waited upon Conſtantius, to anoint his head or perfume his body. He was frugal in his meals, and ſlept little, repoſing himſelf on a ſkin ſpread on the ground. He awoke at midnight, and ſpent the reſt of the night in reading or writing, and iſſued early from his tent to pay his daily viſit to the guards around the camp. He was not fond of public amuſements, but rather dedicated his time to ſtudy and ſolitude. When he paſſed through Antioch in his Perſian expedition, the inhabitants of the place, offended at his religious ſentiments, ridiculed his perſon, and lampooned him in ſatyrical verſes. The emperor made uſe of the ſame arms for his defence, and rather than deſtroy his enemies by the ſword, he condeſcended to expoſe them to deriſion, and unveil their follies and debaucheries in an humorous work, which he called Miſopogon, or *beard hater*. He imitated the virtuous example of Scipio and Alexander, and laid no temptation for his virtue by viſiting ſome female captives that had fallen into his hands. In his matrimonial connections, Julian rather conſulted policy than inclination, and his marriage with the ſiſter of Conſtantius aroſe from his unwillingneſs to offend his benefactor, rather than to obey the laws of nature. He was buried at Tarſus, and afterwards his body was conveyed to Conſtantinople. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, as well as by his military character. Beſides his Miſopogon, he wrote the hiſtory of Gaul. He alſo wrote two letters to the Athenians; and, beſides, there are now extant ſixty-four letters on various ſubjects. His Cæſars is the moſt famous of all his compoſitions, being a ſatire upon all the Roman emperors from J. Cæſar to Conſtantine. It is written in the form of a dialogue, in which the author ſeverely attacks the venerable character of M. Aurelius, whom he had propoſed to himſelf as a pattern, and ſpeaks in a ſcurrilous and abuſive language of his relation Conſtantine. It has been obſerved of Julian, that, like Cæſar, he could employ at the ſame time his hand to write, his ear to liſten, his eyes to read, and his mind to dictate. The beſt edition of his works is that of Spanheim, fol. Lipſ. 1696; and of the Cæſars, that of Heuſinger, 8vo. Gothæ, 1741. *Julian.—Socrat.—Eutrop.—Ammian.—Liban. &c.*——A ſon of Conſtantine.——A maternal uncle of the emperor Julian.—A Roman emperor. [*Vid. Didius.*]——A Roman, who proclaimed himſelf emperor in Italy during the reign of Diocletian, &c.——A governor of Africa.——A counſellor of the emperor Adrian——A general in Dacia, in Domitian's reign.

JULII, a family of Alba, brought to Rome by Romulus, where they ſoon roſe to the greateſt honors of the ſtate. J. Cæſar and Auguſtus were of this family; and it was ſaid, perhaps through flattery, that they were lineally deſcended from Æneas, the founder of Lavinium.

JULIOMAGUS, a city of Gaul.

JULIOPOLIS, a town of Bithynia.

JULIS, a town of the iſland of Cos, which gave birth to Simonides, &c. The walls of this city were all marble, and there are now ſome pieces remaining entire above 12 feet in height, as the monuments of its ancient ſplendor. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

JULIUS CÆSAR. *Vid.* Cæſar.——Agricola, a governor of Britain, A. C. 80, who firſt diſcovered that Britain was an iſland by ſailing round it. His ſon-in-law, the hiſtorian Tacitus, has written an account of his life. *Tacit. in Agric.*——Obſequens, a Latin writer, who floriſhed A. D. 214. The beſt edition of his book *de prodigiis* is that of Oudendorp, 8vo. L. Bat. 1720.——Agrippa, baniſhed from Rome by Nero, after the diſcovery of the Piſonian conſpiracy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 71.——Solinus, a writer. *Vid. Solinus.*——Titianus, a writer in the age of Dio-

cletian. His ſon became famous for his oratorical powers, and was made preceptor in the family of Maximinus. Julius wrote a hiſtory of all the provinces of the Roman empire, greatly commended by the ancients. He alſo wrote ſome letters, in which he happily imitated the ſtile and elegance of Cicero, for which he was called *the ape of his age.*——Africanus, a chronologer, who floriſhed A. D. 220.——Conſtantius, the father of the emperor Julian, was killed at the acceſſion of the ſons of Conſtantine to the throne, and his ſon nearly ſhared his fate.——Pollux, a grammarian of Naupactum, in Egypt. *Vid. Pollux.*——Canus, a celebrated Roman, put to death by order of Caracalla. He bore the undeſerved puniſhment inflicted on him with the greateſt reſignation, and even pleaſure.——Proculus, a Roman, who ſolemnly declared to his countrymen, after Romulus had diſappeared, that he had ſeen him above an human ſhape, and that he had ordered him to tell the Romans to honor him as a god. Julius was believed. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Ovid.*——Florus. *Vid. Florus.*——L. Cæſar, a Roman conſul, uncle to Antony the triumvir, the father of Cæſar the dictator. He died as he was putting on his ſhoes.——Celſus, a tribune impriſoned for conſpiring againſt Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 14.——Maximinus, a Thracian, who, from a ſhepherd, became an emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Maximinus.

IULUS, the name of Aſcanius, the ſon of Æneas. *Vid.* Aſcanius.——A ſon of Aſcanius, born in Lavinium. In the ſucceſſion to the kingdom of Alba, Æneas Sylvius, the ſon of Æneas and Lavinia, was preferred to him. He was, however, made chief prieſt. *Dionyſ.* 1——A ſon of Antony the triumvir and Fulvia. *Vid.* Antonius Julius.

JUNIA LEX *Sacrata*, by L. Junius Brutus, the firſt tribune of the people, A. U. C. 260. It ordained that the perſon of the tribune ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable; that an appeal might be made from the conſuls to the tribunes; and that no ſenator ſhould be able to exerciſe the office of a tribune.——Another, A. U. C. 627, which excluded all foreigners from enjoying the privileges or names of Roman citizens.

JUNIA, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Caſſius, and died 64 years after her huſband had killed himſelf at the battle of Philippi.——Calvina, a beautiful Roman lady, accuſed of inceſt with her brother Silanus. She was deſcended from Auguſtus. She was baniſhed by Claudius, and recalled by Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 4——Blæſus, a proconſul of Africa under the emperors. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 35.——Lupus, a ſenator who accuſed Vitellius of aſpiring to the ſovereignty, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 42.——D. Silanus, a Roman who committed adultery with Julia, the grand-daughter of Auguſtus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 24.——Brutus. *Vid.* Brutus.

JUNO, a celebrated deity among the ancients, daughter of Saturn and Ops. She was ſiſter to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Veſta, Ceres, &c. She was born at Argos, or, according to others, in Samos, and was entruſted to the care of the Seaſons, or, as Homer and Ovid mention, to Oceanus and Thetys. Some of the inhabitants of Argolis ſuppoſed, that ſhe had been brought up by the three daughters of the river Aſterion; and the people of Stymphalus, in Arcadia, maintained, that ſhe had been educated under the care of Temenus, the ſon of Pelaſgus. Juno was devoured by Saturn, according to ſome mythologiſts; and, according to Apollodorus, ſhe was again reſtored to the world by means of a potion which Metis gave to Saturn, to make him give up the ſtone which his wife had given him to ſwallow inſtead of Jupiter. [*Vid. Saturnus.*] Jupiter was not inſenſible to the charms of his ſiſter, and the more powerfully to gain her confidence, he changed himſelf into a cuckoo, and raiſed a great ſtorm, and made the air uncommonly chill and cold. Under this form he went to the goddeſs, all ſhivering. Juno pitied the cuckoo, and took him into her boſom. When Jupiter had gained theſe advantages, he reſumed his original form, and obtained the gratification of his deſires, after he had made a ſolemn promiſe of marriage to his ſiſter. The nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greateſt ſolemnity; the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation, attended. Chelone, a young woman, was the only one who refuſed to come, and who derided the ceremony. For this impiety, Mercury changed her into a tortoiſe, and condemned her to perpetual ſilence; from which circumſtance the tortoiſe has always been uſed as the ſymbol of ſilence among the ancients. By her marriage with Jupiter Juno became the queen of all the gods, and miſtreſs of heaven and earth. Her conjugal happineſs, however, was frequently diſturbed by the numerous amours of her huſband, and ſhe ſhewed herſelf jealous and inexorable in the higheſt degree. Her ſeverity to the miſtreſſes and illegitimate children of her huſband was unparalleled. She perſecuted Hercules and his deſcendants with the moſt inveterate fury; and her reſentment againſt Paris, who had given the golden apple to Venus in preference to herſelf, was the cauſe of the Trojan war, and of all the miſeries which happened to the unfortunate houſe of Priam. Her severities to Alcmena, Ino, Athamas, Semele, &c. are alſo well known. Juno had ſome children by Jupiter. According to Heſiod, ſhe was mother of Mars, Hebe, and

Ilithya, or Lucina; and, beſides theſe, ſhe brought forth Vulcan, without having any commerce with the other ſex, but only by ſmelling a certain plant. This was in imitation of Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brain. According to others, it was not Vulcan, but Mars, or Hebe, that ſhe brought forth in this manner, and this was after eating ſome lettuces at the table of Apollo. The daily and repeated debaucheries of Jupiter at laſt provoked Juno to ſuch a degree, that ſhe retired to Eubœa, and reſolved for ever to forſake his bed. Jupiter produced a reconciliation, after he had applied to Cithæron for advice, and after he had obtained forgiveneſs by fraud and artifice. [*Vid. Dædala.*] This reconciliation, however cordial it might appear, was ſoon diſſolved by new offences, and, to ſtop the complaints of the jealous Juno, Jupiter had often recourſe to violence and blows. He even puniſhed the cruelties which ſhe had exerciſed upon his ſon Hercules, by ſuſpending her from the heavens by a golden chain, and tying a heavy anvil to her feet. Vulcan was puniſhed for aſſiſting his mother in this degrading ſituation, and he was kicked down from heaven by his father, and broke his leg by the fall. This puniſhment rather irritated than provoked Juno. She reſolved to revenge it, and engage ſome of the gods to conſpire againſt Jupiter, and to impriſon him. Thetis delivered him from this conſpiracy, by bringing to his aſſiſtance the famous Briareus. Apollo and Neptune were baniſhed from heaven for joining in the conſpiracy, though ſome attribute their exile to different cauſes. The worſhip of Juno was univerſal, and even more than that of Jupiter, according to ſome authors. Her ſacrifices were offered with the greateſt ſolemnity. She was particularly worſhipped at Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards at Rome. The anciants generally offered on her altars an ewe lamb and a ſow the firſt day of every month. No cows were ever immolated to her, becauſe ſhe aſſumed the nature of that animal when the gods fled into Egypt in their war with the giants. Among the birds, the hawk, the gooſe, and particularly the peacock, often called *Junonia avis*, [*Vid. Argus.*] were ſacred to her. The dittany, the poppy, and the lilly, were her favorite flowers. The latter flower was originally of the color of the crocus; but, when Jupiter placed Hercules to the breaſts of Juno while aſleep, ſome of her milk fell down upon earth, and changed the color of the lilies from purple to a beautiful white. Some of the milk alſo dropped in that part of the heavens which, from its whiteneſs, ſtill retains the name of the milky way, *lactea via*. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, ſhe often made uſe of the goddeſs Minerva as her meſſenger, and even had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when ſhe pleaſed. Her temples were numerous, the moſt famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. At Rome no woman of a debauched character was permitted to enter her temple, or even to touch it. The ſirnames of Juno are various, they are derived either from the function or things over which ſhe preſided, or from the places where her worſhip was eſtabliſhed. She was the queen of the heavens; ſhe protected cleanlineſs, and preſided over marriage and child-birth, and particularly patronized the moſt faithful and virtuous of the ſex, and ſeverely puniſhed incontinence and lewdneſs in matrons. She was the goddeſs of all power and empire, and ſhe was alſo the patroneſs of riches. She is repreſented ſitting on a throne with a diadem on her head, and a golden ſceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally ſat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her ſceptre, while Iris behind her diſplayed the thouſand colors of her beautiful rainbow. She is ſometimes carried through the air in a rich chariot drawn by peacocks. The Roman conſuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a ſolemn ſacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona or Romana. She was generally repreſented as veiled from head to foot, and the Roman matrons always imitated this manner of dreſſing themſelves, and deemed it indecent in any married woman to leave any part of her body but her face uncovered. She has received the ſirname of Olympia, Samia, Lacedæmonia, Argiva, Telchinia, Candrena, Reſcinthes, Proſymna, Imbraſia, Acrea, Cithæronia, Bunea, Ammonia, Fluonia, Anthea, Migale, Gemella, Tropeia, Boopis, Parthenos, Teleia, Xera, Egophage, Hyperchinia, Juga, Ilithyia Lucina, Pronuba, Caprotina, Mena, Popolonia Lacinia, Soſpita, Moneta, Curis, Domiduca, Februa, Opigenia, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2. —*Pauſ.* 2, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, 3.—*Apollon.* 1. *Argon.*—*Hom. Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c. —*Herodot.* 1, 2, 4, &c.—*Sil.* 1—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 23, 24, 27, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, &c. *Faſt.* 5.—*Plut. quæſt. Rom.*—*Tibull.* 4, el. 13.—*Athen.* 15.—*Plin.* 34.

Junonālia & Junonia, feſtivals at Rome in honor of Juno, the ſame as the Heræa of the Greeks. *Vid.* Heræa.

Junōnes, a name of the protecting genii of the women among the Romans. They generally ſwore by them, as the men by their genii. There were altars often erected to their honor. *Plin.* 2, c. 7.—*Seneca*, ep. 110.

Junōnia, two iſlands, ſuppoſed to be among the Fortunate iſlands.——A name which Gracchus gave to Carthage, when he went with 6000 Romans to rebuild it.

Junonis promontorium, a promontory of Peloponnesus.

Jupiter, the most powerful of all the gods of the ancients. According to Varro, there were no less than 300 persons of that name; Diodorus mentions two; and Cicero three, two of Arcadia, and one of Crete. To that of Crete, who passed for the son of Saturn and Ops, the actions of the rest have been attributed. According to the opinion of the mythologists, Jupiter was saved from destruction by his mother, and entrusted to the care of the Corybantes. Saturn, who had received the kingdom of the world from his brother Titan on condition of not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born; but Ops, offended at her husband's cruelty, secreted Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, which he devoured on the supposition that it was a male child. Jupiter was educated in a cave on mount Ida, in Crete, and fed upon the milk of the goat Amalthæa, or upon honey, according to others. He received the name of *Jupiter, quasi juvans pater*. His cries were drowned by the noise of cymbals and drums, which the Corybantes beat at the express command of Ops. [*Vid. Corybantes.*] As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty by the hands of his son. Saturn however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was, for this treachery, driven from his kingdom, and obliged to fly for safety into Latium. Jupiter, now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He reserved for himself the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, who were sons of the earth, and who wished to revenge the death of their relations the Titans. They were so powerful that they hurled rocks, and heaped up mountains upon mountains, to scale heaven, so that all the gods, to avoid their fury, fled to Egypt, where they escaped the danger by assuming the form of different animals. Jupiter, however, animated them, and, by the assistance of Hercules, he totally overpowered this gigantic race, which had proved such tremendous enemies. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] Jupiter, now freed from every enemy, gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasures. He married Metis, Themis, Eurionyme, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. [*Vid. Juno.*] He became a Proteus to gratify his passions. He introduced himself to Danae in a shower of gold, he corrupted Antiope in the form of a satyr, and Leda in the form of a swan; he became a bull to seduce Europa, and he enjoyed the company of Ægina in the form of a flame of fire. He assumed the habit of Diana to corrupt Callisto, and became Amphitryon to gain the affections of Alcmena. His children were also numerous as well as his mistresses. According to Apollodorus 1, c. 3. he was father of the Seasons, Irene, Eunomia, the Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, by Themis; of Venus, by Dione; of the Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, by Eurynome, the daughter of Oceanus; of Proserpine, by Styx; of the nine Muses, by Mnemosyne, &c. [*Vid. Niobe, Laodamia, Pyrrha, Prometheus, Electra, Maia, Semele, &c.*] The worship of Jupiter was universal; he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. His surnames were numerous, many of which he received from the place or functions over which he presided. He was severally called Jupiter Feretrius, Inventor, Elicius, Capitolinus, Latialis, Pistor, Sponsor, Herceus, Anxurus, Victor, Maximus, Optimus, Olympius, Fluvialis, &c. The worship of Jupiter surpassed that of the other gods in solemnity. His altars were not like those of Saturn and Diana, stained with the blood of human victims, but he was delighted with the sacrifice of goats, sheep, and white bulls. The oak is sacred to him because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. He is generally represented as sitting upon a golden or ivory throne, holding, in one hand, thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, and, in the other, a sceptre of cyprus. His looks express majesty, his beard flows long and neglected, and the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. He is sometimes represented with the upper parts of his body naked, and those below the waist carefully covered, as if to show that he is visible to the gods above, but that he is concealed from the sight of the inhabitants of the earth. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon, in Libya. As Jupiter was the king and father of gods and men, his power was extended over the deities, and every thing was subservient to his will, except the Fates. From him mankind received their blessings and their miseries, and they looked upon him as acquainted with every thing, past, present, and future. He was represented at Olympia with a crown like olive branches; his mantle was variegated with different flowers, particularly by the lily, and the eagle perched on the top of the sceptre which he held in his hand. The Cretans represented Jupiter without ears, to signify that the sovereign master of the world ought not to give a partial ear to any particular person, but be equally candid and propitious to all. At Lacedæmon he appeared with four heads, that he

he might ſeem to hear with greater readineſs the different prayers and ſolicitations which were daily poured to him from every part of the earth. It is ſaid, that Minerva came all armed from his brains when he ordered Vulcan to open his head. *Pauſ.* 1, 2, &c.—*Liv.* 1, 4, 5, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 3.—*Homer. Il.* 1, 5, &c. *Od.* 1, 4, &c. *Hymn. ad Jov.*—*Orpheus.*—*Callimac. Jov.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 1, 3, 5.—*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog. in Scut. Herc. Oper. & Dies.*—*Lycophron in Caſſ.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, 2, &c. *G.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 1, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od. 1, &c.

JUSTINUS M. JUNIANUS, a Latin hiſtorian in the age of Antoninus, who epitomized the hiſtory of Trogus Pompeius. This epitome, according to ſome traditions, was the cauſe that the comprehenſive work of Trogus was loſt. It comprehends the hiſtory of the Aſſyrian, Perſian, Grecian, Macedonian, Roman empires, &c. in a neat and elegant ſtile. It is replete with many judicious reflexions, and animated harangues; but the author is often too credulous, and ſometimes examines events too minutely, while others are related only in a few words too often obſcure. The indecency of many of his expreſſions is deſervedly cenſured.——The beſt editions of Juſtin are that of Ab. Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1719. that of Hearne, 8vo. Oxon, 1703. and that of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1770.——Martyr a Greek father formerly a Platonic philoſopher, born in Paleſtine. He died in Egypt, and wrote 2 apologies for the Chriſtians beſides his dialogue with a Jew; 2 treatiſes, &c. in a plain and unadorned ſtile. The beſt editions of Juſtin Martyr are that of Paris, fol. 1636. Of his apologies, 2 vols. 8vo. 1700, and 1703, and Jebb's dialogue with Trypho, publiſhed in London, 1722.—An Emperor of the eaſt who reigned 9 years, and died, A. D. 526.—Another who died, A. D. 564, after a reign of 38 years.—Another who died, 577, A. D. after a reign of 13 years.

JUTURNA, a ſiſter of Turnus, king of the Rutuli. She heard with contempt the addreſſes of Jupiter, or, according to others, ſhe was raviſhed by him, and made immortal. She was afterwards changed into a fountain near the Numicus. The waters of that fountain were uſed in ſacrifices and particularly in thoſe of Veſta. They had the power to heal diſeaſes. *Varro de L. L.* 4. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 708. *l.* 2, v. 585.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 139.

JUVENALIS, Decius Junius, a poet born at Aquinum in Italy. He came early to Rome, and paſſed ſome time in declaiming; after which he applied himſelf to write ſatires, 16 of which are extant. He ſpoke with virulence againſt the partiality of Nero for the pantomime Paris, and though all his ſatire and declamation were pointed againſt this ruling favorite of the emperor, yet Juvenal lived in ſecurity during the reign of Nero. After the death of Nero, the effects of the reſentment of Paris were ſeverely felt, and the ſatiriſt was ſent by Domitian, as governor on the frontiers of Egypt. Juvenal was then in the 80th year of his age, and he ſuffered much from the trouble which attended his office or rather his exile. He returned, however, to Rome after the death of Paris, and died in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. His writings are fiery and animated, and they abound with humor. He is particularly ſevere upon the vice and diſſipation of the age he lived in, but the groſs and indecent manner in which he expoſes to ridicule the follies of mankind, rather encourages than diſarms the debauched and licentious. He wrote with acrimony againſt all his adverſaries, and whatever diſpleaſed or offended him was expoſed to his ſevereſt cenſure. It is to be acknowledged, that Juvenal is far more correct than his contemporaries, a circumſtance, which ſome have attributed to his judgment and experience, which were uncommonly mature, as his ſatires were the productions of old age. He may be called, and with reaſon, perhaps, the laſt of the Roman poets. After him poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical compoſition.—The beſt editions are thoſe of Caſaubon, 4to. L. Bat. 1695, with Perſius, and of Hawkey, Dublin, 12mo. 1746. and of Grævius *cum notis variorum*, 8vo. L. Bat. 1684.

JUVENTAS or JUVENTUS, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over youth and vigor. She is the ſame as the Hebe of the Greeks, and repreſented as a beautiful nymph, arrayed in variegated garments.

JUVERNA or HIBERNIA, an iſland at the weſt of Britain, now called Ireland. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.

IXIBATÆ, a people of Pontus.

IXION, a king of Theſſaly ſon of Phlegias, or, according to Hyginus, of Leontes, or according to Diodorus, of Antion by Perimela daughter of Amythaon. He married Dia, daughter of Eioneus or Deioneus, and promiſed his father-in-law a valuable preſent for the choice he had made of him to be his daughter's huſband. His unwillingneſs, however, to fulfil his promiſes obliged Deioneus to have recourſe to violence to obtain it, and he ſtole away ſome of his horſes. Ixion concealed his reſentment under the maſk of friendſhip, he invited his father-in-law to a feaſt at Lariſſa, the capital of his kingdom, and when Deioneus was come according to the appointment,

he

he threw him into a pit, which he had previously filled with wood and burning coals. This premeditated treachery so irritated the neighbouring princes that all of them refused to perform the usual ceremony, by which a man was then purified of murder, and Ixion was shunned and despised by all mankind. Jupiter had compassion upon him, and he carried him to heaven, and placed him at the tables of the gods. Such a favor which ought to have awakened gratitude in Ixion, served only to enflame his lust. He became enamoured of Juno, and attempted to seduce her. Juno was willing to gratify the passion of Ixion, or according to others she informed Jupiter of the attempts which had been made upon her virtue. Jupiter made a cloud in the shape of Juno, and carried it to the place where Ixion had appointed to meet Juno. Ixion was caught in the snares, and from his embrace with the cloud, he had the Centaurs, or according to others Centaurus, (*Vid. Centauri.*) Jupiter, displeased with the insolence of Ixion, banished him from heaven, but when he heard that he had the rashness to boast that he had seduced Juno, the god struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in hell, which continually whirls round. The wheel was perpetually in motion, therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 62.—*Pindar Pyth.* 2.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 484. *Æn.* 6, v. 601.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 210, & 338.——One of the Heraclidæ who reigned at Corinth for 57 or 37 years. He was son of Alethes.

Ixĭōnĭdēs, the patronymic of Pirithous son of Ixion. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 1, v. 38.

LAANDER, a youth brother to Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Laarchus, the guardian of Battus of Cyrene. He usurped the sovereign power for some time, and endeavoured to marry the mother of Battus, the better to establish his tyranny. The queen gave him a friendly invitation, and caused him to be assassinated, and restored the power to Battus. *Polyæn.*

Labaris, a king of Egypt after Sesostris.

Labda, a daughter of Amphion one of the Bacchiadæ, born lame. She married Eetion by whom she had a son whom she called Cypselus, because she saved his life in a coffer. (*Vid. Cypselus.*) This coffer was preserved at Olympia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.—*Aristot. Polit.* 5.

Labdăcus, a son of Polydorus by Nycteis, the daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes. His father and mother died during his childhood, and he was left to the care of Nycteus who at his death left his kingdom in the hands of Lycus, with orders to restore it to Labdacus, as soon as of age. He was father to Laius. It is unknown whether he ever sat on the throne of Thebes. According to Statius his father's name was Phœnix. His descendants were called Labdacides. *Stat. Theb.* 6. v. 451.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6. 1, 9, c. 5.

Labdalon, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse. *Diod.* 13.

Labeo, Antistius, a celebrated lawyer in the age of Augustus, whose views he opposed, and whose offers of the consulship he refused. His works are lost. He was wont to enjoy the company and conversation of the learned for six months, and the rest of the year was spent in writing and composing. His father, of the same name, was one of Cæsar's murderers. He killed himself at the battle of Philippi. Horace, 1. *Sat.* 3, v. 82, has unjustly taxed him with insanity, because no doubt he inveighed against his patrons. *Appian. Alex.* 4.—*Suet. in Aug.* 45.——A tribune of the people at Rome, who condemned the censor Metellus to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, because he had expelled him from the senate. This rigorous sentence was stopped by the interference of another of the tribunes.——Q. Fabius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 569, who obtained a naval victory over the fleet of the Cretans. He assisted Terence in composing his comedies, according to some.——Actius, an obscure poet who recommended himself to the favor of Nero by an incorrect translation of Homer into Latin. The work is lost and only this curious line is preserved by an old scholiast *Persius*, 1, v. 4. *Crudum pugnabunt Briamum, Priamique Pisinnes.*

Labĕrius, J. Decimus, a Roman knight famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomimes. J. Cæsar compelled him to act one of his characters on the stage. The poet consented with great reluctance, but he shewed his resentment during the acting of the piece, by throwing severe aspersions upon J. Cæsar, and by warning the audience against his tyranny. Cæsar, however, restored him to the rank of knight, which he had lost by appearing on the stage, but to

to his mortification when he went to take his ſeat among the knights, no one offered to make room for him, and even his friend Cicero ſaid, *Recepiſſem te niſi anguſtè ſederem.* Laberius was offended at the affectation and inſolence of Cicero, and reflected upon his unſettled and puſillanimous behaviour during the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey, by the reply of *Mirum ſi anguſtè ſedes, qui ſoles duabus ſellis ſedere.* Laberius died ten months after the murder of J. Cæſar. Some fragments remain of his poetry. *Mac ob. ſat.* 2. c. 3 & 7.—*Horat.* 1, *ſat.* 10.—*Senec. de controv.* 18.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* 39.——Q. Durus, a tribune of the ſoldiers in Cæſar's legions, killed in Britain. *Cæſ. Bell. G.*

LABICUM, a town of Italy, near Tuſculum, which become a Roman colony about four centuries B. C.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 796.

LĂBIĒNUS, an officer of Cæſar in the wars of Gaul. He deſerted to Pompey. He was killed at the battle of Munda. *Cæſ. Bel. G.* 6, *&c. Lucan.* 5, v. 346.——A Roman who followed the intereſt of Brutus, and Caſſius, and became general of the Parthians againſt Rome. He was conquered by the officers of Auguſtus. *Strab.* 12 & 14. —*Dio.* 48.——Titus, an hiſtorian and orator at Rome, in the age of Auguſtus. The ſenate ordered his papers to be burnt on account of their ſeditious contents, and Labienus, unable to ſurvive the loſs of his writings deſtroyed himſelf. *Suet.*—*Seneca.*

LABINĒTUS or LABYNĒTUS, a king of Babylon, &c. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

LABOTAS a river near Antioch in Syria, *Strab.* 16——A ſon of Echeſtratus, who made war againſt Argos, &c.

LABRADĒUS, a ſirname of Jupiter in Caria. The word is derived from *labrys*, which in the language of the country ſignifies an hatchet, which Jupiter's ſtatue held in its hand. *Plut.*

LĂBYRINTHUS, a building whoſe numerous paſſages and perplexing windings render the way from it difficult, and almoſt impracticable. There were four very famous among the antients, one near the city of Crocodiles or Arſinoe, another in Crete, a third at Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy built by Porſenna. That of Egypt was the moſt antient, and Herodotus, who ſaw it, declares that the beauty and the art of the building were almoſt beyond belief. It was built by twelve kings who at one time reigned in Egypt, and it was intended for the place of their burial, and to commemorate the actions of their reign. It was divided into 12 halls, or according to Pliny, into 16, or as Strabo mentions, into 27. The halls were vaulted according to the relation of Herodotus. They had each ſix doors, opening to the north, and the ſame number to the ſouth, all ſurrounded by one wall. The edifice contained 3000 chambers, 1500 in the upper part, and the ſame number below. The chambers above were ſeen by Herodotus, and aſtoniſhed him beyond conception, but he was not permitted to ſee thoſe below, where were buried the holy crocodiles and the monarchs whoſe munificence had raiſed the edifice. The roofs and walls were incruſted with marble, and adorned with ſculptured figures. The halls were ſurrounded with ſtately and poliſhed pillars of white ſtone, and, according to ſome authors, the opening of the doors was artfully attended with a terrible noiſe like peals of thunder. The labyrinth of Crete was built by Dædalus, in imitation of that of Egypt, and it is the moſt famous of all in claſſical hiſtory. It was the place of confinement for Dædalus himſelf, and the priſon of the Minotaur. According to Pliny the labyrinth of Lemnos ſurpaſſed the others in grandeur and magnificence. It was ſupported by forty columns of uncommon height and thickneſs, and equally admirable for their beauty and ſplendor. Modern travellers are ſtill aſtoniſhed at the noble, and magnificent ruins which appear of the Egyptian labyrinth, at the ſouth of the lake Mœris, about 30 miles from the ruins of Arſinoe. *Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 13.—*Strab.* 10.—*Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 148. *Virg. Æn.* 5. v. 588.

LĂCÆNA, an epithet applied to a female native of Laconia, and, among others, to Helen.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 511.

LĂCĔDÆMON, a ſon of Jupiter and Taygeta the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta the daughter of Eurotas by whom he had Amyclas and Eurydice the wife of Acriſius. He was the firſt who introduced the worſhip of the Graces in Laconia, and who built them a temple. From Lacedæmon and his wife, the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 155—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.——A noble city of Peloponneſus, the capital of Laconia, called alſo Sparta, and now known by the name of Miſatra. It has been ſeverally known by the name of Lelegia, from the Leleges the firſt inhabitants of the country, or from Lelex one of their kings; and Œbalia from Œbalus the ſixth king from Eurotas. It was alſo called Hecatompolis from the hundred cities which the whole province once contained. Lelex is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt king. His deſcendants 13 in number, reigned ſucceſſively after him, till the reign of the ſons of Oreſtes, when the Heraclidæ recovered the Peloponneſus about 80 years after the Trojan war. Procles and Euryſthenes, the deſcendants of the Heraclidæ,

lidæ, enjoyed the crown together, and after them it was decreed that the two families ſhould always ſit on the throne together. [*Vid. Euryſthenes.*] Theſe two brothers began to reign B. C. 1102, their ſucceſſors in the family of Procles were called *Proclidæ*, and afterwards *Eurypontidæ*, and thoſe of Euryſthenes, *Euryſthenidæ*, and afterwards *Agidæ*. The ſucceſſors of Procles on the throne began to reign in the following order: Sous, 1060 B. C. after his father had reigned 42 years: Eurypon, 1028: Prytanis, 1021: Eunomus, 986: Polydectes, 907: Lycurgus, 898: Charilaus, 873: Nicander, 809: Theopompus, 770: Zeuxidamus, 723: Anaxidamus, 690: Archidamus, 631: Agaſicles, 605: Ariſton, 564: Demaratus, 526: Leotychides, 491: Archidamus, 496: Agis, 427: Ageſilaus, 397: Archidamus, 361: Agis 2d. 338: Eudamidas, 330: Archidamus, 295: Eudamidas 2d. 268: Agis, 244: Archidamus, 230: Eucleidas, 225: Lycurgus, 219:—The ſucceſſors of Euryſthenes were Agis, 1059: Echeſtratus, 1058: Labotas, 1023: Doryſſus, 986: Ageſilaus, 957: Archelaus, 913: Teleclus, 853: Alcamenes, 813: Polydorus, 776: Eurycrates, 724: Anaxander, 687: Eurycrates 2d. 644: Leon, 607: Anaxandrides, 563: Cleomenes, 530: Leonidas, 491: Pliſtarchus, under guardianſhip of Pauſanias, 480: Pliſtoanax, 466: Pauſanias, 408: Ageſipolis, 397: Cleombrotus, 380: Ageſipolis, 2d. 371: Cleomenes 2d. 370: Aretus or Areus, 309: Acrotatus, 265: Areus 2d. 264: Leonidas, 257: Cleombrotus, 243: Leonidas reſtored, 241: Cleomenes, 235: Ageſipolis, 219. Under the two laſt kings Lycurgus and Ageſipolis, the monarchical power was aboliſhed, though Machanidas the tyrant made himſelf abſolute, B. C. 210 and Nabis, 206, for 14 years. In the year 191, B. C. Lacedæmon joined the Achæan league, and about 3 years after the walls were demoliſhed by order of Philopœmen. The territories of Laconia ſhared the fate of the Achæan confederacy, and the whole was conquered by Mummius, 147 B. C. and converted into a Roman province. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon have rendered themſelves illuſtrious for their courage and intrepidity, for their love of honor and liberty, and for their averſion to ſloth and luxury. They were inured from their youth to labor, and their laws commanded them to make war their profeſſion. They never applied themſelves to any trade, but their only employment was arms, and they left every thing elſe to the care of their ſlaves. [*Vid. Helotes.*] They hardened their body by ſtripes and other manly exerciſes, and accuſtomed themſelves to undergo hardſhips, and even to die without fear or regret. From their valor in the field and their moderation and temperance at home, they were courted and revered by all the neighbouring princes, and their aſſiſtance was ſeverally implored to protect the Sicilians, Carthaginians, Thracians, Egyptians, Cyreneans, &c. They were forbidden by the laws of their country, [*Vid. Lycurgus,*] to viſit foreign countries, leſt their morals ſhould be corrupted by an intercourſe with effeminate nations. The auſtere manner in which their children were educated, rendered them undaunted in the field of battle, and from this circumſtance, Leonidas with a ſmall band was enabled to reſiſt the millions of the army of Xerxes at Thermopylæ. The women were as courageous as the men, and many a mother has celebrated with feſtivals the death of her ſon who had fallen in battle, or has coolly put him to death if by a ſhameful flight or loſs of his arms, he brought diſgrace upon his country. As to domeſtic manners the Lacedæmonians, as widely differed from their neighbours as in political concerns, and their nobleſt women were not aſhamed to appear on the ſtage hired for money. In the affairs of Greece, the intereſt of the Lacedæmonians was often powerful, and obtained the ſuperiority for 500 years. Their jealouſy of the power and greatneſs of the Athenians is well known. The authority of their monarchs was checked by the watchful eye of the Ephori who had the power of impriſoning the kings themſelves if guilty of miſdemeanors. [*Vid. Ephori.*] The Lacedæmonians are remarkable for the honor and reverence which they paid to old age. The names of *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta*, are promiſcuouſly applied to the capital of Laconia, and often confounded together. The latter was applied to the metropolis, and the former was reſerved for the inhabitants of the ſuburbs, or rather of the country contiguous to the walls of the city. This propriety of diſtinction was originally obſerved, but in proceſs of time it was totally loſt, and both appellatives were ſoon ſynonymous and indiſcriminately applied to the city and country. [*Vid.* Sparta, Laconia.] *Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Paſ.* 3.—*Juſtin.* 2, 3, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Lyc.* &c.—*Diod.*—*Mela.* 2.——There were ſome feſtivals celebrated at Lacedæmon the names of which are not known. It was cuſtomary for the women to drag all the old bachelors round the altars and beat them with their fiſts, that the ſhame and ignominy to which they were expoſed might induce them to marry, &c. *Athen.* 13.

LĂCĔDÆMŎNII & LĂCĔDÆMŎNES, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Lacedæmon.

Lacedæmonius, a ſon of Cimon. *Plut.*

Lăcerta, a ſoothſayer in Domitian's age who acquired immenſe riches by his art.—*Juv.* 7, v. 114.

Lachăres, a man who ſeized the ſupreme power at Athens when the city was in diſcord, and was baniſhed B. C. 296. *Polyæn.* 4.——An Athenian three times taken priſoner. He deceived his keepers, and eſcaped, &c. *Id.* 3.——A ſon of Mithridates king of Boſporus. He was received into alliance by Lucullus.—A robber condemned by M. Antony.—An Egyptian buried in the labyrinth near Arſinoe.

Laches, an Athenian general in the age of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 12.——An Athenian ſent with a fleet to aſſiſt the Leontines.—An artiſt who finiſhed the Coloſſus of Rhodes.

Lăchĕsis, one of the Parcæ. Her name is derived from λαχειν, *to meaſure out by lot.* She preſided over futurity, and was repreſented as ſpinning the thread of life, or according to others, holding the ſpindle. She generally appeared covered with a garment variegated with ſtars, and holding ſpindles in her hand. [*Vid.* Parcæ.] *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 249.

Lacidas, a Greek philoſopher of Cyrene who floriſhed B. C. 241. His father's name was Alexander. He was diſciple of Arceſilaus whom he ſucceeded in the government of the ſecond academy. He was greatly eſteemed by king Attalus who gave him a garden where he ſpent his hours in ſtudy. He taught his diſciples to ſuſpend their judgment, and never ſpeak deciſively. He diſgraced himſelf by the magnificent funeral with which he honored a favorite gooſe. He died through exceſs of drinking. *Diog.* 4.

Lacides, a village near Athens, where Ceres and Proſerpine had a temple. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 37.

Lăcinia, a ſirname of Juno from her temple at Lacinium in Italy, which the Crotonians held in great veneration. On an altar near the door were aſhes which the wind could not blow away. Fulvius Flaccus took away a marble piece from this ſacred place to finiſh a temple that he was building at Rome to Fortuna Equeſtris; and it is ſaid, that for this ſacrilege he afterwards led a miſerable life, and died in the greateſt agonies. *Strab.* 6.—*Ovid.* 15. *Met.* v. 12 & 702.—*Liv.* 42, c. 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

Lacinienses, a people of Liburnia.

Lacinium, a promontory of Magna Græcia, in Italy, where Juno Lacinia had a temple.

Lacmon, a part of mount Pindus where the Inachus flows. *Herodot.* 9, c. 93.

Laco, a favorite of Galba, mean and cowardly in his character. He was put to death.——An inhabitant of Laconia or Lacedæmon.

Lacobriga, a city of Spain where Sertorius was beſieged by Metellus.

Lacōnia, Lacŏnica & Lacedæmon, a country on the ſouthern parts of Peloponneſus, having Argos and Arcadia on the north, Meſſenia on the weſt, the Mediterranean on the ſouth, and the bay of Argos at the eaſt. Its extent from north to ſouth was about 50 miles. It is watered by the river Eurotas. The capital is called Sparta, or Lacedæmon. The inhabitants never went on an expedition or engaged an enemy but at the full moon. [*Vid. Lacedæmon.*] The brevity with which they always expreſſed themſelves is now become proverbial, and by the epithet of *Laconic* we underſtand whatever is conciſe and is not loaded with unneceſſary words. *Strab.* 8.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 16.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Lacrătes, a Theban, general of a detachment ſent by Artaxerxes to the aſſiſtance of the Egyptians. *Diod.* 16.

Lacrines, a Lacedæmonian ambaſſador to Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 152.

Lactantius, a celebrated Chriſtian writer whoſe principal works are *de falſâ divinâ, de dei operibus,* and his *divinæ inſtitutiones,* in 7 books, in which he proves the truth of the Chriſtian religion, refutes objections, and attacks the illuſions and abſurdities of Paganiſm. The expreſſive purity, elegance, and energy of his ſtile have gained him the name of Chriſtian Cicero. He died A. D. 325.——The beſt editions of his works are that of Sparke, 8vo. Oxon. 1684, that of Bünemann, 2 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1739, and that of Du Freſnoy, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1748.

Lacter, a promontory of the iſland of Cos.

Lacydes, a philoſopher. *Vid.* Lacidas.

Lacydus, an effeminate king of Argos.

Ladas, a celebrated courier of Alexander born at Sicyon. He was honored with a brazen ſtatue, and obtained a crown at Olympia. *Martial* 10, ep. 10.—*Juv.* 13, v. 97.

Lade, an iſland of the Ægean ſea on the coaſt of Aſia minor, where was a naval battle between the Perſians and Ionians.

Lades, a ſon of Imbraſus killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 343.

Ladon, a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus. The metamorphoſis of Daphne into a laurel, and of Syrinx into a reed, happened near its banks. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 659.——An Arcadian who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Lælaps, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.*

Met. 3.——The dog of Cephalus given him by Procris, &c. *Id. Met.* 7.

Lælia, a vestal virgin.

Lælianus, a general, proclaimed emperor in Gaul by his soldiers, A. D. 268, after the death of Gallienus. His triumph was short; he was conquered and put to death after a few months' reign by another general called Posthumus, who aspired to the imperial purple as well as himself.

C. Lælius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 612, surnamed *Sapiens*, so intimate with Africanus the younger, that Cicero represents him in his treatise *De Amicitiâ*, as explaining the real nature of friendship, with its attendant pleasures. He made war with success against Viriathus. It is said, that he assisted Terence in the composition of his comedies. His modesty, humanity, and the manner in which he patronised letters deserve commendation. *Cic. de Orat.*——Another consul who accompanied Scipio Africanus the elder in his campaigns in Spain and Africa.——Archelaus, a famous grammarian. *Suet.*

Læna & Læmna, the mistress of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Being tortured because she refused to discover the conspirators, she bit off her tongue totally to frustrate the violent efforts of her executioners.——A man who was acquainted with the conspiracy formed against Cæsar.

Lænzus, a river of Crete.

Læpa Magna, a town of Spain. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

Laërtes, a king of Ithaca, son of Arcesius and Chalcomedusa, who married Anticlea the daughter of Autolycus. Anticlea was pregnant by Sisyphus when she married Laertes, and eight months after her union with the king of Ithaca she brought forth a son called Ulysses. [*Vid. Anticlea.*] Ulysses was treated with paternal care by Laertes though not really his son, and Laertes ceded him his crown and retired into the country where he spent his time in gardening. He was found in this mean employment by his son at his return from the Trojan war, after 20 years' absence, and Ulysses, at the sight of his father whose dress and old age declared his sorrow, long hesitated whether he should suddenly introduce himself as his son, or whether he should, as a stranger, gradually awaken the paternal feelings of Laertes, who had believed that his son was no more. The last measure was preferred and when Laertes had burst into tears at the mention which was made of his son, Ulysses threw himself on his neck, exclaiming, "*O father, I am he whom you weep.*" This welcome declaration was followed by a recital of all the hardships which Ulysses had suffered, and immediately after the father and son repaired to the palace of Penelope the wife of Ulysses, whence all the suitors who daily importuned the princess, were forcibly removed. Laertes was one of the Argonauts, according to *Apollodorus*, 1, c. 9.——*Homer, Od.* 11 & 24.——*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 32. *Hygin.* 1. c. 98.——A city of Cilicia which gave birth to Diogenes, surnamed *Laertius* from the place of his birth.

Laertius Diogenes, a writer born at Laertes. *Vid.* Diogenes.

Læstrygones, the most antient inhabitants of Sicily. Some suppose them to be the same as the people of Leontium, and to have been neighbours to the Cyclops. They fed on human flesh, and when Ulysses came on their coasts, they sunk his ships and devoured his companions. [*Vid. Antiphates.*] They were of a gigantic stature, according to Homer's description. A colony of them, as some suppose, passed over into Italy, with Lamus at their head, where they built the town of Formiæ, whence the epithet of *Læstrygonia* is often used for that of *Formiana. Plin.* 3. c. 5.——*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 233, &c. *Fast.* 4. *ex Pont.* 4. ep. 10.——*Tzetz. in Lycophr.* v. 662 & 818.——*Hom. Od.* 9. &c.

Læta, the wife of the emperor Gratian, celebrated for her humanity and generous sentiments.

Lætoria Lex ordered that proper persons should be appointed to provide for the security and the possessions of such as were insane, or squandered away their estates. It made it a high crime to abuse the weakness of persons under such circumstances. *Cic. de Offic.* 3.

Lætus, a Roman whom Commodus condemned to be put to death. This violence raised Lætus against Commodus; he conspired against him, and raised Pertinax to the throne.——A general of the emperor Severus, put to death for his treachery to the emperor; or, according to others, on account of his popularity.

Lævi, the antient inhabitants of Gallia Transpadana.

Lævinus, a Roman consul sent against Pyrrhus, A. U. C. 472. He informed the monarch that the Romans would not accept him as an arbitrator in the war with Tarentum, and feared him not as an enemy. He was defeated by Pyrrhus.——P. Val. a man despised at Rome, because he was distinguished by no good quality.——*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6, *v.* 12.

Lagaria, a town of Lucania.

Lagia, a name of the island Delos. *Vid.* Delos.

Lagides. *Vid.* Lagus.

Lagina, a town of Caria.

Lagus, a Macedonian of mean extraction.

tion. He received in marriage Arsinoe the daughter of Meleager, who was then pregnant by king Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, he exposed the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the life of the infant, fed him with her prey, and sheltered him with her wings against the inclemency of the air. This uncommon preservation was divulged by Lagus, who adopted the child as his own and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so miraculously preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. According to other accounts, Arsinoe was nearly related to Philip king of Macedonia, and her marriage with Lagus was not considered as dishonorable, because he was opulent and powerful. The first of the Ptolemies is called Lagus, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, wished it to be believed that he was the legitimate son of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of *Lagides* to all other appellations. It is even said, that he established a military order in Alexandria, which was called Lageion. The surname of Lagides was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne till the reign of Cleopatra, Antony's mistress. Plutarch mentions an anecdote, which serves to shew how far the legitimacy of Ptolemy was believed in his age. A pedantic grammarian, says the historian, once displaying his great knowledge of antiquity in the presence of Ptolemy the king suddenly interrupted him with the question of, *Pray tell me, Sir, who was the father of Peleus? Tell me*, replied the grammarian without hesitation. *tell me if you can, O king! Who the father of Lagus was?* This reflection on the meanness of the monarch's birth did not in the least irritate his resentment, though the courtiers all glowed with indignation. Ptolemy praised the humor of the grammarian, and shewed his moderation and the mildness of his temper, by taking him under his patronage. *Paus. Attic.—Justin.* 13.—*Curt.* 4.—*Plut. de irâ. coh. b.—Lucan.* 1, v. 684.—*Ital.* 1, v. 196 ——A Rutulian, killed by Pallas son of Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 381.

LAGUSA, an island in the Pamphylian sea.——Another near Crete. *Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.

LAGYRA, a city of Taurica Chersonesus.

LAIAS, a king of Arcadia who succeeded his father Cypselus, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.—A king of Elis, &c.

LAIS, a celebrated courtezan, daughter of Timandra the mistress of Alcibiades, born at Hyccara in Sicily. She was carried away from her native country into Greece, when Nicias the Athenian general invaded Sicily. She first began to sell her favors at Corinth for 10,000 drachmas, and the immense number of princes, noblemen, philosophers, orators and plebeians who courted her embraces, show how much commendation is owed to her personal charms. The expences which attended her pleasures, gave rise to the proverb of *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* Even Demosthenes himself visited Corinth for the sake of Lais, but when he was informed by the courtezan, that admittance to her bed was to be bought at the enormous sum of about 200l. English money, the orator departed, and observed, that he would not buy repentance at so dear a price. The charms which had attracted Demosthenes to Corinth, had no influence upon Xenocrates. When Lais saw the philosopher unmoved by her beauty, she visited his house herself; but there she had no reason to boast of the licentiousness or easy submission of Xenocrates. Diogenes the cynic was one of her warmest admirers, and though filthy in his dress and manners, yet he gained her heart and enjoyed her most unbounded favors. The sculptor Myron also solicited the favors of Lais, but he met with coldness: he, however, attributed the cause of his ill reception to the whiteness of his hair, and dyed it of a brown color, but to no purpose: *Fool that thou art*, said the courtezan, *to ask what I refused yesterday to thy father.* Lais ridiculed the austerity of philosophers, and laughed at the weakness of those who pretend to have gained a superiority over their passions, by observing that the sages and philosophers of the age were not above the rest of mankind, for she found them at her door as often as the rest of the Athenians. The success which her concubines met at Corinth encouraged Lais to pass into Thessaly, and more particularly to enjoy the company of a favorite youth called Hippostratus. She was, however, disappointed: the women of the place, jealous of her charms, and apprehensive of her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, assassinated her in the temple of Venus, about 340 years before the Christian era. Some suppose that there were two persons of this name, a mother and her daughter. *Cic. ad. Fam.* 9, ep. 26.—*Ovid. Amor.* 1, el. 5.—*Plut. in Alcib.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 2.

LAIADES, a patronymic of Œdipus son of Laius.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, *Fab.* 18.

LAIUS, a son of Labdacus, who succeeded to the throne of Thebes, which his grandfather Nycteus had left to the care of

his brother Lycus, till his grandſon came of age. He was driven from his kingdom by Amphion and Zethus, who were incenſed againſt Lycus for the indignities which Antiope had ſuffered. He was afterwards reſtored, and married Jocaſta the daughter of Creon. An oracle informed him that he ſhould perish by the hand of his ſon, and from this dreadful intelligence he reſolved never to approach his wife. A day ſpent in debauch and intoxication made him violate his vow, and Jocaſta brought forth a ſon. The child as ſoon as born was given to a ſervant, with orders to put him to death. The ſervant was moved with compaſſion, and only expoſed him on mount Cithæron, where his life was preſerved by a ſhepherd. The child called Œdipus was educated in the court of Polybus, and an unfortunate meeting with his father in a narrow road proved his ruin. Œdipus ordered his father to make way for him, without knowing who he was, Laius refuſed, and was inſtantly murdered by his irritated ſon. His arm-bearer or charioteer ſhared his fate. [*Vid.* Œdipus.] *Sophocl. in Oedip.*—*Hygin.* 9 & 66.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5 & 26.—*Plut. de Curioſ.*

LALAGE, one of Horace's favorite miſtreſſes. *Horat.* 1, od. 22, &c.—*Propert.* 4, el. 7.

LALASSIS, a river of Iſauria.

LAMACHUS, a ſon of Xenophanes, ſent into Sicily with Nicias. He was killed B. C. 414, before Syracuſe, where he diſplayed much courage and intrepidity. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, who betrayed his truſt to Mithridates, after he had invited all the inhabitants to a ſumptuous feaſt.

LAMALMON, a large mountain of Æthiopia.

LAMBRANI, a people of Italy near the Lambrus.

LAMBRUS, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, falling into the Po.

LAMIA, a town of Theſſaly, famous for a ſiege it ſupported after Alexander's death. [*Vid.* Lamiacum.] *Diod.* 16, &c.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 6——A river of Greece, oppoſite mount Œta.——A daughter of Neptune, mother of Hierophile, an antient Sibyl, by Jupiter. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.——A famous courtezan, miſtreſs to Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*

LAMIA & AUXESIA, two deities of Crete, whoſe worſhip was the ſame as at Eleuſis. The Epidaurians made them two ſtatues of an olive tree given them by the Athenians, provided they came to offer a ſacrifice to Minerva at Athens. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 30, &c.

LAMIACUM BELLUM happened after the death of Alexander, when the Greeks, and particularly the Athenians, incited by their orators, reſolved to free Greece from the garriſons of the Macedonians. Leoſthenes was appointed commander of a numerous force, and marched againſt Antipater, who then preſided over Macedonia. Antipater entered Theſſaly at the head of 13,000 foot and 600 horſe, and was beaten by the ſuperior force of the Athenians and of their Greek confederates. Antipater after this blow fled to Lamia, B. C. 323, where he reſolved, with all the courage and ſagacity of a careful general, to maintain a ſiege with about the 8 or 9000 men that had eſcaped from the field of battle. Leoſthenes, unable to take the city by ſtorm, began to make a regular ſiege. His operations were delayed by the frequent ſallies of Antipater, and Leoſthenes being killed by the blow of a ſtone which he received, Antipater made his eſcape out of Lamia, and ſoon after, with the aſſiſtance of the army of Craterus brought from Aſia, he gave the Athenians battle near Cranon, and though only 500 of their men were ſlain, yet they became ſo diſpirited, that they ſued for peace from the conqueror. Antipater at laſt with difficulty conſented, provided they raiſed taxes in the uſual manner, received a Macedonian garriſon, defrayed the expences of the war, and laſtly delivered into his hands Demoſthenes and Hyperides, the two orators whoſe prevailing eloquence had excited their countrymen againſt him. Theſe diſadvantageous terms were accepted by the Athenians, yet Demoſthenes had time to eſcape and poiſon himſelf. Hyperides was carried before Antipater, who ordered his tongue to be cut off, and afterwards to be put to death. *Plut. in Demoſ.*—*Diod* 17.—*Juſtin.* 11, &c.

LAMIÆ, ſmall iſlands before Troas. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.——Certain monſters of Afric, who had the face and breaſt of a woman, and the reſt of the body like that of a ſerpent. They allured ſtrangers to come to them, that they might devour them, and though they were not endowed with the faculty of ſpeech, yet their hiſſings were pleaſing and agreeable. Some believed them to be witches, or rather evil ſpirits, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, enticed young children and devoured them. According to ſome, the fable of the Lamiæ is derived from the amours of Jupiter with a certain beautiful woman called Lamia, whom the jealouſy of Juno rendered deformed, and whoſe children ſhe deſtroyed; upon which Lamia became inſane, and ſo deſperate that ſhe eat up all the children that came in her way. They are alſo called Lemures. [*Vid.* Lemures.] *Philoſt. in Ap.*

Ado.—Horat. Art. Poet. v. 340.—*Plut. de Curios.*—*Dion.*

LAMIAS ÆLIUS, a governor of Syria under Tiberius. He was honored with a public funeral by the senate; and as having been a respectable and useful citizen, Horace has dedicated his 26 *ode* lib. 1, to his praises, as also 3 *od.* 17.—*Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 27.——Another during the reign of Domitian, put to death, &c.

LAMIUS, a son of Hercules by Iole.

LAMPEDO, a woman of Lacedæmon, who was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king. She lived in the age of Alcibiades. Agrippina, the mother of Claudius, could boast the same honors. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 22 & 37.

LAMPETIA, a daughter of Apollo and Neæra. She with her sister Phaetusa guarded her father's flocks in Sicily when Ulysses arrived on the coasts of that island. These flocks were fourteen in number, seven herds of oxen and seven flocks of sheep, consisting each of fifty. They fed by night as well as by day, and it was deemed unlawful and sacrilegious to touch them. The companions of Ulysses, impelled by hunger, paid no regard to their sanctity, or to the threats and intreaties of their chief; but they carried away and killed some of the oxen. The watchful keepers complained to their father, and Jupiter, at the request of Apollo, punished the offence of the Greeks. The hides of the oxen appeared to walk, and the flesh which was roasting by the fire began to bellow, and nothing was heard but dreadful noises and loud lowings. The companions of Ulysses embarked on board their ships, but here the resentment of Jupiter followed them. A storm arose, and they all perished except Ulysses, who saved himself on the broken piece of a mast. *Homer. Od.* 12, v. 119.—*Propert.* 3, el. 12.——According to *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 349, Lampetia is one of the Heliades, who was changed into a poplar tree at the death of her brother Phaeton.

LAMPETO & LAMPEDO, a queen of the Amazons, who boasted herself to be the daughter of Mars. She gained many conquests in Asia, where she founded several cities. She was surprized afterwards by a band of barbarians, and destroyed with her female attendants. *Justin.* 2, c. 4.

LAMPEUS & LAMPIA, a mountain of Arcadia. *Stat.* 8.

LAMPON, LAMPOS, or LAMPUS, one of the horses of Diomedes.—Of Hector.—Of Aurora. *Homer. Il.* 8. *Od.* 23.——A son of Laomedon father of Dolops.——A soothsayer of Athens in the age of Socrates. *Plut. in Paid.*

LAMPONIA & LAMPONIUM, a city of Troas. *Homer.* 3. v. 26.——An island on the coasts of Thrace. *Strab.* 13.

LAMPONIUS, an Athenian general, slain by his countrymen to attempt the conquest of Sicily.—*Justin.* 4, c. 3.

LAMPRIDIUS ÆLIUS, a Latin historian in the fourth century, who wrote the lives of some of the Roman emperors. His stile is inelegant, and his arrangement injudicious. His life of Commodus, Heliogabalus, Alexander, Severus, &c. is still extant, and to be found in the works of the *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores.*

LAMPRUS, a celebrated musician, &c.—*C. Nep. in Epam.*

LAMPSACUS & LAMPSACUM, a town of Asia minor on the borders of the Propontis at the north of Abydos. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, of which he was reckoned by some the founder. His temple there was the asylum of lewdness and debauchery, and exhibited scenes of the most unnatural lust. Alexander resolved to destroy the city on account of the vices of its inhabitants, or more probably for its firm adherence to the interest of Persia. It was, however, saved from ruin by the artifice of Anaximenes (*Vid. Anaximenes.*) It was formerly called Pityusa, and received the name of Lampsacus, from Lampsaces, a daughter of Mandron, a king of Phrygia, who gave information to some Phocæans who dwelt there, that the rest of the inhabitants had conspired against their life. This timely information saved them from destruction. The city afterwards bore the name of their preserver. *Mela.* 1. c. 19.—*Strab.* 13.—*Paus.* 9, c. 31. *Herodot.* 5, c. 117.—*C. Nep. in Themist.* c. 10.

LAMPTERIA, a festival at Pellene in Achaia, in honor of Bacchus who was surnamed Lampter from λαμπειν, *to shine*, because during this solemnity, which was observed in the night the worshippers went to the temple of Bacchus, with lighted torches in their hands. It was also customary to place vessels full of wine in several parts of every street in the city. *Paus.* 4, c. 21.

LAMPUS, a son of Ægyptus.——A man of Elis.——A son of Protaus.

LAMUS, a king of the Læstrygones, who is supposed by some to have founded Formiæ in Italy. The family of the Lamiæ at Rome was, according to the opinion of some, descended from him. *Horat.* 3. od, 17.——A son of Hercules and Omphale, who succeeded his mother on the throne of Lydia. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9.——A Latian chief killed by Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 334.——A river of Bœotia. *Paus.*

9, c. 32.——A Spartan general hired by Nectanebus king of Egypt. *Diod.* 16.——A city of Cilicia.——A town near Formiæ, built by the Læstrygones.

LĂMȳRUS, *bleſſon*, a ſirname of one of the Ptolemies.——One of the auxiliaries of Turnus, killed by Niſus.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 334.

LANASSA, a daughter of Cleodæus, who married Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles, by whom ſhe had eight children. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Juſtin.* 17, c. 3.——A daughter of Agathocles, who married Pyrrhus, whom ſhe ſoon after forſook for Demetrius. *Plut.*

LANCEA, a ſcuntain, &c. *Pauſ.*

LANCIA, a town of Luſitania. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

LANDIA, a people of Germany, conquered by Cæſar.

LANGIA, a river of Peloponneſus, falling into the bay of Corinth.

LANGOBARDI, a ſavage nation of Germany. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 45.

LĂNŪVIUM, a town of Latium, about 16 miles from Rome on the Appian road. Juno had there a celebrated temple which was frequented by the inhabitants of Italy, and particularly by the Romans whoſe conſuls on firſt entering upon office offered ſacrifices to the goddeſs. The ſtatue of the goddeſs was covered with a goat's ſkin, and armed with a buckler and ſpear, and wore ſhoes which were turned upwards in the form of a cone. *Cic. pro. Mur. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 29.—*Liv.* 8, c. 14.—*Ital.* 13, v. 364.

LAOBŌTAS or LĂBOTAS, a Spartan king, of the family of the Agidæ, who ſucceeded his father Echeſtratus, B. C. 1023. During his reign war was declared againſt Argos, by Sparta. He ſat on the throne for 37 years, and was ſucceeded by Doryſſus his ſon. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

LĂŎCOON, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba, or according to others of Antenor or of Capys. As being prieſt of Apollo, he was commiſſioned by the Trojans to offer a bullock to Neptune to render him propitious. During the ſacrifice two enormous ſerpents, iſſued from the ſea, and attacked Laocoon's two ſons who ſtood next to the altar. The father immediately attempted to defend his ſons, but the ſerpents falling upon him ſqueezed him in their complicated wreathes, and he died in the greateſt agonies. This puniſhment was inflicted upon him for his temerity in diſſuading the Trojans to bring into the city the fatal wooden horſe which the Greeks had conſecrated to Minerva, as alſo for his impiety in hurling a javelin againſt the ſides of the horſe as it entered within the walls. Hyginus attributes this to his marriage againſt the conſent of Apollo, or according to others, for his polluting the temple, by his commerce with his wife Antiope, before the ſtatue of the god. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 41, & 201.—*Higin.* fab. 135.

LAODĂMAS, a ſon of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who offered to wreſtle with Ulyſſes, while at his father's court. Ulyſſes mindful of the hoſpitality of Alcinous, refuſed the challenge of Laodamas. *Homer. od.* 7.——A ſon of Eteocles, king of Thebes, *Pauſ.* 9, c. 15.

LAŎDĂMIA, a daughter of Acaſtus and Aſtydamia, who married Proteſilaus, the ſon of Iphiclus king of a part of Theſſaly. The departure of her huſband for the Trojan war was the ſource of grief to her, but when ſhe heard that he had fallen by the hand of Hector her ſorrow was encreaſed. To keep alive the memory of a huſband whom ſhe had tenderly loved, ſhe ordered a wooden ſtatue to be made and regularly placed in her bed. This was ſeen by one of her ſervants, who informed Iphiclus, that his daughter's bed was daily defiled by an unknown ſtranger. Iphiclus watched his daughter, and when he found that the intelligence was falſe, he ordered the wooden image to be burned in hopes of diſſipating his daughter's grief. He did not ſucceed. Laodamia threw herſelf into the flames with the image, and periſhed. This circumſtance has given occaſion to fabulous traditions related by the poets, which mention, that Proteſilaus was reſtored to life, and to Laodamia for three hours, and that when he was obliged to return to the infernal regions, he perſuaded his wife to accompany him. *Virgil. Æn.* 6, v. 447.—*Ovid. Her.* ep. 13. *Hygin.* fab. 104.——A daughter of Bellerophon by Achemone the daughter of king Iobates. She had a ſon by Jupiter, called Sarpedon. She dedicated herſelf to the ſervice of Diana, and hunted with her, but her haughtineſs proved fatal to her, and ſhe periſhed by the arrows of Diana. *Homer. Il.* 6, 12, & 16.——A daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus by Olympia the daughter of Pyrrhus. She was aſſaſſinated in the temple of Diana, where ſhe had fled for ſafety during a ſedition. Her murderer called Milo, ſoon after turned his dagger againſt his own breaſt and killed himſelf. *Juſtin.* 28, c. 3.

LAŎNICE, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who became enamoured of Acamas, ſon of Theſeus, when he came with Diomedes, from the Greeks to Troy with an embaſſy to demand the reſtoration of Helen. She obtained an interview and the gratification of her deſires at the houſe of Philebia the wife of a governor of a ſmall

town of Troas which the Greek ambaſſadors had viſited. She had a ſon by Acamas, whom ſhe called Munitus. She afterwards married Helicaon ſon of Antenor, and Telephus king of Myſia. Some call her Aſtyoche. According to the Greek ſcholiaſt of Lycophron, Laodice threw herſelf down from the top of a tower and was killed when Troy was ſacked by the Greeks. *Dictys Cret.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 13, c. 26.—*Homer. Il.* 3. & 6.——One of the Oceanides.——A daughter of Cinyras, by whom Elatus had ſome children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A daughter of Agamemnon, called alſo Electra. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A ſiſter of Mithridates who married Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her own brother Mithridates. During the ſecret abſence of Mithridates, ſhe proſtituted herſelf to her ſervants, in hopes that her huſband was dead, but when ſhe ſaw her expectations fruſtrated, ſhe attempted to poiſon Mithridates, for which ſhe was put to death.——A queen of Cappadocia, put to death by her ſubjects for poiſoning five of her children.——A ſiſter and wife of Antiochus 2d. She put to death Berenice, whom her huſband had married. [*Vid. Antiochus* 2d.] She was murdered by order of Ptolemy Evergetes, B. C. 246.——A daughter of Demetrius ſhamefully put to death by Ammonius the tyrannical miniſter of the vicious Alexander Bala, king of Syria.——A daughter of Seleucus.——The mother of Seleucus. Nine months before ſhe brought forth ſhe dreamt that Apollo had introduced himſelf into her bed, and had preſented her with a precious ſtone, on which was engraved the figure of an anchor, commanding her to deliver it to her ſon as ſoon as born. This dream appeared the more wonderful when in the morning ſhe diſcovered in her bed a ring anſwering the ſame deſcription. Not only the ſon that ſhe brought forth called Seleucus, but alſo all his ſucceſſors of the houſe of the Seleucidæ, had the mark of an anchor upon their thigh. *Juſtin.*—*Appian in Syr.* mentions this anchor, though in a different manner.

LAODICEA, a city of Aſia, on the borders of Caria, Phrygia, and Lydia, celebrated for its commerce and the fine wool of its ſheep. It was originally called Dioſpolis, and afterward Rhoas; and received the name of Laodicea in honor of Laodice, the wife of Antiochus. *Strab.* 12.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12. *Cic. pro Flacc.*——Another in Media deſtroyed by an earthquake in the age of Nero.——Another in Syria called, by way of diſtinction Laodicea Cabioſa, or ad Libanum.——Another on the borders of Cœleſyria *Strab.*

LAODICENE, a province of Syria, which receives its name from Laodicea, its capital.

LAODOCHUS, a ſon of Antenor, whoſe form Minerva borrowed to adviſe Pandarus to break the treaty which ſubſiſted between the Greeks and Trojans. *Homer. Il.* 4.——An attendant of Antiochus.——A ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A ſon of Apollo and Phtia. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

LAOGONUS, a ſon of Bias, brother to Dardanus. *Homer. Il.*——A prieſt of Jupiter, killed by Merion in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 16.

LAOGORAS, a king of the Dryopes, who accuſtomed his ſubjects to become robbers. He plundered the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and was killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

LAOGORE, a daughter of Cinyras and Metharme, daughter of Pygmalion. She died in Eygpt. *Id.* 3, c 14.

LAOMEDON, ſon of Ilus king of Troy, married Strymo, called by ſome Placia, or Leucippe, by whom he had Podarces, afterwards known by the name of Priam, and Heſione. He built the walls of Troy, and was aſſiſted by Apollo and Neptune, whom Jupiter had baniſhed from heaven, and condemned to be ſubſervient to the will of Laomedon for one year. When the walls were finiſhed Laomedon refuſed to reward the labors of the gods, and ſoon after his territories were laid waſte by the ſea or Neptune, and his ſubjects were viſited by a peſtilence ſent by Apollo. Sacrifices were offered to the offended divinities, but the calamities of the Trojans encreaſed, and nothing could appeaſe the gods, according to the words of the oracle, but annually to expoſe to a ſea monſter a Trojan virgin. Whenever the monſter appeared, the marriageable maidens were aſſembled, and the lot decided which of them was doomed to death for the good of her country. When this calamity had continued for five or ſix years, the lot fell upon Heſione, Laomedon's daughter. The king was unwilling to part with a daughter whom he loved with uncommon tenderneſs, but his refuſal would irritate more ſtrongly the wrath of the gods. In the midſt of his fears and heſitation, Hercules came and offered to deliver the Trojans from this public calamity, if Laomedon promiſed to reward him with a number of fine horſes. The king conſented, but when the monſter was deſtroyed, he refuſed to fulfil his engagements and Hercules was obliged to beſiege Troy and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death after a reign of 29 years, his daughter Heſione was given in marriage to Telamon, one of the conqueror's attendants, and Podarces

was ranſomed by the Trojans and placed upon his father's throne. According to Hyginus, the wrath of Neptune and Apollo was kindled againſt Laomedon becauſe he refuſed to offer on their altars, as a ſacrifice, all the firſt born of his cattle, according to a vow he had made. *Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Pauſ.* 7. c. 20.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Hygin.* 89.——A demagogue of Meſſana in Sicily.—A ſatrap of Phœnicia, &c. *Curt.* 10 c. 10.——An Athenian, &c. *Plut.*——An Orchomenian. *Id.*

LAŎMĔDONTĔUS, an epithet applied to the Trojans from their king Laomedon. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 542.

LAŎMĔDONTIĂDÆ, a patronymic given to the Trojans from Laomedon their king. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 248.

LAONŎME, the wife of Polyphemus one of the Argonauts.

LAONŎMĪNE, a daughter of Theſpius, by whom Hercules had two ſons Teles and Menippides, and two daughters Lyſidice and Stentedice. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

LAŎTHOE, a daughter of Altes, a king of the Leleges, who married Priam, and became mother of Lycaon and Polydorus. *Homer. Il.* 21.——One of the daughters of Theſpius, mother of Antidus, by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

LAOUS, a river of Lacedæmon.

LAPĂTHUS, a city of Cyprus.

LAPHRIA, a ſirname of Diana at Patræ in Achaia, where ſhe had a temple with a ſtatue of gold and ivory which repreſented her in the habit of a huntreſs. This name was given to the goddeſs from Laphrius, the ſon of Delphus, who conſecrated the ſtatue to her. There was a feſtival of the goddeſs there, called alſo Laphria, of which *Pauſ.* 7, c. 18, gives an account.

LAPHYSTIUM, a mountain in Bœotia, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was called *Laphyſtius*. It was here that Athamas prepared to immolate Phryxus and Helle, whom Jupiter ſaved by ſending them a golden ram. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 34.

LAPIDEUS, a ſirname of Jupiter among the Romans.

LĂPĪTHÆ, a people of Theſſaly. *Vid.* Lapithus.

LAPĪTHO, a city of Cyprus.

LĂPĪTHUS, a ſon of Apollo, by Stilbe. He was brother to Centaurus, and married Orſinome, daughter of Euronymus, by whom he had Phorbas and Periphas. The name of *Lapithæ* was given to the numerous children of Phorbas and Periphas, or rather to the inhabitants of the country of which they had obtained the ſovereignty. The chief of the Lapithæ aſſembled to celebrate the nuptials of Pirithous, one of their number, and among them were Theſeus, Dryas, Hopleus, Mopſus, Phalerus, Exadius, Prolochus, Titareſius, &c. The Centaurs were alſo invited to partake the common feſtivity, and the amuſements would have been harmleſs and innocent, had not one of the intoxicated Centaurs offered violence to Hippodamia, the wife of Pirithous. The Lapithæ reſented the injury, and the Centaurs ſupported their companions, upon which the quarrel became univerſal, and ended in blows and ſlaughter. Many of the Centaurs were ſlain, and they at laſt were obliged to retire. Theſeus among the Lapithæ, ſhewed himſelf brave and intrepid in ſupporting the cauſe of his friends, and Neſſus alſo was not leſs active in the protection of chaſtity and innocence. This quarrel aroſe from the reſentment of Mars, whom Pirithous forgot or neglected to invite among the other gods, at the celebration of his nuptials, and therefore the divinity puniſhed the inſult by ſowing diſſenſion among the feſtive aſſembly. [*Vid. Centauri.*] Heſiod has deſcribed the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, as alſo Ovid, in a more copious manner. The invention of bits and bridles for horſes is attributed to the Lapithæ. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 115. *Æn.* 6, v. 601.—*l.* 7, v. 305.—*Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Heſiod. in Scut.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Pind.* 2 *Pyth.*—*Strab.* 9.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 304.

LAPITHÆUM, a town of Arcadia. *Paſ.* 3, c. 20.

LARA or LARANDA, one of the Naiads daughter of the river Almon in Latium, famous for her beauty and her loquacity, which her parents long endeavoured to correct, but in vain. She revealed to Juno the amours of her huſband Jupiter with Juturna, for which the god cut off her tongue, and ordered Mercury to conduct her to the infernal regions. The meſſenger of the gods fell in love with her by the way, and gratified his paſſion. Lara became mother of two children, to whom the Romans have paid divine honors according to the opinion of ſome, under the name of Lares. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 599.

LARENTIA & LAURENTIA, a courteſan in the firſt ages of Rome. *Vid* Acca.

LARES, gods of inferior power at Rome who preſided over houſes and families. They were two in number, ſons of Mercury by Lara. [*Vid. Lara.*] In proceſs of time their power was extended not only over houſes but alſo over the country and the ſea, and we find Lares *Urbani* to preſide over the cities, *Familiares* over houſes, *Ruſtici* over the country, *Compitales* over croſs ways, *Marini* over the ſea, *Viales* over the roads, *Paſſellarii*, &c. According to the opinion of ſome, the worſhip of the gods Lares, whom

whom ſome ſuppoſe to be the manes, ariſes for the ancient cuſtom among the Romans and other nations of burying their dead in their houſe, and from their belief that their ſpirit continually hovered over the houſes, for the protection of its inhabitants. The ſtatues of the Lares reſembling monkeys, and covered with the ſkin of a dog, were placed in a niche behind the doors of the houſes, or around the hearths. At the feet of the Lares was the figure of a dog barking to intimate their care and vigilance. Incenſe was burnt on their altars, and a ſow was alſo offered on particular days. Their feſtivals were obſerved at Rome in the month of May, when their ſtatues were crowned with garlands of flowers, and offerings of fruit preſented. The word Lares ſeems to be derived from the Etruſcan word *Lars*, which ſignifies conductor, or leader. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 129.—*Plut. in quæſt. Rom.*—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Horat.* 3, od. 23.—*Plaut. in. Aul. & Ciſt.*

LARGA, a well known proſtitute in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 4, v. 25.

LARGUS, a Latin poet who wrote a poem on the arrival of Antenor in Italy, where he built the town of Padua. He compoſed with eaſe and elegance. *Ovid. et Pont.* 4, ep. 16 v. 17.

LARIDES, a ſon of Daucus or Daunus who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas, and had his hand cut off with one blow by Pallas the ſon of Evander. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 391.

LARINA, a virgin of Italy, who accompanied Camilla in her war againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 655.

LARINUM or LARINA, a town of Italy, whoſe inhabitants are called Larinates, *Ital.* 15. v. 565.

LARISSA, a daughter of Pelaſgus, who gave her name to ſome cities in Greece. *Pauſ.* 2. c. 23.——A city between Paleſtine and Egypt, where Pompey was murdered and buried, according to ſome accounts.——A large city on the banks of the Tigris. It had a ſmall pyramid near it, greatly inferior to thoſe of Egypt.——A city of Aſia minor, on the ſouthern confines of Troas.——Another in Æolia. 70 ſtadia from Cyme. It is ſirnamed Phriconis by Strabo, by way of diſtinction.——Another near Epheſus.——Another on the borders of the Peneus in Theſſaly, the moſt famous of all the cities of that name. It was here that Acriſius was inadvertently killed by his grandſon Perſeus. Jupiter had there a famous temple, on account of which he is called *Lariſſæus*. The ſame epithet is alſo applied to Achilles, who reigned there. It is ſtill extant, and bears the ſame name. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 542.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 197.—*Lucan.* 6.——A citadel of Argos built by Danaus.

LARISSUS, a river of Peloponneſus flowing between Elis and Achaia. *Strab.* 8.

LARIUS, a large lake in Italy. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 159.

LARNOS, a ſmall deſolate iſland on the coaſt of Thrace.

LARONIA, a ſhameleſs courteſan in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 2, v. 86.

LARS TOLUMNIUS, a king of the Veientes conquered by the Romans, and put to death, A. U. C. 329. *Liv.* 4, c. 17 & 19.

LARTIUS FLORUS, a conſul, who appeaſed a ſedition raiſed by the poorer citizens, and was the firſt dictator ever choſen at Rome, B. C. 498. He made Spurius Caſſius his maſter of horſe, *Liv.* 2, c. 18.——One of the three Romans, who alone withſtood the fury of Porſenna's army at the head of a bridge while the communication was cutting down behind them. His companions were Cocles and Herminius. *Vid.* Cocles. *Liv.* 2, c. 10 & 18.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—The name of Lartius has been common to many Romans.

LARTOLÆTANI, a people of Spain.

LARVÆ, a name given to the wicked ſpirits and apparitions which, according to the notions of the Romans, iſſued from their graves in the night and came to terrify the world. As the word *larva* ſignifies *a maſk*, whoſe horrid and uncouth appearance often ſerves to frighten children, that name has been given to the ghoſts or ſpectres which ſuperſtition believes to hover around the graves of the dead. Some call them Lemures. *Servius in Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 64. L. v. 152.

LARYMNA, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple and a ſtatue.—Another in Ciria.

LARYSIUM, a mountain of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 22.

LASSIA, an antient name of Andros.

LASSUS, or LASUS, a dithyrambic poet born at Hermione in Peloponneſus, about 500 years before Chriſt, and reckoned among the wiſe men of Greece by ſome. He is particularly known by the anſwer he gave to a man who aſked him what could beſt render life pleaſant and comfortable? Experience. He was acquainted with muſic. Some fragments of his poetry are to be found in Athenæus. He wrote an ode upon the Centaurs and an hymn to Ceres without inſerting the letter S in the compoſition. *Athen.* 10.

LASTHENES, a governor of Olynthus corrupted by Philip king of Macedonia.——A Cretan demagogue conquered by Metellus the Roman general.—A cruel miniſter at the court of the Seleucidæ, kings of Syria.

LASTHENIA, a woman who diſguiſed herſelf to come and hear Plato's leſſons. *Diog.*

LATAGUS, a king of Pontus who aſſiſted

Æetes against his enemies, &c. *Flacc.* 5, &c.——One of the companions of Æneas killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 697.

LATERANUS PLAUTUS, a Roman consul elect A. D. 65. A conspiracy with Piso against the emperor Nero proved fatal to him. He was led to execution, where he refused to confess the associates of the conspiracy, and did not even frown at the executioner who was as guilty as himself, but when a first blow could not sever his head from his body, he looked at the executioner and shaking his head he returned it to the hatchet with the greatest composure and it was cut off. There exists now a celebrated palace at Rome which derives its name from its antient possessors, the Laterani.

LATERIUM, the villa of Q. Cicero at Arpinum. *Cic. ad Attic.* 4 & 7.

LATIALIS, a surname of Jupiter who was worshipped by the inhabitants of Latium upon mount Albanus at stated times. The festivals which were first instituted by Tarquin the Proud, lasted 15 days. *Liv.* 21. ——*Vid.* Feriæ Latinæ.

LATINI, the inhabitants of Latium. *Vid.* Latium.

LATINIUS LATIARIS, a celebrated informer. &c. *Tacit.*

LATINUS, a son of Faunus by Marica, king of the Aborigines in Italy, who from him were called Latini. He married Amata by whom he had a son and a daughter. The son died in his infancy, and the daughter called Lavinia, was secretly promised in marriage by her mother to Turnus king of the Rutuli, one of her most powerful admirers. The gods opposed this union and the oracles declared that Lavinia must become the wife of a foreign prince. The arrival of Æneas in Italy seemed favorable to this prediction, and Latinus, by offering his daughter to the foreign prince and making him his friend and ally, seemed to have fulfilled the commands of the oracle. Turnus however disapproved of the conduct of Latinus, he claimed Lavinia as his lawful wife, and prepared to support his cause by arms. Æneas took up arms in his own defence, and Latium was the seat of the war. After mutual losses it was agreed, that the quarrel should be decided by the two rivals, and Latinus promised his daughter to the conqueror. Æneas obtained the victory and married Lavinia. Latinus soon after died and was succeeded by his son in law. *Virg. Æn.* 9, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, &c. *Fast.* 2, &c. —*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1, c, &c. —*Justin* 43, c. 1.——A son of Sylvius Æneas surnamed also Sylvius. He was the 5th king of the Latins and succeeded his father. He was father to Alba his successor. *Dionys.* 1, c. 15.—*Liv.* 2, c. 3.

LATIUM, a country of Italy near the river Tiber. It was originally very circumscribed, but afterwards it comprehended the territories of the Volsci, Æqui, Hernici, Ausones, Umbri, and Rutuli. The first inhabitants were called Aborigines, and received the name of Latini from Latinus their king. According to others the word is derived from *lateo, to conceal*, because Saturn concealed himself there when flying the resentment of his son Jupiter. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus; Lavinium under Æneas and Alba under Ascanius, (*Vid. Alba.*) The Latins, though originally known only among their neighbours, soon rose in consequence when Romulus had founded the city of Rome in their country. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 322—*Strab.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Justin* 20, c. 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.

LATIUS, a surname of Jupiter at Rome. *Stat.* 5. *Sylv.* 2, v. 392.

LATMUS, a mountain of Caria near Miletus. It is famous for the residence of Endymion whom the moon regularly visited in the night, whence he is often called *Latmius Heros*. [*Vid.* Endymion] *Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Ovid Trist.* 2.—*Art. Am.* 3.

LATOUS, a name given to Apollo as son of Latona.—*Ovid. Met.* 6. fab. 9.

LABORIUS, the god of health among the Corinthians.

LABOTRIGI, a people of Belgic Gaul.

LATOIS, a name of Diana as being the daughter of Latona.—A country house near Ephesus.

LATONA, a daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, or, according to Homer, of Saturn. She was admired for her beauty, and celebrated for the favors which she granted to Jupiter. Juno, always jealous of her husband's amours, made Latona the object of her vengeance, and sent the serpent Python to disturb her peace and persecute her. Latona wandered from place to place in the time of pregnancy, continually alarmed for fear of Python. She was driven from heaven, and Terra, influenced by Juno refused to give her a place where she might rest and bring forth. Neptune, moved with compassion, struck with his trident, and made immoveable, the island of Delos which before wandered in the Ægean, and appeared sometimes above, and sometimes below, the surface of the sea. Latona changed into a quail by Jupiter, came to Delos, where she resumed her original shape, and gave birth to Apollo and Diana, leaning against a palm tree or an olive. Her repose was of short duration, Juno discovered the place of her retreat and obliged her to fly from Delos. She wandered over the greatest part of the world, and in Caria, where

where her fatigue compelled her to ſtop, ſhe was inſulted and ridiculed by peaſants of whom ſhe aſked for water while they were weeding a marſh. Their refuſal and inſolence provoked her, and ſhe entreated Jupiter to puniſh their barbarity. They were all changed into frogs. She was expoſed to greater violence by Niobe, who boaſted herſelf greater than the mother of Apollo and Diana, and ridiculed the preſents which the piety of her neighbours had offered to Latona. [*Vid. Niobe.*] Her beauty proved fatal to the giant Tityus, whom Apollo and Diana put to death. [*Vid. Tityus.*] At laſt, Latona, though perſecuted and expoſed to the reſentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and ſaw her children receive divine honors. Her worſhip was generally eſtabliſhed where her children received adoration particularly at Argos, Delos, &c. where ſhe had temples. She had an oracle in Egypt, celebrated for the true deciſive anſwers which it gave. *Diod.* 5.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 155.—*Pauſ.* 2 & 3.—*Homer, Il.* 21. *Hymn. in Ap. & Dian.*—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 3. c. 5 & 10. *Ovid. Met.* 6. v. 160.—*Hygin.* fab. 140.

LATOPŎLIS, a city of Egypt. *Strab.*

LATREUS, one of the Centaurs, &c. *Ovid.*

LAUDĂMIA, a daughter of Alexander king of Epirus and Olympias daughter of Pyrrhus, killed in a temple of Diana, by the enraged populace. *Juſtin*, 28, c. 3.

LAVERNA, the goddeſs of thieves and diſhoneſt perſons at Rome. She did not only preſide over robbers, but ſhe protected ſuch as deceived others, or formed their ſecret machinations in obſcurity and ſilence. Her worſhip was very popular, and the Romans raiſed her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumſtance, was called the gate of Laverna. She was generally repreſented by a head without a body. *Horat.* 1. ep. 16, v. 60.—*Varro de L. L.* 4——A place mentioned by *Plut.* &c.

LAUFELLA, a wanton woman, &c. *Juv.* 6, v. 319.

LAVIANA, a province of Armenia Minor.

LĂVINIA, a daughter of king Latinus and Amata. She was betrothed to her relation king Turnus, but becauſe the oracle ordered her father to marry her to a foreign prince, ſhe was given to Æneas after the death of Turnus. [*Vid. Latinus.*] At her huſband's death ſhe was left pregnant, and being fearful of the tyranny of Aſcanius her ſon-in law, ſhe fled into the woods, where ſhe brought forth a ſon called Æneas Sylvius. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6 & 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 507.—*Liv.* 1. c. 1.

LAVĪNIUM or LAVĪNUM, a town of Italy, built by Æneas, and called by that name in honor of Lavinia, the founder's wife. It was the capital of Latium during the reign of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 262.—*Strab.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Juſtin.* 43, c. 2.

LAUSA, a place near Alexandria, in Egypt.

LAURENTĂLIA, certain feſtivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Laurentia, in the calends of January. They were, in proceſs of time, part of the Saturnalia. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 57.

LAURENTES AGRI, the country in the neighbourhood of Laurentum. *Tibull.* 2, el. 5, v. 41.

LAURENTIA. *Vid.* Acca.

LAURENTINI, the inhabitants of Latium. They received this name from the great number of laurels which grew in the country. King Latinus found one of uncommon largeneſs and beauty, when he was going to build a temple to Apollo, and the tree was conſecrated to the god. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 59.

LAURENTUM, the capital of the kingdom of Latium in the reign of Latinus. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela*, 2, c. 4.

LAURENTIUS, belonging to Laurentum or Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 709.

LAURION, a place of Attica, where was a gold mine. *Thucyd.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.

LAURON, a town of Spain, where Pompey's ſon was conquered by Cæſar's army.

LAUS POMPEIA, a town of Italy, founded by a colony ſent thither by Pompey.

LAUSUS, a ſon of Numitor, and brother of Ilia. He was put to death by his uncle Amulius, who uſurped his father's throne. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 54.——A ſon of Mezentius, king of the Tyrrhenians, killed by Æneas in the war which his father and Turnus made againſt the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 649, l. 10, v. 426, &c.

LAUTIUM, a city of Latium.

LEADES, a ſon of Aſtacus, who killed Eteoclus. *Apollod.*

LEÆI, a nation of Pæonia, near Macedonia.

LEÆNA, an Athenian harlot, who bit off her tongue, not to betray the aſſociates in the conſpiracy of Ariſtogiton and Harmodius.

LEANDER, a youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero. *Vid.* Hero.——A Mileſian, who wrote an hiſtorical commentary upon his country.

LEANDRE, a daughter of Amyclas, who married Arcas. *Apollod.*

LEANDRIAS, a Lacedæmonian refugee at Thebes, who declared, according to an ancient oracle, that Sparta would loſe the ſuperiority over Greece, when conquered by the Thebans at Leuctra. *Diod.* 15.

LEARCHUS, a ſon of Athamas and Ino,

crushed to death against a wall by his father in a fit of madness. [*Vid.* Athamas.] *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 490.

LEBADEA, a town of Bœotia, near mount Helicon. It received this name from the mother of Aspledon, and became famous for the oracle and cave of Trophonius. No mules could live there, according to Pliny. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 24, c. 9.—*Paus.* 9, c. 39.

LEBEDUS or LEBEDOS, a town of Ionia, at the north of Colophon, where festivals were yearly observed in honor of Bacchus. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried part of the inhabitants to Ephesus. It had been founded by an Athenian colony, under one of the sons of Codrus. *Strab.* 14.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 11.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 142.

LEBENA, a commercial town of Crete, with a temple sacred to Æsculapius. *Paus.* 2, c. 26.

LEBINTHOS & LEBYNTHOS, an island in the Ægean sea, near Patmos. *Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

LECHÆUM, a port of Corinth, in the bay of Corinth. *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 381.

LECYTHUS, a town of Eubœa.

LEDA, a daughter of king Thespius and Eurythemis, who married Tyndarus, king of Sparta. She was seen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, when she was some few days advanced in her pregnancy, and the god, struck with her beauty, resolved to deceive her. He persuaded Venus to change herself into an eagle, while he assumed the form of a swan; and, after this metamorphosis, Jupiter, as if fearful of the tyrannical cruelty of the bird of prey, fled through the air into the arms of Leda, who willingly sheltered the trembling swan from the assaults of his superior enemy. The caresses with which the naked Leda received the swan, enabled Jupiter to avail himself of his situation, and, nine months after this adventure, the wife of Tyndarus brought forth two eggs, of one of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and of the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were deemed the offspring of Jupiter, and the others claimed Tyndarus for their father. Some mythologists attribute this amour to Nemesis, and not to Leda; and they further mention, that Leda was entrusted with the education of the children which sprang from the eggs brought forth by Nemesis. [*Vid. Helena.*] To reconcile this diversity of opinions, others maintain that Leda received the name of Nemesis after death. Homer and Hesiod make no mention of the metamorphosis of Jupiter into a swan, whence some have imagined that the fable was unknown to these two ancient poets, and probably invented since their age. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3. c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 109.—*Hesiod.* 17, v. 55.—*Hygin.* fab. 77.—*Lycor. in Hel.*—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Eurip. in Hel.*—A famous dancer in the age of Juvenal 6, v. 63.

LEDÆUS, an epithet given to Hercules, &c. as related to Leda. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 564.

LEDUS, a river of Gaul. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

LEGIO, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, whose numbers have been different at different times. The legion under Romulus consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, and was soon after augmented to 4000, after the admission of the Sabines into the city. When Annibal was in Italy it consisted of 5000 soldiers, and afterwards it was decreased to 4000, or 4500. Marius made it consist of 6100, besides 700 horse. This was the period of its greatness in numbers. Livy speaks of ten, and even eighteen, legions kept at Rome. During the consular government it was usual to levy and fit up four legions, which were divided between the two consuls. This number was, however, often increased, as time and occasion required. Augustus maintained a standing army of twenty-three or twenty-five legions, and this number was seldom diminished. In the reign of Tiberius there were 27 legions, and the peace establishment of Adrian maintained no less than 30 of these formidable brigades. They were distributed over the Roman empire, and their stations were settled and permanent. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions; fifteen were stationed on the banks of the Rhine and Danube, viz. two in Lower, and three in Upper, Germany; one in Noricum, one in Rhætia, three in Mœsia, four in Pannonia, and two in Dacia. Eight were stationed on the Euphrates, six of which remained in Syria, and two in Cappadocia, while the remote provinces of Egypt, Africa, and Spain, were guarded each by a single legion. Besides these, the tranquillity of Rome was preserved by 20,000 soldiers, who, under the titles of city cohorts and of prætorian guards, watched over the safety of the monarch and of the capital. The legions were distinguished by different appellations, and generally borrowed their name from the order in which they were first raised, as *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta*, &c. Besides this distinction, another more expressive was generally added, as from the name of the emperor who embodied them, as *Augusta, Claudiana, Galbiana, Flavia, Ulpia, Trajana, Antoniana*, &c. from the provinces or quarters where they were stationed, as *Britannica, Cyrenica, Gallica*, &c. from the provinces which had been subdued by their valor, as *Parthica, Scythica, Arabica, Africana*, &c. from the names of the deities whom their generals particularly worshipped, as *Minervia, Apollinaris*, &c. or from more trifling accidents, as *Martia, Fulminatrix, Rapax, Adjutrix*, &c. Each legion was divided into ten *cohorts*, each cohort into three *manipuli*, and every

every maniple into three centuries or *ordines*. The chief commander of the legion was called *legatus*; lieutenant. The ſtandards born by the legions were various. In the firſt ages of Rome a wolf was the ſtandard, in honor of Romulus; afterwards a hog, becauſe that animal was generally ſacrificed at the concluſion of a treaty, and therefore it indicated that war is undertaken for the obtaining of peace. A minotaur was ſometimes the ſtandard, to intimate the ſecrecy with which the general was to act in commemoration of the labyrinth. Sometimes a horſe or a boar were uſed, till the age of *Marius*, who changed all theſe for the eagle, being a repreſentation of that bird in ſilver, holding ſometimes a thunderbolt in its claws. The Roman eagle ever after remained in uſe, though Trajan made uſe of the dragon.

LEITUS, one of the five Bœotian generals who came to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2. ——One of the Argonauts, ſon of Alector. *Apollod.* 2, c. 9.

LELAPS, a dog that never failed to ſeize and conquer whatever animal he was ordered to purſue. It was given to Procris by Diana, and Procris reconciled herſelf to her huſband by preſenting him with that valuable preſent. According to ſome, Procris had received it from Minos, as a reward for the dangerous wounds of which ſhe had cured him. *Hygin. fab.* 128.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 771.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 19.—One of Actæon's dogs.

LELEGES, (*a λεγω, to gather*) a wandering people, compoſed of different unconnected nations. They were originally inhabitants of Caria, and went to the Trojan war with Altes their king. Achilles plundered their country, and obliged them to retire to the neighbourhood of Halicarnaſſus, where they fixed their habitation. The inhabitants of Laconia and Megara bore this name for ſome time, from Lelex, one of th ir kings. *Strab.* 7 & 8.—*Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 725. —*Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.

LELEX, an Egyptian, who came with a colony to Megara, where he reigned about 200 years before the Trojan war. His ſubjects were called from him *Leleges*, and the place *Lelegia mœnia*. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.——A Greek, who was the firſt king of Laconia, in Peloponneſus. His ſubjects were alſo called Lelrges, and the country where he reigned Lelegia. *Id.*

LEMANNUS, a lake in the country of the Allobroges, through which the Rhone flows. *Lucan.* 1, v. 396.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

LEMNOS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, between Tenedos, Imbros and Samothrace. It was ſacred to Vulcan, called *Lemnius pater*, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter. (*Vid. Vulcanus.*) It was celebrated for two horrible maſſacres, that of the Lemnian women murdering their huſbands, (*Vid. Hipſipyle.*) and that of the Lemnians, or Pelaſgi, in killing all the children they had had by ſome Athenian women, whom they had carried away to become their wives. Theſe two acts of cruelty have given riſe to the proverb of *Lemnian actions*, which is applied to all barbarous and inhuman deeds. The firſt inhabitants of Lemnos were the Pelaſgi, or rather the Thracians, who were murdered by their wives. After them came the children of the Lemnian widows by the Argonauts, whoſe deſcendants were at laſt expelled by the Pelaſgi, about 1200 years before the Chriſtian era. Lemnos is about 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who ſays, that it is often ſhadowed by mount Athos, though at the diſtance of 87 miles. It has been called Hipſipyle, from queen Hipſipyle. It is famous for a certain kind of earth or chalk, called *terra Lemnia*, or *terra ſigillata*, from the ſeal or impreſſion which it can bear. As the inhabitants were blackſmiths, the poets have taken occaſion to fix the forges of Vulcan in that iſland, and to conſecrate the whole country to his divinity. Lemnos is alſo celebrated for a labyrinth, which, according to ſome traditions, ſurpaſſed thoſe of Crete and Egypt. Some remains of it were ſtill viſible in the age of Pliny. The iſland of Lemnos, now called Stalimene, was reduced under the power of Athens by Miltiades, and the Carians, who then inhabited it, obliged to emigrate. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 454. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 593. *C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Strab.* 1, 2, & 7.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 140.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flac.* 2, v. 78.—*Ovid. Art. Am.* 3.

LEMOVII, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.*

LEMURES, the manes of the dead. The ancients ſuppoſed that the ſouls, after death, wandered all over the world, and diſturbed the peace of its inhabitants. The good ſpirits were called *lares familiares*, and the evil ones were known by the name of *Larvæ*, or *Lemures*. They terrified the good, and continually haunted the wicked and impious; and the Romans had the ſuperſtition to celebrate feſtivals in their honor, called Lemuria or Lemuralia, in the month of May. They were firſt inſtituted by Romulus to appeaſe the manes of his brother Remus, from whom they were called *Remuria*, and, by corruption, *Lemuria*. Theſe ſolemnities continued three nights, during which the temples of the gods were ſhut, and marriages prohibited. It was uſual for the people to throw black beans on the graves of the deceaſed, or to burn them, as the ſmell was ſuppoſed to be inſupportable to them. They alſo muttered magical words, and, by beating kettles and drums, they believed that the ghoſts would depart,

depart, and no longer come to terrify their relations upon earth. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 421, &c.

LEMŪRIA & LEMŪRĀLIA. *Vid.* Lemures.

LENÆUS, a ſirname of Bacchus, from ληνος, *a wine preſs*. There was a feſtival, called Lenæa, celebrated in his honor, in which the ceremonies obſerved at the other feſtivals of the god chiefly prevailed. There were, beſides, poetical contentions, &c. *Pauſ.*—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 4. *Æn.* 4, v. 207.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 14.——A learned grammarian, ordered by Pompey to tranſlate into Latin ſome of the phyſical manuſcripts of Mithridates, king of Pontus.

LENTŬLUS, a celebrated family at Rome, which produced many great men in the commonwealth. The moſt illuſtrious were L. Corn. Lentulus a conſul, A. U. C. 428. who diſperſed ſome robbers who infeſted Umbria. ——Batiatus Lentulus, a man who trained up ſome gladiators at Capua, which eſcaped from his ſchool.——Corn. Lentulus, ſirnamed *Dura*. He joined in Catiline's conſpiracy, and aſſiſted in corrupting the Allobroges. He was convicted in full ſenate by Cicero, and put in priſon, and afterwards executed. ——A conſul who triumphed over the Samnites.——Cn. Lentulus, ſirnamed *Gætulicus*, was made conſul, A. D. 26, and was, ſome time after, put to death by Tiberius, who was jealous of his great popularity. He wrote an hiſtory, mentioned by Suetonius, and attempted alſo poetry.——L. Lentulus, a friend of Pompey, put to death in Africa.——P. Corn. Lentulus, a prætor, defeated by the rebellious ſlaves in Sicily. —— Lentulus Spinther, a ſenator, kindly uſed by J. Cæſar, &c.——A tribune at the battle of Cannæ. ——P. Lentulus, a friend of Brutus.——Beſides theſe, there are a few others, whoſe name is only mentioned in hiſtory, and whoſe life was not marked by any common event. The conſulſhip was in the family of the Lentuli in the years of Rome 428, 577, 415, 526, 551, 553, 594, 596, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* —*Liv.*—*Flor.*—*Plin.*—*Plut.*—*Eutrop.*

LEO, a native of Byzantium, who floriſhed about 350 years before the Chriſtian æra. His philoſophical and political talents endeared him to his countrymen, and he was always ſent upon every important occaſion as ambaſſador to Athens, or to the court of Philip, king of Macedonia. This monarch, well acquainted with the abilities of Leo, was ſenſible that his views and claims to Byzantium would never ſucceed while it was protected by the vigilance of ſuch a patriotic citizen. To remove him he had recourſe to artifice and perfidy. A letter was forged, in which Leo made ſolemn promiſes of betraying his country to the king of Macedonia for money. This was no ſooner known than the people ran enraged to the houſe of Leo, and the philoſopher, to avoid their fury, and without attempting his juſtification, ſtrangled himſelf. He had written ſome treatiſes upon phyſic and hiſtory, which have been loſt. *Plut.*——A Corinthian at Syracuſe, &c.——A king of Sparta.——A ſon of Eurycrates. *Athen.* 12.—*Philoſtr.*——An emperor of the eaſt, ſirnamed the *Thracian*. He reigned 17 years, and died A. D. 474, being ſucceeded by Leo the Second for 10 months, and afterwards by Zeno.

LEOCORION, a monument erected by the Athenians to Paſithea, Theope, and Eubule, daughters of Leo, who immolated themſelves when an oracle had ordered that, to ſtop the raging peſtilence, ſome of the blood of the citizens muſt be ſhed.

LEOCRĀTES, an Athenian general, who floriſhed B. C. 460, &c. *Diod.* 11.

LEODĀMAS, a ſon of Eteocles, one of the ſeven Theban chiefs who defended the city againſt the Argives. He killed Ægialeus, and was himſelf killed by Alcmæon.—— A ſon of Hector and Andromache. *Dict. Cret.*

LEODŌCUS, one of the Argonauts. *Flac.*

LEOGŌRAS, an Athenian debauchee, who maintained the courtezan Myrrhina.

LEON, a king of Sparta, *Herodot.* 7, c. 204. ——A town of Sicily, near Syracuſe. *Liv.* 24, c. 25.

LEONA, a courtezan, who was concerned in the conſpiracy of Ariſtogiton and Harmodius, &c.

LEONĀTUS, one of Alexander's generals. His father's name was Eunus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Alexander's conqueſt of Aſia, and once ſaved the king's life in a dangerous battle. After the death of Alexander, at the general diviſion of the provinces, he received for his portion that part of Phrygia which borders on the Helleſpont. He was empowered by Perdiccas to aſſiſt Eumenes in making himſelf maſter of the province of Cappadocia, which had been allotted to him. Like the reſt of the generals of Alexander, he was ambitious of power and dominion. He aſpired to the ſovereignty of Macedonia, and ſecretly communicated to Eumenes the different plans he meant to purſue to execute his deſigns. He paſſed from Aſia into Europe to aſſiſt Antipater againſt the Athenians, and was killed in a battle which was fought ſoon after his arrival. Hiſtorians have mentioned, as an inſtance of the luxury of Leonatus, that he employed a number of camels to procure ſome earth from Egypt to wreſtle upon, as, in his opinion, it ſeemed better calculated for that purpoſe. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.*—*Diod.* 18.—*C. Nep. in Eum.*——A Macedonian with Pyrrhus in Italy againſt the Romans.

LEONIDAS,

LEONIDAS, a celebrated king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ, sent by his countrymen to oppose Xerxes, king of Persia, who had invaded Greece with about five millions of souls. He was offered the kingdom of Greece by the enemy, if he would not oppose his views; but Leonidas heard the proposal with indignation, and observed, that he preferred death for his country, to an unjust though extensive dominion over it. Before the engagement Leonidas exhorted his soldiers, and told them all to dine heartily, as they were to sup in the realms of Pluto. The battle was fought at Thermopylæ, and the 300 Spartans, who alone had refused to abandon the scene of action, withstood the enemy with such vigor, that they were obliged to retire, wearied and conquered during three successive days, till Ephialtes, a Trachinian, had the perfidy to conduct a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and crushed them to pieces. Only one escaped of the 300; he returned home, where he was treated with insult and reproaches, for flying ingloriously from a battle in which his brave companions, with their royal leader, had perished. This celebrated battle, which happened 480 years before the Christian era, taught the Greeks to despise the numbers of the Persians, and to rely upon their own strength and intrepidity. Temples were raised to the fallen hero, and festivals, called *Leonidea*, yearly celebrated at Sparta, in which free-born youths contended. Leonidas, as he departed for the battle from Lacedæmon, gave no other injunctions to his wife, but, after his death, to marry a man of virtue and honor, to raise from her children deserving of the name and greatness of her first husband. *Herodot.* 7, c. 120, &c.—*C. Nep. in Them. Justin.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Paus.* 3, c. 4.—*Plut. in Lyc. & Cleom.*——A king of Sparta after Areus II. 257 years before Christ. He was driven from his kingdom by Cleombrotus, his son-in-law, and afterwards re-established.——A preceptor to Alexander the Great.——A friend of Parmenio, appointed commander, by Alexander, of the soldiers who lamented the death of Parmenio, and who formed a separate cohort. *Curt.* 7, c. 2.——A learned man of Rhodes, greatly commended by Strabo, &c.

LEONTIUM & LEONTINI, a town of Sicily, about five miles distant from the sea shore. It was built by a colony from Chalcis, in Eubœa, and was, according to some accounts, once the habitation of the Læstrygones, for which reason the neighbouring fields are often called *Læstrygonii campi*. The country was extremely fruitful, whence Cicero calls it the grand magazine of Sicily. The wine which it produced was the best of the island. The people of Leontium implored the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, B. C. 427. *Thucyd.* 6.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 467.—*Stat.* 14, v. 126.

LEONTIUM, a celebrated courtezan of Athens, who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his warmest pupils. She prostituted herself to the philosopher's scholars, and even to Epicurus himself, if we believe the reports which were raised by some of his enemies. [*Vid. Epicurus.*] Metrodotus shared her favors in the most unbounded manner, and by him she had a son, to whom Epicurus was so partial that he recommended him to his executors on his dying bed. Leontium not only professed herself a warm admirer and follower of the doctrines of Epicurus, but she even wrote a book in support of them against Theophrastus. This book was valuable, if we believe the testimony and criticism of Cicero, who praised the purity and elegance of its style, and the truly Attic turn of the expressions. Leontium had also a daughter called Danae, who married Sophron. *Cic. de nat. D.* 1, c. 33.

LEONTOCEPHALUS, a strongly fortified city of Phrygia. *Plin.*

LEONTON or LEONTOPOLIS, a town of Phœnicia.

LEONTYCHIDES. *Vid.* Leotychides.

LEOS, a son of Orpheus, who immolated his three daughters for the good of Athens. *Vid.* Leocorion.

LEOSTHENES, an Athenian general, who, after Alexander's death, drove Antipater to Thessaly, where he besieged him in the town of Lamia. The success which for a while attended his arms was soon changed by a fatal blow which he received from a stone thrown by the besieged, B. C. 323. The death of Leosthenes was soon followed by a total defeat of the Athenian forces. The funeral oration over his body was pronounced at Athens by Hyperides, in the absence of Demosthenes, who had been lately banished for taking a bribe from Harpalus. [*Vid. Lamiacum.*] *Diod.* 17 & 11.—*Strab.* 9.——Another general of Athens, condemned on account of the bad success which attended his arms.

LEOTYCHIDES, a king of Sparta, son of Menares, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was set over the Grecian fleet, and, by his courage and valor, he put an end to the Persian war at the famous battle of Mycale. It is said that he cheared the spirits of his fellow soldiers at Mycale, who were anxious for their countrymen in Greece, by raising a report that a battle had been fought at Platæa, in which the barbarians had been defeated. This succeeded, and though the information was false, yet a battle was fought at Platæa, in which the Greeks obtained the victory the same

ſame day that the Perſian fleet was deſtroyed at Mycale. Leotychides was accuſed of a capital crime by the Ephori, and, to avoid the puniſhment which his guilt ſeemed to deſerve, he fled to the temple of Minerva at Tegea, where he periſhed, B. C. 469, after a reign of 22 years. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon Archidamus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Diod.* 11.——A ſon of Agis, king of Sparta, by Timæa. The legitimacy of his birth was diſputed by ſome, and it was generally believed that he was the ſon of Alcibiades. He was prevented from aſcending the throne of Sparta by Lyſander, though Agis had declared him upon his death-bed his lawful ſon and heir, and Ageſilaus was appointed in his place. *C. Nep. in Ageſ.*—*Plut.*—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8.

Lepida, a noble woman, accuſed of attempts to poiſon her huſband, from whom ſhe had been ſeparated for 20 years. She was condemned under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 22.——A woman who married Scipio.——Domitia, a daughter of Antonia, great niece to Auguſtus, and aunt to the emperor Nero. She is deſcribed by Tacitus as a common proſtitute, infamous in her manners, violent in her temper, and yet celebrated for her beauty. She was put to death by means of her rival Agrippina, Nero's mother. *Tacit.*——A wife of Galba the emperor.——A wife of Caſſius, &c.

Lepidus M. Æmilius, a Roman, celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Auguſtus and Antony. He was of an illuſtrious family, and, like the reſt of his contemporaries, he was remarkable for his ambition, to which was added a narrowneſs of mind, and a great deficiency of military abilities. He was ſent againſt Cæſar's murderers, and, ſome time after, he leagued with M. Antony, who had gained the heart of his ſoldiers by artifice, and that of their commander by his addreſs. When his influence and power among the ſoldiers had made him one of the triumvirs, he ſhewed his cruelty, like his colleagues, by his proſcriptions, and even ſuffered his own brother to be ſacrificed to the dagger of the triumvirate. He received Africa as his portion in the diviſion of the empire; but his indolence ſoon rendered him deſpicable in the eyes of his ſoldiers and of his colleagues; and Auguſtus, who was well acquainted with the unpopularity of Lepidus, went to his camp and obliged him to reſign the power to which he was entitled as being a triumvir. After this degrading event, he ſunk into obſcurity, and retired, by order of Auguſtus, to Cerceii, a ſmall town on the coaſt of Latium, where he ended his days in peace, B. C. 13, and where he was forgotten as ſoon as out of power. *Appian.*—*Plut. in Aug.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 6 & 7.——A Roman conſul, ſent to be the guardian of young Ptolemy Epiphanes, whom his father had left to the care of the Roman people. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 67.—*Juſtin.* 30, c. 3.——A ſon of Julia, the grand-daughter of Auguſtus. He was intended by Caius as his ſucceſſor in the Roman empire. He committed adultery with Agrippina when young. *Dion.* 59.——An orator, mentioned by *Cicero in Brut.*——A cenſor, A. U. C. 734.

Lephyrium, a city of Cilicia.

Lepinus, a mountain of Italy. *Calum.* 10.

Leponti, a people at the ſources of the Rhine.

Lepreos, a ſon of Pyrgeus, who built a town in Elis, which he called after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules; upon which he killed an ox and eat it up. He afterwards challenged Hercules to a trial of ſtrength, and was killed. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 5.

Leprium, a town of Elis. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Leptines, a general of Demetrius, who ordered Cn. Octavius, one of the Roman ambaſſadors, to be put to death.——A ſon of Hermocrates, of Syracuſe, brother to Dionyſius. He was ſent by his brother againſt the Carthaginians, and experienced ſo much ſucceſs that he ſunk fifty of their ſhips. He was afterwards defeated by Mago, and baniſhed by Dionyſius. He always continued a faithful friend to the intereſts of his brother, though naturally an avowed enemy to tyranny and oppreſſion. *Diod.* 15.——A famous orator at Athens, who endeavoured to unload the people from oppreſſive taxes. He was oppoſed by Demoſthenes.——A tyrant of Apollonia, in Sicily, who ſurrendered to Timoleon. *Diod.* 16.

Leptis, the name of two cities of Africa, one of which, called Major, was near the Syrtes, and had been built by a Tyrian or Sidonian colony. The other, called Minor, was about eighteen Roman miles from Adrumetum. It paid every day a talent to the republic of Carthage, by way of tribute. *Lucan.* 2, v. 252.—*Plin.* 5, c. 19.—*Salluſt. in Jug.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 8.—*Strab.* 3, p. 256.

Lerna, an iſland in the Ægean Sea, on the coaſt of Caria, about eighteen miles in circumference. Its inhabitants were very diſhoneſt. *Strab.* 10.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 125.

Lerina or Planasia, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Gaul. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.

Lerna, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where, according to the poets, the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered huſbands. It was there alſo that Hercules killed the famous hydra. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 803. *& lib.* 12. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela*, 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 597.—*Lucret.* 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 638.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—There was a feſtival, called *Lernæa*, celebrated there

there in honor of Bacchus, Proſerpine, and Ceres. The Argives uſed to carry fire to this ſolemnity from a temple upon mount Crathis, dedicated to Diana. *Pauſ.*

Lero, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Gaul.

Leros. *Vid.* Leria.

Lesbos, a large iſland in the Ægean ſea, now known by the name of Metelin; 168 miles in circumference. It has been ſeverally called Pelaſgia, from the Pelaſgi by whom it was firſt peopled, Macaria from Macareus who ſettled in it, and Leſbos from the ſon-in-law and ſucceſſor of Macareus who bore the ſame name. The chief towns of Leſbos were Methymna and Mitylene. Leſbos was originally governed by kings, but they were afterwards ſubjected to the neighbouring powers. The wine which it produced was greatly eſteemed by the antients, and ſtill is in the ſame repute among the moderns. The Leſbians were ſo debauched and diſſipate, that the epithet of *Leſbian* was often uſed to ſignify debauchery and extravagance. Leſbos has given birth to many illuſtrious perſons, ſuch as Arion, Terpander, &c. The beſt verſes were by way of eminence often called *Leſboum carmen*, from Alcæus and Sappho who diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their poetical compoſitions, and were alſo natives of the place. *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 90.—*Horat.* 1. ep. 11.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 160.

Lesbus or Lesbos, a ſon of Lapithas, grandſon of Æolus, who married Methymna daughter of Macareus. He ſucceeded his father-in-law, and gave his name to the iſland over which he reigned.

Lesches, a Greek poet of Leſbos, who floriſhed, B. C. 600. Some ſuppoſe him to be the author of the little Iliad, of which only few verſes remain quoted by *Pauſ.* 10, c. 25.

Lestrygŏnes. *Vid.* Læſtrygones.

Letănum, a town of Propontis, built by the Athenians.

Lethæus, a river of Lydia flowing by Magneſia into the Mæander. *Strab.* 10, &c. ——Another of Macedonia.

Lethe, one of the rivers of hell, whoſe waters the ſouls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain ſpace of time in Tartarus. It had the power of making them forget whatever they had done, ſeen, or heard before, as the name implies, λήθη, *oblivion*.——Lethe is a river of Africa, near the Syrtes, which runs under the ground, and ſome time after riſes again, whence the origin of the fable of the Lethean ſtreams of oblivion.——There is alſo a river of that name in Spain.——Another in Bœotia, whoſe waters were drunk by thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Trophonius. *Lucan.* 9, v. 355.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 1. v. 47.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 545. *Æn.* 6. v. 714.—*Ital.* 5, v. 235. l. 10, v. 535. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.

Letus, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 41. c. 18.

Levana, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over the action of the perſon who took up from the ground a newly born child, after it had been placed there by the midwife. This was generally done by the father, and ſo religiouſly obſerved was this ceremony, that the legitimacy of a child could be diſputed without it.

Leuca, a town of the Salentines *Lucan.* 5, v. 376.——A town of Ionia——of Crete——of Argolis. *Strab.* 6, &c.

Leucas or Leucadia, an iſland of the Ionian ſea now called St. Maura, near the coaſt of Epirus, famous for a promontory where deſponding lovers threw themſelves into the ſea. Sappho had recourſe to this leap called *Leucates* to free herſelf from the violent paſſion which ſhe entertained for Phaon. The word is derived from λευκος, *white*, on account of the whiteneſs of its rocks. Apollo had a temple on the promontory, whence he is often called Leucadius. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, v. 171.—*Strab.* 6, &c.—*Ital.* 15, v. 302.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 274. l. 8. v. 677.——A town of Phœnicia.

Leucasion, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

Leucaspis, a Lycian, one of the companions of Æneas, drowned in the Tyrrhene ſea. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 334.

Leuce, a ſmall iſland in the Euxine ſea of a triangular form, between the mouths of the Danube and the Boryſthenes. According to the poets, the ſouls of the antient heroes were placed there as in the Elyſian fields, where they enjoyed perpetual felicity, and reaped the repoſe to which their benevolence to mankind, and their exploits during life, ſeemed to entitle them. From that circumſtance it has often been called the iſland of the bleſſed, &c. According to ſome accounts Achilles celebrated there his nuptials with Iphigenia, or rather Helen, and ſhared the pleaſures of the place with the manes of Ajax, &c. *Strab.* 2.—*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Ammian.* 22.—*Q. Calab.* 3, v. 773.——One of the Oceanides whom Pluto carried into his kingdom.

Leuci, a people of Gaul, &c.

Leucippe, one of the Oceanides.

Leucippides, the daughters of Leucippus. *Vid.* Leucippus.

Leucippus, a celebrated philoſopher of Abdera, about 428 years before Chriſt. diſciple to Zeno. He was the firſt who invented the famous ſyſtem of atoms and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully

fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. Many of his hypotheſes have been adopted by the moderns, with advantage. *Diogenes* has written his life.——A brother of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who married Philodice daughter of Inachus, by whom he had two daughters, Hilaira and Phœbe, known by the patronymic of Leucippides. They were carried away by their couſins Caſtor and Pollux, as they were going to celebrate their nuptials with Lynceus and Idas. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 701.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10. &c.—*Pauſ.* 3, 17 & 26.——A ſon of Xanthus, deſcended from Bellerophon. He became deeply enamoured of one of his ſiſters, and when he was unable to check or reſtrain his unnatural paſſion, he reſolved to gratify it. He acquainted his mother with it, and threatened to murder himſelf if ſhe attempted to oppoſe his views or remove his affection. The mother, rather than loſe a ſon whom ſhe tenderly loved, cheriſhed his paſſion, and by her conſent her daughter yielded herſelf to the arms of her brother. Some time after the father reſolved to give his daughter in marriage to a Lycian prince. The future huſband was informed that the daughter of Xanthus ſecretly entertained a lover, and he communicated the intelligence to the father. Xanthus upon this ſecretly watched his daughter, and when Leucippus had introduced himſelf to her bed, the father in his eagerneſs to diſcover the ſeducer, occaſioned a little noiſe in the room. The daughter was alarmed, and as ſhe attempted to eſcape ſhe received a mortal wound from her father, who took her to be the lover. Leucippus came to her aſſiſtance, and ſtabbed his father in the dark, without knowing who he was. This accidental parricide obliged Leucippus to fly from his country. He came to Crete, where the inhabitants refuſed to give him an aſylum, when acquainted with the atrociouſneſs of his crime, and he at laſt came to Epheſus, where he died in the greateſt miſery and remorſe. *Hermeſianax apud Parthen.* c. 5.——A ſon of Œnomaus, who became enamoured of Daphne, and to obtain her confidence diſguiſed himſelf in a female dreſs, and attended his miſtreſs as a companion. He gained the affections of Daphne by his obſequiouſneſs and attention, but his artifice at laſt proved fatal, for when Daphne and her attendants were bathing in the Ladon, the ſex of Leucippus was diſcovered, and he periſhed by the darts of the females. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 20.—A ſon of Hercules by Marſe, one of the daughters of Theſpius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 7.

Leucŏla, a part of Cyprus.

Leucon, a tyrant of Boſphorus, who lived in great intimacy with the Athenians. He was a great patron of the uſeful arts, and greatly encouraged commerce. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.——A ſon of Athamas and Themiſto. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 22.——A king of Pontus killed by his brother, whoſe bed he had defiled. *Ovid. in Ib.* 3.——A town of Africa near Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

Leucōne, a daughter of Aphidas, who gave her name to a fountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 44.

Leucōnes, a ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Leuconoe, a daughter of Lycambes. The Leuconoe to whom Horace addreſſes his 1 od. 11, ſeems to be a fictitious name.

Leucopĕtra, a place on the iſthmus of Corinth, where the Achæans were defeated by the conſul Mummius.

Leucŏphrys, a temple of Diana, with a city of the ſame name, near the Mæander.—An antient name of Tenedos. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 14.

Leucopolis, a town of Caria.

Leucos, a river of Macedonia near Pydna.—A man, &c. *Vid.* Idomeneus.

Leucosia, a ſmall iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea. It received its name from one of the companions of Æneas, who was drowned there, or from one of the Sirens, who was thrown there by the ſea. *Strab.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 708.

Leucosўrii, a people of Aſia Minor, called afterwards Cappadocians.

Leucŏthoe or Leucothea, the wife of Athamas, changed into a ſea deity. [*Vid. Ino.*] She was called Matuta by the Romans, who raiſed her a temple, where all the people, particularly women, offered vows for their brother's children. They did not entreat the deity to protect their own children, becauſe Ino had been unfortunate in her's. No female ſlaves were permitted to enter the temple, or if their curioſity tempted them to tranſgreſs this rule, they were beaten away with the greateſt ſeverity. To this ſupplicating for other people's children, Ovid alludes in theſe lines; *Faſt.* 6.

Non tamen hanc pro ſtirpe ſuâ pia mater adorat,
Ipſa parum felix viſa fuiſſe parens.

——A daughter of king Orchamus by Eurynome. Apollo became enamoured of her, and to introduce himſelf to her with greater facility, he aſſumed the ſhape and features of her mother. Their happineſs was complete, when Clytia, who tenderly loved Apollo, and was jealous of his amours with Leucothoe, diſcovered the whole intrigue to her father, who ordered his daughter to be buried alive. The lover unable to ſave her from death, ſprinkled nectar and ambroſia on her tomb, which penetrating as far

far as the body changed it into a beautiful tree which bears the frankincenſe. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 196.——An iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea, near Capreæ.—A fountain of Samos.—A town of Egypt,—of Arabia. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.——A part of Aſia which produces frankincenſe.

LEUCTRA, a village of Bœotia, between Platæa and Theſpia, famous for the victory which Epaminondas the Theban general obtained over the ſuperior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, on the 8th of July, B. C. 371. In this famous battle 4000 Spartans were killed, with their king Cleombrotus, and no more than 300 Thebans. From that time the Spartans loſt the empire of Greece, which had they obtained for near 500 years. *Plut. in Pelop. & Ageſ.*—*C. Nep. in Epam.*—*Juſtin* 6, c. 6.—*Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc.*—*Diod.* 15.—*Pauſ. Lacon.*—*Cic. de offic.* 1, c. 18. *Tuſc.* 1, c. 46.—*Strab.* 9.

LEUCTRUM, a town of Laconia. *Strab.* 8.

LEUCUS, one of the companions of Ulyſſes.

LEUCYANIAS, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing into the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

LEVINUS. *Vid.* Lævinus.

LEUTYCHIDES, a Lacedæmonian, made king of Sparta of the expulſion of Demaratus. *Herodot.* 6, v. 65, *&c.*—*Vid.* Leotychides.

LEXOVI, a people of Gaul, conquered with great ſlaughter by a lieutenant of J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. G.*

LIBANIUS, a celebrated ſophiſt of Antioch in the age of the emperor Julian. He was educated at Athens, and opened a ſchool at Antioch, which produced ſome of the beſt and moſt of the literary characters of the age. Libanius was naturally vain and arrogant, and he contemptuouſly refuſed the offers of the emperor Julian, who wiſhed to purchaſe his friendſhip and intimacy by raiſing him to offices of the greateſt ſplendor and affluence in the empire. When Julian had impriſoned the ſenators of Antioch for their impertinence, Libanius undertook the defence of his fellow citizens, and paid a viſit to the emperor, in which he aſtoniſhed him by the boldneſs and independence of his expreſſions, and the firmneſs and reſolution of his mind. Some of his orations, and above 1600 of his letters are extant; they diſcover much affectation and obſcurity of ſtile, and we cannot perhaps much regret the loſs of writings which afforded nothing but a diſplay of pedantry, and quotations from Homer. Julian ſubmitted his writings to the judgment of Libanius with the greateſt confidence, and the ſophiſt freely rejected or approved, and ſhowed that he was more attached to the perſon than the fortune and greatneſs of his prince. The time of his death is unknown.——The beſt edition of Libanius ſeems to be that of Paris, fol. 1606, with a ſecond volume publiſhed by Morell, 1627. His epiſtles have been edited by Wolf. fol. 1738.

LIBANUS, a high mountain of Syria, famous for its cedars. *Strab.* 6.

LIBENTINA, a ſirname of Venus. She had a temple at Rome, where the young women uſed to dedicate the toys and childiſh amuſements of their youth, when arrived at nubile years. *Varro.*

LIBER, a ſirname of Bacchus, which ſignifies *free*. He received this name from his delivering ſome cities of Bœotia from ſlavery, or according to others, becauſe wine, of which he was the patron, delivered mankind from their cares, and made them ſpeak with freedom and unconcern. The word is often uſed for wine itſelf. *Senec. de tranq. anim.*

LIBERA, a goddeſs, the ſame as Proſerpine. *Cic. in Ver.* 4. c. 48.——A name given to Ariadne by Bacchus, or Liber, when he had married her. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 513.

LIBERALIA, feſtivals yearly celebrated in honor of Bacchus the 17th of March. Slaves were then permitted to ſpeak with freedom, and every thing bore the appearance of independence. They are much the ſame as the Dionyſia of the Greeks. *Varro.*

LIBERTAS, a goddeſs of Rome, who had a temple on mount Aventine, raiſed by T. Gracchus. She was repreſented as a woman in a light dreſs, holding a rod in one hand and a cap in the other, both ſigns of independence, as the former was uſed by the magiſtrates in the manumiſſion of ſlaves, and the latter was worn by ſlaves, who were ſoon to be ſet at liberty. Sometimes a cat was placed at her feet, as this animal is very fond of liberty, and very impatient when confined. *Liv.* 24, c. 16. l. 25, c. 7, —*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, el. 1, v. 72.—*Plut. in Grac.*—*Dio. Caſs.* 44.

LIBETHRA, a fountain of Magneſia, or Bœotia according to ſome, ſacred to the Muſes, who from thence are called Libethrides. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.—*Plin.* 4. c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9 & 10.

LIBETHRIDES, a name given to the Muſes from the fountain Libethra, or from mount Libethrus in Thrace.

LIBICI, LIBECII or LIBRI, a people of Gaul who paſſed into Italy, A. U. C. 364. —*Liv.* 5, c. 35.

LIBITINA, a goddeſs at Rome who preſided over funerals. According to ſome, ſhe is the ſame as Venus, or rather Proſerpine. Servius Tullius firſt raiſed her a temple at Rome, where every thing neceſſary for funerals was expoſed to ſale, and where the regiſters of the dead were uſually kept.

Diony.

Dionyſ. Hal. 4.—*Liv.* 40, c. 19.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 2.—*Plut. Quæſt. Rom.*

LIBO, a friend of Pompey, who watched over the fleet, &c. *Plut.*——A Roman citizen, &c. *Horat.* 1, ep. 19.——A friend of the firſt triumvirate, who killed himſelf and was condemned after death.

LIBON, a Greek architect who built the famous temple of Jupiter Olympius. He floriſhed about 450 years before the chriſtian era.

LIBOPHŒNICES, the inhabitants of the country near Carthage.

LIBURNA, a town of Dalmatia.

LIBURNIA, a country of Illyricum, between Iſtria and Dalmatia, whence a colony came to ſettle in Apulia in Italy. It is now called Croatia. *Mela.* 2, c. 3 —*Strab.* 7.

LIBURNIDES, an iſland on the coaſt of Liburnia, in the Adriatic. *Strab.* 5.

LIBURNUM MARE, the ſea which borders on the coaſts of Liburnia.

LIBURNUS, a mountain of Campania.

LIBYA, a daughter of Epaphus and Caſſiopea, who became mother of Agenor and Belus by Neptune. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1, l. 3. c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 1, 44 ——A name given to Africa one of the three quarters of the ancient globe. Libya, properly ſpeaking, is only a part of Africa, bounded on the eaſt by Ægypt, and on the weſt by that part called by the moderns the kingdom of Tripoli. The ancients, according to ſome traditions, mentioned by Herodotus, and others, ſailed round Africa, by ſteering weſtward from the red ſea, and entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, after a perilous navigation of three years. From the word Libya, are derived the epithets of Libys, Libyſſa, Libyſis, Libyſtis, Libycus, Libyſticus, Libyſtinus, Libyſtæus. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 106. l. 5, v. 37.—*Lucan.* 4.—*Salluſt. &c.*

LIBYCUM MARE, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coaſt of Cyrene. *Strab.* 2.

LIBYCUS & LIBYSTIS. (*Vid. Libya.*)

LIBYS, a ſailor, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

LIBYSSA, a river of Bithynia, with a town of the ſame name, where was the tomb of Annibal ſtill extant in the age of Pliny.

LICATES, a people of Vindelicia.

LICHA, a city near Lycia.

LICHAS, a ſervant of Hercules who brought him the poiſoned tunic from Dejanira. He was thrown by his maſter into the ſea with great violence, and changed into a rock in the Euboean ſea, by the compaſſion of the gods. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 211.

LICHES, an Arcadian, who found the bones of Oreſtes buried at Tegea, &c. *Herodot.*

LICINIA LEX, was enacted by L. Licinius Craſſus, and Q. Mutius, conſuls, A. U. C. 657. It ordered all the inhabitants of Italy to be enrolled on the liſt of citizens in their reſpective cities.——Another by C. Licinius Craſſus, the tribune A. U. C. 608. It transferred the right of chuſing prieſts from the college to the people. It was propoſed but did not paſs——Another by C. Licinius Stolo the tribune. It forbad any perſon to poſſeſs 500 acres of land, or keep more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of ſmall. ——Another by P. Licinius Varus, A. U. C. 545, to ſettle the day for the celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares*, which was before uncertain.——Another by P. Licinius Craſſus Dives, B. C. 110. It was the ſame as the Fannian law, and farther required that no more than 30 *aſſes* ſhould be ſpent at any table on the calends, nones or nundinæ, and only three pounds of freſh and one of ſalt meat, on ordinary days. None of the fruits of the earth were forbidden——Another *de ſodalitiis*, by M. Licinius the Conſul 690. It impoſed a ſevere penalty on party clubs, of ſocieties aſſembled or frequented for election purpoſes, as coming under the definition of *ambitus*, and of offering violence in ſome degree to the freedom and independence of the people.——Another called alſo *Æbutia*, by Licinius and Æbutius the tribunes. It enacted, that when any law was preferred with reſpect to any office or power, the perſon who propoſed the bill, as well as his colleagues in office, his friends and relations ſhould be declared incapable of being inveſted with the ſaid office or power.

LICINIA, the wife of C. Gracchus, who attempted to diſſuade her huſband from his ſeditious meaſures by a pathetic ſpeech. She was deprived of her dowry after the death of Caius. ——A veſtal virgin accuſed of incontinence, but acquitted. A. U. C. 636.——Another veſtal, put to death for her laſciviouſneſs under Trajan.——The wife of Mecænas diſtinguiſhed for conjugal tenderneſs. She was ſiſter to Proculeius, and bore alſo the name of Terentia. *Horat.* 2, od. 12 v. 13.

C. LICINIUS, a tribune of the people celebrated for the conſequence of his family, for his intrigues and abilities. He was a plebeian, and was the firſt of that body who was raiſed to the office of a maſter of horſe to the dictator. He was ſirnamed *Stolo*, or *uſeleſs ſprout*, on account of the law, which he had enacted during his tribuneſhip. (*Vid. Licinia lex* by *Stolo.*) He afterwards made a law which permitted the plebeians to ſhare the conſular dignity with the patricians, A. U. C. 388. He reaped the benefits of this law, and was one of the firſt plebeian conſuls. This law was propoſed and paſſed by Licinius, as it is reported, at the inſtigation of his ambitious wife, who was jealous of her ſiſter who

who had married a patrician, and who seemed to be of a higher dignity in being the wife of a consul. *Liv.* 6, c. 34.—*Plut.*——C. Calvus, a celebrated orator and poet in the age of Cicero. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the forum, and his poetry, which some of the ancients have compared to Catullus. His orations are greatly commended by Quintilian. Some believe that he wrote annals quoted by Dionysius of Halicarnassus. He died in the 30th year of age. *Quintil.*—*Cic. in Brut.* 81.——Macer, a Roman accused by Cicero when prætor. He derided the power of his accuser, but when he saw himself condemned he grew so desperate that he killed himself *Plut.*——P. Crassus, a Roman sent against Perseus king of Macedonia. He was at first defeated, but afterwards repaired his losses and obtained a complete victory, &c.——A consul sent against Annibal.——Another who defeated the robbers that infested the Alps.——A high priest.——A consul, &c.——Lucullus. *Vid.* Lucullus.——Crassus. *Vid.* Crassus.——Mucianus, a Roman who wrote about the history and geography of the eastern countries, often quoted by Pliny. He lived in the reign of Vespasian.——P. Tegula, a comic poet of Rome about 200 years before Christ. He is ranked as the fourth of the best comic poets which Rome produced. Few lines of his compositions are extant. He wrote an ode which was sung all over the city of Rome by nine virgins during the Macedonian war. *Liv.* 31, c. 12.——Varro Muræna, a brother of Proculeius, who conspired against Augustus with Fannius Cæpio and suffered for his crime. Horace addressed his 2 *od.* 10 to him and recommended equanimity in every situation. *Dio.* 54.——C. Flavius Valerianus a celebrated Roman emperor. His father was a poor peasant of Dalmatia, and himself a common soldier in the Roman armies. His valor recommended him to the notice of Galerius Maximianus, who had once shared with him the inferior and subordinate offices of the army, and had lately been invested with the imperial purple by Diocletian. Galerius loved him for his friendly services, particularly during the Persian war, and he showed his regard for his merit by taking him as a colleague in the empire, and appointing him over the province of Pannonia and Rhætia. Constantine, who was also one of the emperors, courted the favor of Licinius, and made his intimacy more durable by giving him his sister Constantia in marriage, A. D. 313. The continual successes of Licinius, particularly against Maximinus, encreased his pride, and rendered him jealous of the greatness of his brother-in-law. The persecutions of the Christians, whose doctrine Constantine followed, soon caused a rupture, and Licinius had the mortification to lose two battles one in Pannonia, and the other near Adrianopolis. Treaties of peace were made between the contending powers, but the restless ambition of Licinius soon broke them; after many engagements a decisive battle was fought near Chalcedonia. Ill-fortune again attended Licinius, he was conquered, and fled to Nicomedia, where soon the conqueror obliged him to surrender, and to resign the imperial purple. The tears of Constantia obtained forgiveness for her husband, yet Constantine knew what turbulent and active enemy had fallen into his hands, therefore he ordered him to be strangled at Thessalonica A. D. 324. His family was involved in his ruin. The avarice, licentiousness and cruelty of Licinius, are as conspicuous as his misfortunes. He was an enemy to learning, and this aversion totally proceeded from his ignorance of letters, and the rusticity of his education. His son by Constantia, bore also the same name. He was honored with the title of Cæsar, when scarce 20 months old. He was involved in his father's ruin, and put to death by order of Constantine.

Licinus, a barber and freedman of Augustus, raised by his master to the rank and dignity of a senator, merely because he hated Pompey's family. *Horat. Art. P.* 301.

Licymnius, a son of Electryon and brother of Alcmena. He was so infirm in his old age, that when he walked he was always supported by a slave. Triptolemus, son of Hercules seeing the slave inattentive to his duty threw a stick at him, which unfortunately killed Licymnius. The murderer fled to Rhodes. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7. *Diod.* 5.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pind. Olymp.* 7.

Lide, a mountain of Caria. *Herodot.* 1, c. 175.

Q. Ligarius, a Roman pro-consul of Africa, after Considius. In the civil wars he followed the interest of Pompey, and was pardoned when Cæsar had conquered over his enemies. Cæsar, however, and his adherents were determined on the ruin of Ligarius, but Cicero, by an eloquent oration, still extant, defeated his accusers and he was pardoned. He became afterwards one of Cæsar's murderers. *Cic. pro Lig.*—*Plut. in Cæsar.*

Ligea, one of the Nereides. *Virg. G.* 4.

Liger, a Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 576.

Liger or Ligeris, a large river of Gaul falling into the ocean, now called la Loire. *Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 4. c. 18.

Liodas, an officer of Antiochus king

of Syria, who took the town of Sardis by ſtratagem, &c.

Ligŭres, the inhabitants of Liguria. *Vid.* Liguria.

Ligŭria, a country at the weſt of Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the river Macra, on the ſouth by part of the Mediterranean called the Liguſtic ſea, on the weſt by the Varus, and on the north by the Po. The commercial town of Genua was antiently and is now the capital of the country. The origin of the inhabitants is not known. According to ſome, they were deſcended from the antient Gauls or Germans, or, as others ſupport, they were of Greek origin, perhaps the poſterity of the Ligyes mentioned by Herodotus. Liguria was ſubdued by the Romans, and its chief harbour now bears the name of Leghorn. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Strab.* 4, &c.—*Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 15.—*Plin.* 2, c. 5, &c.—*Liv.* 39, c. 6, &c.—*C. Nep. in Ann.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 8.

Ligurīnus, a poet. *Martial.* 3, ep. 50. A beautiful youth in the age of Horace 4, od. 1, v. 33.

Ligus, a woman who inhabited the Alps. She concealed her ſon from the purſuit of Otho's ſoldiers, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* c. 13.

Ligustĭcæ Alpes, a part of the Alps, which borders on Liguria, ſometimes called Maritimi.

Ligyes, a people of Aſia who inhabited the country between Caucaſus and the river Phaſis. Some ſuppoſe them to be a colony of the Ligyes of Europe, more commonly called Ligures. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Ligyrgum, a mountain of Arcadia.

Lilæa, a town of Achaia near the Cephiſus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 348.

Lilybæum, a promontory of Sicily, with a town of the ſame name near the Ægates. The town was ſtrong and very conſiderable, and it maintained long ſieges againſt the Carthaginians, Romans, &c. It had a port large and capacious, which the Romans, in the wars with Carthage, endeavoured in vain to ſtop and fill up with ſtones, on account of its convenience and vicinity to the coaſt of Africa. Nothing now remains of this once powerful city, but the ruins of temples and aqueducts. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 706.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.—*Cic. in Verr.* 5.—*Cæſ. de bell. Afric.*—*Diod.* 22.

Limæa, a river of Luſitania. *Strab.* 3.

Limenia, a town of Cyprus. *Id.* 14.

Limnæ, a fortified place on the borders of Laconia and Meſſenia. *Pauſ.*——A town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.

Limnæum, a temple of Diana at Limnæ.

Limnatidia, a feſtival in honor of Diana, ſirnamed Limnatis, from Limne, a ſchool of exerciſe at Trœzene, where ſhe was worſhipped, or from λιμναι, *ponds*, becauſe ſhe preſided over fiſhermen.

Limniăce, the daughter of the Ganges, mother of Atys. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 48.

Limnonia, one the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

Limon, a place of Campania between Neapolis and Puteoli. *Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 1.

Lincasii, a people of Gaul Narbonenſis.

Lindus, a city at the ſouth-eaſt part of Rhodes, built by Cercaphus ſon of Sol and Cydippe. The Danaides built there a temple to Minerva. One of its colonies built Gela in Sicily. It gave birth to Cleobulus, one of the ſeven wiſe men, and to Chares and Laches, who were employed in making and finiſhing the famous Coloſſus of Rhodes. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 34.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 153.—A grandſon of Apollo. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

Lingŏnes, a people of Gallia Belgica, made tributary to Rome by J. Cæſar. They paſſed into Italy, where they made ſome ſettlement near the Alps. *Lucan.* 1, v. 398.—*Cæſ. bell. G.*

Linterna palus, a lake of Campania. *Ital.* 7, v. 278.

Linternum, a town of Campania where Scipio Africanus died and was buried, *Liv.* 34, c. 45.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 713.

Linus, This name is common to different perſons whoſe hiſtory is confuſed, who are often taken one for the other. One was ſon of Urania and Amphimarus the ſon of Neptune. Another was ſon of Apollo by Pſammathe daughter of Crotopus king of Argos. Martial mentions him in his 78, ep. l. 9. The third ſon of Iſmenius and born at Thebes in Bœotia, taught muſic to Hercules, who, in a fit of anger, ſtruck him on the head with his lyre and killed him. He was ſon of Mercury and Urania according to Diogenes, who mentions ſome of his philoſophical compoſitions, in which he aſſerted that the world had been created in an inſtant. He was killed by Apollo, for preſuming to compare himſelf to him. Apollodorus, however, and Pauſanias mention, that his ridicule of Hercules on his awkwardneſs in holding the lyre was fatal to him. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Diog.* 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 15. l. 9, c. 29.——A fountain in Arcadia, whoſe waters prevent abortion. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Liodes, one of Penelope's ſuitors, killed by Ulyſſes. *Homer. Od.* 22. &c.

Lipăra, the largeſt of the Æolian iſlands on the coaſt of Sicily, now called the Lipari. It had a city of the ſame name, which according to Diodorus it

received from Liparus the ſon of Auſon, king of theſe iſlands, whoſe daughter Cyane was married by his ſucceſſor Æolus, according to Pliny. The inhabitants of this iſland were powerful by ſea, and from the great tributes which they paid to Dionyſius, the tyrant of Syracuſe, they may be called very opulent. The iſland was celebrated for the variety of its fruits, and its raiſins are ſtill in general repute. It had ſome convenient harbours, and a fountain whoſe waters were much frequented on account of their medicinal powers. According to Diodorus, Æolus reigned at Lipara before Liparus. *Plin.* 3, c. 9.—*Ital.* 14, v. 57.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56. l. 8, v. 417.—*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.——A town of Etruria.

Lipăris, a river of Cilicia, whoſe waters are like oil. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Liphlum, a town of the Æqui, taken by the Romans.

Lipodorus, one of the Greeks ſettled in Aſia by Alexander, &c.

Liquentia, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, falling into the Adriatic ſea.

Lircæus, a fountain near Nemæa. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 711.

Liriŏpe, one of the Oceanides, mother of Narciſſus by the Cephiſus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 311.——A fountain of Bœotia on the borders of Theſpis, where Narciſſus was drowned according to ſome accounts.

Liris, a river of Campania, which it ſeparates from Latium. It falls into the Mediterranean ſea. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Horat.* 3, od. 17.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 424.——A warrior killed by Camilla, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 670.

Lisinias, a town of Theſſaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 14.

Lisson, a river of Sicily.

Lissus, a town of Macedonia on the confines of Illyricum. *Lucan.* 5, v. 719.——A river of Thrace, falling into the Ægean ſea, between Thaſos and Samothracia. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. *Strab.* 7. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

Lista, a town of the Sabines, whoſe inhabitants are called Liſtini.

Litabrum, a town of Spain Tarraconenſis. *Liv.* 32, c. 14.

Litana, a wood in Gallia Togata.

Litavĭcus, one of the Ædui, who aſſiſted Cæſar with 10,000 men. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7, c. 37.

Liternum, a town of Campania.

Lithobŏlia, a feſtival celebrated at Trœzene in honor of Lamia and Auxeſia, who came from Crete, and were ſacrificed by the fury of the ſeditious populace, and ſtoned to death. Hence the name of the ſolemnity, λιθοβολια *lapidation*.

Lithrus, a town of Armenia Minor.

Litŭbium, a town of Liguria. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.

Lityersas, the legitimate ſon of Midas king of Phrygia. He made ſtrangers prepare his harveſt, and afterwards put them to death.

Lĭvia Lex *de ſociis*, propoſed to make all the inhabitants of Italy free citizens of Rome. M. Livius Druſus who framed it, was found murdered in his houſe before it paſſed.——Another by M. Livius Druſus the tribune A. U. C. 662, which required that the judicial power ſhould be lodged in the hands of an equal number of knights and ſenators.

Livia Drusilla, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of L. Druſus Calidianus. She married Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom ſhe had the emperor Tiberius and Druſus Germanicus. The attachment of her huſband to the cauſe of Antony was the beginning of her greatneſs. Auguſtus ſaw her as ſhe fled from the danger which threatened her huſband, and he reſolved to marry her, though ſhe was then pregnant. He divorced his wife Scribonia, and, with the approbation of the augurs, he celebrated his nuptials with Livia. She now took advantage of the paſſion of Auguſtus, in the ſhare that ſhe enjoyed of his power and imperial dignity. Her children by Druſus were adopted by the complying emperor; and, that ſhe might make the ſucceſſion of her ſon Tiberius more eaſy and undiſputed, Livia, is accuſed of murdering all the parents of Auguſtus, and ſecretly involving all his relations in the common ruin. Her cruelty and ingratitude are ſtill more ſtrongly marked, when ſhe is charged with having murdered her own huſband, to haſten the elevation of Tiberius. If ſhe was anxious for the aggrandizement of her ſon, Tiberius proved ungrateful, and hated a woman to whom he owed his life, his elevation, and his greatneſs. Livia died in the 86th year of her age, A. D. 29. Tiberius ſhowed himſelf as undutiful after her death as before, for he neglected her funeral, and expreſſively commanded, that no honors, either private or public, ſhould be paid to her memory. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.—*Suet. in Aug. & Tib.*—*Dion. Caſſ.*——Another [*Vid. Druſilla.*]——Another called Horeſtilla, &c. She was debauched by Galba, as ſhe was going to marry Piſo. *Suet. in Cal.* 25.——Another, called alſo Ocellina. She was Galba's ſtepmother, and committed adultery with him. *Id. ib.* 3.

Livineius, a friend of Pompey, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 11, &c.

Livilla, a daughter of Druſus.—A ſiſter of Caligula, &c *Vid.* Julia.

Livius Andronicus, a dramatic poet who floriſhed at Rome about 240 years before the Chriſtian era. He was the firſt who turned the perſonal ſatyres and feſcennine verſes ſo long the admiration of the Romans, into the form of a proper dialogue and regular play. Though the character of a player ſo valued and applauded in Greece was reckoned vile and deſpicable among the Romans, Andronicus acted a part in his dramatical compoſitions and engaged the attention of his audience, by repeating what he had labored after the manner of the Greeks. Andronicus was the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, whoſe children he educated. His poetry was grown obſolete in the age of Cicero, whoſe nicety and judgment would not even recommend the reading of it.——Some few of his verſes are perſerved in the *Corpus Poetarum.* ——M. Salinator, a Roman conſul ſent againſt the Illyrians. The ſucceſs with which he finiſhed his campaign, and the victory which ſome years after he obtained over Aſdrubal, who was paſſing into Italy with a reinforcement for his brother Annibal, ſhow how deſerving he was to be at the head of the Roman armies. *Liv.*—— Druſus, a tribune who joined the patricians in oppoſing the ambitious views of C. Gracchus. *Plut. in Grace.*——An uncle of Cato of Utica. *Plut.*——Titus, a native of Padua, celebrated for his writings. He paſſed the greateſt part of his life at Naples and Rome, but more particularly at the court of Auguſtus, who liberally patronized the learned, and encouraged the progreſs of literature. Few particulars of his life are known, yet his fame was ſo univerſally ſpread even in his life time that an inhabitant of Gades traverſed Spain, Gaul, and Italy, merely to ſee the man whoſe writings had given him ſuch pleaſure and ſatisfaction in the peruſal. Livy died at Padua in his 67th year, and, according to ſome, on that ſame day Rome was alſo deprived of another of its brighteſt ornaments by the death of the poet Ovid, A. D. 17. It is ſaid, that Livia had appointed Livy to be the preceptor to young Claudius the brother of Germanicus, but death prevented the hiſtorian from enjoying an honor to which he was particularly entitled by his learning and his univerſal knowledge. The name of Livy is rendered immortal by his hiſtory of the Roman empire. Beſides this he wrote ſome philoſophical treatiſes and dialogues, with a letter addreſſed to his ſon, on the merit of authors which ought to be read by young men. This letter is greatly commended by Quintilian, who expatiates with great warmth on the judgment and candor of the author. His Roman hiſtory was comprehended in 140 books of which only 35 are extant. It began with the foundation of Rome, and was continued till the death of Druſus in Germany. The merit of this hiſtory is well known, and the high rank which Livy holds among hiſtorians will never be diſputed. He is always great, his ſtile is clear and intelligible, labored without affectation, diffuſive without tediouſneſs, and argumentative without pedantry. In his harangues he is bold and animated, and in his narrations and deſcriptions, he claims a decided ſuperiority. He is always elegant, and though many have branded his provincial words with the name of *Patavinity*, yet the expreſſions, or rather the orthography of words, which in Livy are ſuppoſed to diſtinguiſh a native of a province of Italy from a native of Rome, are not loaded with obſcurity, and the perfect claſſic is as familiarly acquainted with the one as with the other. Livy has been cenſured and perhaps with juſtice, for being too credulous and burdening his hiſtory with vulgar notions and ſuperſtitious tales. He may diſguſt when he mentions that milk and blood were rained from heaven, or that an ox ſpoke or a woman changed her ſex, yet he candidly confeſſes that he recorded only what made an indelible impreſſion upon the minds of a credulous age. His candor has alſo been called in queſtion, and he has ſometimes ſhown himſelf too partial to his countrymen, but every where he is an indefatigable ſupporter of the cauſe of juſtice and virtue. The works of Livy have been divided by ſome of the moderns into 14 decades, each conſiſting of ten books. The firſt decade comprehends the hiſtory of 460 years. The ſecond decade is loſt, and the third comprehends the hiſtory of the ſecond Punic war which includes about 18 years. In the fourth decade, Livy treats of the wars with Macedonia and Antiochus which contains about 23 years. For the firſt five books of the fifth decade, we are indebted to the reſearches of the moderns. They were found at Worms, A. D. 1431. Theſe are the books that remain of Livy's hiſtory, and the loſs which this celebrated work has ſuſtained by the ravages of time, has in ſome meaſure been compenſated by the labors of J. Freinſhemius, who with great attention and induſtry has made an epitome of the Roman hiſtory, which is now incorporated with the remaining books of Livy. The third decade ſeems to be ſuperior to the others, yet the author has not ſcrupled to copy from his contemporaries or predeceſſors, and we find many paſſages taken word for word from Polybius,

bius, in which the latter has ſhown himſelf more informed in military affairs and ſuperior to his imitator. The beſt editions of Livy, will be found to be thoſe of Maittaire, 6 vols. 12vo. London, 1722; of Drakenborch, 7 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1738, and of Ruddiman, 4 vols. 12vo. Edin. 1751.——A governor of Tarentum who delivered his truſt to Annibal, &c.——A high prieſt who devoted Decius to the Dilmanes.——A commander of a Roman fleet ſent againſt Antiochus in the Helleſpont.

Lixus, a river of Mauritania with a city of the ſame name. Antæus had a palace there, and according to ſome accounts it was in the neighbourhood that Hercules conquered him. *Ital.* 3, v. 258.—*Mela.* 3, c. 10.—*Strab.* 2.——A ſon of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Lobon, a native of Argos, who wrote a book concerning poets. *Dieg.*

Loceus, a man who conſpired againſt Alexander with Dymnus, &c. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Locha, a large city of Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's ſoldiers.

Lochias, a promontory and citadel of Egypt near Alexandria.

Locri, a town of Magna Græcia in Italy on the Adriatic not far from Rhegium. It was founded by a Grecian colony about 757 years before the Chriſtian era, as ſome ſuppoſe. The inhabitants were called Locrenſes. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 399.—*Strab. Plin.*——A town of Locris in Greece.

Locris, a country of Greece, whoſe inhabitants are known by the name of Ozolæ, Epicnemidii, and Opuntii. The country of the Ozolæ, called alſo Zephyrii from their weſterly ſituation, was ſituate at the north of the bay of Corinth and extended above 12 miles northward. On the weſt it was ſeparated from Ætolia by the Evenus, and it had Phocis at the eaſt. Their chief city was called Naupactus. The Epicnemidii were at the north of the Ozolæ, and had the bay of Malia at the eaſt, and Œta on the north. They receive their name from the ſituation of their reſidence near a mountain called Cnemis. They alone of all the Locrians, had the privilege of ſending members to the council of the Amphictyons. The Opuntii received their name from their chief city called Opus. They were ſituated on the borders of the Euripus, and near Phocis, and Eubœa. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 6, &c.—*Ptol.*—*Mela.*—*Pauſ. Ach. & Phoc.*

Locusta, a celebrated woman at Rome in the favors of Nero. She poiſoned Claudius and Briannicus, and at laſt attempted to deſtroy Nero himſelf, for which ſhe was executed. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 66, &c.—*Suet. in Ner.* 33.

Locutius, *Vid.* Aius.

Lollia Paullina, a beautiful woman who married Cãius Cæſar, and afterwards Caligula. She was divorced, and put to death by means of Agrippina. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 1, &c.

Lollianus Spurius, a general proclaimed emperor by his ſoldiers in Gaul and ſoon after murdered, &c.——A conſul, &c.

M. Lollius, a companion and tutor of C. Cæſar the ſon-in-law of Tiberius. He was conſul and offended Auguſtus by his rapacity in the provinces. Horace had addreſſed two of his epiſtles to him, &c. *Tacit. An.* 3.

Londinum, the capital of Britain founded as ſome ſuppoſe between the age of Julius Cæſar and Nero. It has been ſeverally called Londinium, Lundinum, &c. Ammianus calls it *vetuſtum oppidum*. It is repreſented as a conſiderable, opulent, and commercial town, in the age of Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 33.—*Ammian.*

Longārēnus, a man guilty of adultery with Fauſta Sylla's daughter. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 67.

Longimānus, a ſirname of Artaxerxes from his having one hand longer than the other. The Greeks called him Macrochir. *C. Nep. in Reg.*

Longinus, Dionyſius Caſſius, a celebrated Greek philoſopher and critic of Athens. He was preceptor of the Greek language, and afterwards miniſter, to Zenobia, the famous queen of Palmyra, and his ardent zeal, and ſpirited activity in her cauſe proved, at laſt, fatal to him. When the emperor Aurelian entered victorious the gates of Palmyra, Longinus was ſacrificed to the fury of the Roman ſoldiers, A. D. 273. At the moment of death he ſhowed himſelf great and reſolute, and with a philoſophical and unparalled firmneſs of mind, he even repreſſed the tears and ſighs of the ſpectators who pitied his miſerable end. Longinus rendered his name immortal by his critical remarks on antient authors. His treatiſe on the ſublime, gives the world reaſon to lament the loſs of his valuable compoſitions. The beſt editions of this author are that of Tollius, 4to. Traj. ad Rhen, 1694, and that of Toup, 8vo. Oxon, 1778.——Caſſius, a tribune driven out of the ſenate for favoring the intereſt of J. Cæſar. He was made governor of Spain by Cæſar, &c.——A governor of Judæa——A proconſul.—A lawyer whom, though blind and reſpected, Nero, ordered to be put to death, becauſe he had in his poſſeſſion a picture of Caſſius, one of Cæſar's murderers. *Juv.* 10. v. 16.

Longobardi a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.*

Longŭla, a town of Latium on the borders of the Volſci. *Liv.* 2, c. 33.

Longuntĭca, a maritime city of Spain Tarraconenſis. *Liv.* 22, c. 20.

Longus, a Roman conſul, &c.——A Greek author who wrote a novel called the amours of Daphnis and Chloe. The age in which he lived is not preciſely known. The beſt editions of this pleaſing writer are that of Paris, 4to. 1754, and that of Villoiſon, 8vo. Paris, 1778.

Lordi, a people of Illyricum.

Loryma, a town of Doris. *Liv.* 37, c. 17.

Lotis or Lotos, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune. Priapus offered her violence, and to ſave herſelf from his importunities ſhe implored the gods, who changed her into a tree called *Lotus*. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 348.

Lotophăgi, a people on the coaſt of Africa near the Syrtes. They received this name from their living upon the lotus. Ulyſſes viſited their country, at his return from the Trojan war. *Herodot.* 4, c. 177.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Plin.* 5 & 23.

Lous & Aous, a river of Macedonia near Apollonia.

Lua, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over things which are reviewed.

Luca, a city of Etruria.

Lucagus, one of the friends of Turnus killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 575.

Lucāni, a people of Italy, deſcended from the Samnites, or from the Brutii.

Lucānia, a country of Italy between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian ſeas, and bounded by Picenum, Pucetia, and the country of the Brutii. The country was famous for its grapes. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 2, v. 178.

Q. Lucanius, a centurion in Cæſar's army, &c. *Cæſar. bell. G.* 5.

Lucānus, M. Annæus, a native of Corduba in Spain. He was early removed to Rome, where his riſing talents and more particularly his laviſhed praiſes and panegyrics, recommended him to the emperor Nero. This intimacy was ſoon productive of honor, and Lucan was raiſed to the dignity of an augur and quæſtor before he had attained the proper age. The poet had the imprudence to enter the liſts againſt his imperial patron; he choſe for his ſubject Orpheus, and Nero took the tragical ſtory of Niobe. Lucan obtained an eaſy victory, but Nero became jealous of his poetical reputation, and reſolved upon revenge. The inſults to which Lucan was daily expoſed, provoked at laſt his reſentment, and he joined Piſo in a conſpiracy againſt the emperor. The whole was diſcovered, and the poet had nothing left but to chuſe the manner of his execution. He had his veins opened in a warm bath, and as he expired he pronounced with great energy the lines which, in his Pharſalia, l. 3, v. 639.—642, he had put into the mouth of a ſoldier, who died in the ſame manner as himſelf. Some have accuſed him of puſillanimity at the moment of his death, and ſay that to free himſelf from the puniſhment which threatened him, he accuſed his own mother, and involved her in the crime of which he was guilty. This circumſtance, which throws an indelible blot upon the character of Lucan, is not mentioned by ſome writers, who obſerve that he expired with all the firmneſs of a philoſopher. He died in his 26th year, A. D. 65. Of all his compoſitions none but his Pharſalia remains. This poem, which is an account of the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey, is unfiniſhed. Opinions are various as to the merit of his poetry. He poſſeſſes neither the fire of Homer, nor the melodious numbers of Virgil. If he had lived to a greater age, his judgment and genius would have matured, and he might have claimed a greater rank among the poets of the Auguſtan age. His expreſſions, however, are bold and animated, his poetry entertaining, and his irregularities may be called numerous, and, to uſe the words of Quintilian, he is more an orator than a poet. He wrote a poem upon the burning of Rome, now loſt. It is ſaid that his wife Polla Argentaria, not only aſſiſted him in the compoſition of his poem, but, even corrected it after his death. Scaliger ſays, that Lucan rather barks that ſings. The beſt editions of Lucan are thoſe of Oudendorp, 4to. L. Bat. 1728, of Bentley, 4to. printed at Strawbery-hill, 1760, and of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1767. *Quintil.* 10.—*Suet.*—*Tacit. Ann.* 15, &c.—*Martial* 7, ep. 20.——Ocellus or Ucellus, an antient Pythagorean philoſopher, whoſe age is unknown. He wrote in the Attic dialect, a book on the nature of the univerſe which he deemed eternal, and from it were drawn the ſyſtems adopted by Ariſtotle, Plato and Philo Judæus. This work was firſt tranſlated into Latin by Nogarola. Another book of Ocellus on laws, written in the Doric dialect, was greatly eſteemed by Archytas and Plato, a fragment of which has been preſerved by Stobæus, of which, however, Ocellus is diſputed to be the author. There is an edition of Ocellus, with a learned commentary, by C. Emman. Vizzanius, Bononiæ, 1646, in 4to.

Lucăria or Lucĕria, feſtivals at Rome, celebrated in a large grove between the Via Salaria and the Tyber, where the Romans hid themſelves when beſieged by the Gauls. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 77.

L. Luccius,

L. Lucceius, a celebrated hiſtorian, aſked by Cicero to write a hiſtory of his conſulſhip. He favored the cauſe of Pompey, but was afterwards pardoned by J. Cæſar. *Cic. ad. Fam.* 5, ep. 12, &c.

Lucceius Albinus, a governor of Mauritania after Galba's death, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 58.

Lŭcĕres, a body of horſe compoſed of Roman knights, firſt eſtabliſhed by Romulus and Tatius. It received its name from the *lucus*, a grove where Romulus had erected an aſylum, or a place of refuge for all fugitives, ſlaves, homicides, &c. that he might people his city. The Luceres were ſome of theſe men, and they were incorporated with the legions. *Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 31.

Lucĕria, a town of Apulia, famous for wool. *Horat.* 3, od. 15, v. 14.

Lucetius, a Rutulian, killed by Ilioneus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 570.

Lucianus, a celebrated writer of Samoſata. His father was poor in his circumſtances, and Lucian was early bound to one of his uncles, who was a ſculptor. This employment highly diſpleaſed him, he made no proficiency in the art, and reſolved to ſeek his livelihood by better means. A dream in which Learning ſeemed to draw him to her, and to promiſe fame and immortality, confirmed his reſolutions, and he began to write. The artifices and unfair dealings of a lawyer, a life which he had embraced, diſguſted him, and he began to ſtudy philoſophy and eloquence. He viſited different places, and Antioch, Ionia, Greece, Italy, Gaul, and more particularly Athens, became ſucceſſively acquainted with the depth of his learning and the power of his eloquence. The emperor M. Aurelius was ſenſible of his merit, and appointed him regiſter to the Roman governor of Egypt. He died, A. D. 180, in his 90th year, and ſome of the moderns have aſſerted that he was torn to pieces by dogs for his impiety, particularly for ridiculing the religion of Chriſt. The works of Lucian, which are numerous, and written in the Attic dialect, conſiſt partly of dialogues, in which he introduces different characters, with much dramatic propriety. His ſtile is eaſy, ſimple, elegant and animated, and he has ſtored his compoſitions with many lively ſentiments, and much of the true Attic wit. His frequent obſcenities, and his manner of expoſing to ridicule not only the religion of his country, but alſo that of every nation, have deſervedly drawn upon him the cenſure of every age, and branded him with the appellation of atheiſt and blaſphemer. He alſo wrote the life of Soſtrates, a philoſopher of Bœotia, as alſo that of the philoſopher Demonax. Some have alſo attributed to him, with great falſity, the life of Apollonius Thyaneus. The beſt editions of Lucan are that of Grævius, 2 vols. 8vo. Amſt. 1687, and that Reitzius, 4 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1743.

Lucifer, the name of the planet Venus, or morning ſtar. It is called Lucifer, when appearing in the morning before the ſun; but when it follows it, and appears ſome time after its ſetting, it is called Heſperus. According to ſome mythologiſts, Lucifer was ſon of Jupiter and Aurora.——A chriſtian writer whoſe work was edited by the Coleti, fol. Venet. 1778.

Lucifĕri fanum, a town of Spain.

C. Lucilius, a Roman knight born at Aurunca. He lived in the greateſt intimacy with Scipio the firſt Africanus, and even attended him in his war againſt Numantia. He is looked upon as the founder of ſatire, or firſt ſatirical writer among the Romans. He was ſuperior to his poetical predeceſſors at Rome, and though he wrote with great roughneſs and inelegance, but with much facility, he gained many admirers, whoſe praiſes have been often laviſhed with too liberal a hand. Horace compares him to a river which rolls upon its waters precious ſand, with much dirt and filth. Of the thirty ſatires which he wrote, nothing but few verſes remain. He died at Naples, in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 103. His fragments have been collected and publiſhed with notes by Fr. Douſa, 4to. L. Bat. 1597, and laſtly by the Vulpii, 8vo. Patav. 1735. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de Orat.* 2.—*Horat.*——Lucinus, a famous Roman, who fled with Brutus after the battle of Philippi. They were ſoon after overtaken by a party of horſe, and Lucilius ſuffered himſelf to be ſeverely wounded by the dart of the enemy, exclaiming that he was Brutus. He was taken, and carried to the conquerors, whoſe clemency ſpared his life. *Plut.*——A tribune who attempted in vain to elect Pompey to the dictatorſhip.——A centurion, &c.——A governor of Aſia under Tiberius.——A friend of Tiberius.

Lucilla, a daughter of M. Aurelius, celebrated for the virtues of her youth, her beauty, debaucheries, and misfortunes. At the age of ſixteen her father ſent her to Syria to marry the emperor Verus, who was then employed in a war with the Parthians and Armenians. The conjugal virtues of Lucilla were great at firſt, but when ſhe ſaw Verus plunge himſelf into debauchery and diſſipation, ſhe followed his example, and proſtituted herſelf. At her return to Rome ſhe ſaw the inceſtuous commerce of her huſband with her mother,

&c. and at laſt poiſoned him. She afterwards married an old but virtuous ſenator, by order of her father, and was not aſhamed ſoon to proſtitute herſelf to her brother Commodus. The coldneſs and indifference with which Commodus treated her afterwards determined her on revenge, and ſhe conſpired againſt his life, with many illuſtrious ſenators, A. D. 185. The plot was diſcovered, Lucilla was baniſhed, and ſoon after put to death by her brother, in the 38th year of her age.

Lūcīna, a goddeſs, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. As her mother brought her into the world without pain, ſhe became the goddeſs whom women in labor invoked, and ſhe preſided over the birth of children. She receives this name either from *lucus*, or from *lux*, as Ovid explains it:

Gratia Lucinæ, dedit hæc tibi nomine lucus;
Aut quia principium tu, Dea, lucis habes.

Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame as Diana and Juno, becauſe theſe two goddeſſes were alſo ſometimes called Lucina, and preſided over the labors of women. She is called Ilithya by the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Rome, raiſed A. U. C. 396. *Varr. de L. L.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 449.—*Horat. Carm. Sec.*

Lucius, a Roman ſoldier killed at the ſiege of Jeruſalem, by ſaving in his arms a man who jumped down from one of the walls. *Joſeph.*——A brother of M. Antony. [*Vid. L. Antonius.*]——A Roman general, who defeated the Etrurians, &c.——A relation of J. Cæſar.——A Roman ambaſſador, murdered by the Illyrians.——A conſul, &c.——A writer, called by ſome Saturantius Apuleius. He was born in Africa, on the borders of Numidia. He ſtudied poetry, muſic, geometry, &c. at Athens, and warmly embraced the tenets of the Platoniſts. He cultivated magic, and ſome miracles are attributed to his knowledge of enchantments. He wrote in Greek and Latin, with great eaſe and ſimplicity; but his ſtile is ſometimes affected. His eloquence was greatly celebrated in his age. Some fragments of his compoſitions are ſtill extant. He floriſhed in the reign of M. Aurelius.——A brother of Vitellius, &c.——A ſon of Agrippa adopted by Auguſtus.——A man put to death for his incontinence, &c.——The word Lucius is a prænomen common to many Romans, of whom an account is given under their family names.

Lūcrētia, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her accompliſhments proved fatal to her, and the praiſes which a number of young noble Romans at Ardea, among whom were Collatinus and the ſons of Tarquin, beſtowed upon the domeſtic virtues of their wives at home, was productive of a revolution in the ſtate. While every one was warm with the idea, it was univerſally agreed to leave the camp and to go to Rome, to aſcertain the veracity of their reſpective aſſertions. Collatinus had the pleaſure to ſee his expectations fulfilled in the higheſt degree, and, while the wives of the other Romans were involved in the riot and diſſipation of a feaſt, Lucretia was found at home, employed in the midſt of her female ſervants, and eaſing their labor by ſharing it herſelf. The beauty and innocence of Lucretia inflamed the paſſion of Sextus, the ſon of Tarquin, who was a witneſs of her virtues and induſtry. He cheriſhed his flame, and he ſecretly retired from the camp, and came to the houſe of Lucretia, where he met with a kind reception. He ſhowed himſelf unworthy of ſuch a treatment, and, in the dead of night, he introduced himſelf to Lucretia, who refuſed to his entreaties what her fear of ſhame granted to his threats. She yielded to her raviſher, when he threatened to murder her, and to ſlay one of her ſlaves, and put him in her bed, that this apparent adultery might ſeem to have met with the puniſhment it deſerved. Lucretia, in the morning, ſent for her huſband and her father, and, after ſhe had revealed to them the indignities ſhe had ſuffered from the ſon of Tarquin, and entreated them to avenge her wrongs, ſhe ſtabbed herſelf with a dagger, which ſhe had previouſly concealed under her cloaths. This fatal blow was the ſign of rebellion, the body of the virtuous Lucretia was expoſed to the eyes of the ſenate, and the violence and barbarity of Sextus, joined with the unpopularity and oppreſſion of his father, ſo irritated the Roman populace, that that moment they expelled the Tarquins for ever from Rome. Brutus, who was preſent at the tragical death of Lucretia, kindled the flames of rebellion, and the republican or conſular government was eſtabliſhed at Rome A. U. C. 244. *Liv.* 1, c. 57, *&c.*—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4, c. 15.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 741.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.—*Plut.*——The wife of Numa. *Plut.*

Lūcrētĭlis, a mountain in the country of the Sabines, hanging over a pleaſant valley, near which the houſe of Horace was ſituate. *Horat.* 1, od. 17.

T. Lūcrētius Carus, a celebrated Roman poet and philoſopher, who was early ſent to Athens, where he ſtudied under Zeno and Phædrus. The tenets of Epicurus and Empedocles, which then prevailed at Athens, were warmly embraced by Lucretius, and when united with the infinite of Anaximander

det, and the atoms of Democritus, they were explained and elucidated in a poem, in ſix books, which is called *De rerum naturâ*. In this poem the maſterly genius and unaffected elegance of the poet are every where conſpicuous; but the opinions of the philoſopher are juſtly cenſured, who gives no exiſtence of power to a Supreme Being, but is the devoted advocate of atheiſm and impiety. This compoſition, which has little claim to be called a heroic poem, was written and finiſhed while the poet labored under a violent delirium, occaſioned by a philtre, which the jealouſy of his miſtreſs or his wife Lucilia had adminiſtered. It is ſaid that he deſtroyed himſelf in the 44th year of his age, about 54 years before Chriſt. Cicero, after his death, reviſed and corrected his poems, which had been partly written in the lucid intervals of reaſon and of ſenſe. Lucretius, whoſe poem ſhows that he wrote Latin better than any other man ever did, would have proved no mean rival to Virgil, had he lived in the poliſhed age of Auguſtus. The beſt editions of his works are that of Creech, 8vo. Oxon. 1695; that of Havercamp, 2 vols. 4to. Lug. Bat. 1725; and that of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1759. *Paterc.* 2, c. 36.—*Quintil.* 3, c. 1. l. 10, c. 1.——Quintus, a Roman, who killed himſelf becauſe the inhabitants of Sulmo, over which he was appointed with a garriſon, ſeemed to favor the cauſe of J. Cæſar. *Caſ. bell. civ.* 1, c. 18. He is alſo called Veſpillo.——Sp. Tricipitinus, the father-in-law of Collatinus. He was made conſul after the death of Brutus, and ſoon after died himſelf. Horatius Pulvillus ſucceeded him. *Liv.* 1, c. 58.——An inter-rex at Rome.——A conſul.——Oſella, a Roman, put to death by Sylla becauſe he had applied for the conſulſhip without his permiſſion. *Plut.*

Lucrīnum, a town of Apulia.

Lūcrīnus, a ſmall lake of Campania, oppoſite Puteoli. Some believed that it was made by Hercules when he paſſed through Italy with the bulls of Geryon. It abounded with excellent oyſters. *Strab.* 5 & 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.——*Horat.* 2, od. 15.

C. Luctātius Catūlus, a Roman, conſul with Marius. He aſſiſted his colleague in conquering the Cimbrians. [*Vid. Cimbricum bellum.*] He was eloquent as well as valiant, and his hiſtory of his conſulſhip, which he wrote with great veracity, convinces us of his literary talents. That hiſtory is loſt. *Cic. de orat.*—*Varro de L. L.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.——C. Catulus, a Roman conſul, who deſtroyed the Carthaginian fleet. *Vid.* Catulus.

Lucullea, a feſtival eſtabliſhed by the Greeks in honor of Lucullus, who had behaved with great prudence and propriety in his province. *Plut. in Luc.*

Lucullī horti, theſe gardens were ſituate near Neapolis, &c. *Tacit. An.* 11, c. 1.—Villa, a country ſeat of Lucullus, near mount Miſenus, where Tiberius died. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 50.

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, a Roman celebrated for his fondneſs of luxury and for his military talents. He was born about 115 years before the Chriſtian era, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his proficiency in the liberal arts, particularly eloquence and philoſophy. His firſt military campaign was in the Marſian war, where his valor and cool intrepidity recommended him to public notice. His mildneſs and conſtancy gained him the admiration and confidence of Sylla, and from this connection he derived honor, and during his quæſtorſhip in Aſia, and pretorſhip in Africa, he rendered himſelf more conſpicuous by his juſtice, moderation, and humanity. He was raiſed to the conſulſhip A. U. C. 678, and entruſted with the care of the Mithridatic war, and firſt diſplayed his military talents in reſcuing his colleague Cotta, whom the enemy had beſieged in Chalcedonia. This was ſoon followed by a celebrated victory over the forces of Mithridates, on the borders of the Granicus, and by the conqueſt of all Bithynia. His victories by ſea were as great as thoſe by land, and Mithridates loſt a powerful fleet near Lemnos. Such conſiderable loſſes weakened the enemy, and Mithridates retired with precipitation towards Armenia, to the court of king Tigranes, his father-in-law. His flight was perceived, and Lucullus croſſed the Euphrates with great expedition, and gave battle to the numerous forces which Tigranes had already aſſembled to ſupport the cauſe of his ſon-in-law. According to the exaggerated account of Plutarch no leſs than 100,000 foot, and near 55,000 horſe, of the Armenians, loſt their lives in that celebrated battle. All this carnage was made by a Roman army amounting to no more than 18,000 men, of whom only five were killed and 100 wounded during the combat. The taking of Trigranocerta the capital of Armenia, was the conſequence of his immortal victory, and Lucullus there obtained the greateſt part of the royal treaſures. This continual ſucceſs, however, was attended with ſerious conſequences. The ſeverity of Lucullus, and the haughtineſs of his commands, offended his ſoldiers, and diſpleaſed his adherents at Rome. Pompey was ſoon after ſent to ſucceed him, and to continue the Mithridatic war, and the interview which he had with Lucullus began with acts of mutual kindneſs, and ended in the moſt inveterate reproaches, and open enmity. Lucullus was permitted to retire to Rome, and only 1600 of the ſoldiers who had ſhared his fortune and his glories were ſuffered to accom-

accompany him. He was received with coldness at Rome, and he obtained with difficulty a triumph which was deservedly claimed by his fame, his success and his victories. In this ended the days of his glory; he retired to the enjoyment of ease and peaceful society, and no longer interested himself in the commotions which disturbed the tranquillity of Rome. He dedicated his time to studious pursuits, and to the conversation of the learned. His house was enriched with a valuable library, which was opened for the service of the curious, and of the learned. Lucullus fell into a dilirium in the last part of his life, and died in the 67 or 68th year of his age. The people showed their respect for his merit, by their wish to give him an honorable burial in the Campus Martius; but their offers were rejected, and he was privately buried, by his brother, in his estate at Tusculum. Lucullus has been admired for his many accomplishments, but he has been censured for his severity and extravagance. The expences of his meals were immoderate, his halls were distinguished by the different names of the gods, and, when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprise him, they were astonished at the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who had merely said to his servant that he would sup in the hall of Apollo. In his retirement Lucullus was fond of artificial variety; subterraneous caves and passages were dug under the hills on the coast of Campania, and the sea water was conveyed round his house and pleasure grounds, where the fishes flocked in such abundance that not less than 25,000 pounds worth were sold at his death. In his public character Lucullus was humane and compassionate, and he showed his sense of the vicissitudes of human affairs by shedding tears at the sight of one of the cities of Armenia, which his soldiers reduced to ashes. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages, and he employed himself for a time to write a concise history of the Marsi in Greek hexameters. Such are the striking characteristics of a man who meditated the conquest of Parthia, and, for a while, gained the admiration of all the inhabitants of the east, by his justice and moderation, and who might have disputed the empire of the world with a Cæsar or Pompey, had not, at last, his fondness for retirement withdrawn him from the reach of ambition. *Plut. in vitâ.—Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.*—*Appian in Mithr. &c.*—*Orosius* 6, &c.——A consul, who went to Spain, &c.——A Roman, put to death by Domitian.—A brother of Lucius Lucullus, lieutenant under Sylla.—A prætor of Macedonia.

Lucumo, the first name of Tarquinius Priscus, afterwards changed into Lucius The word is Etrurian, and signifies prince or chief.

Lucus, a king of ancient Gaul.——A town of Gaul, at the foot of the Alps.

Lugdunensis Gallia, a part of Gaul, which received its name from Lugdunum, the capital city of the province. It was anciently called Celtica. *Vid.* Gallia.

Lugdūnum, a town of Gallia Celtica, built at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, or Saone, by Manutius Plancus, when he was governor of the province. This town, now called Lyons, is the second city of France in point of population. *Strab.* 4.——Batavorum, a town on the Rhine, just as it falls into the ocean. It is now called Leyden, and is famous for its university.

Lūna, (*the moon*) was daughter of Hyperion and Terra, and was the same, according to some mythologists, as Diana. She was worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the earth with many superstitious forms and ceremonies. It was supposed that magicians and enchanters, particularly those of Thessaly, had an uncontrolable power over the moon, and that they could draw her down from heaven at pleasure by the mere force of their incantations. Her eclipses, according to their opinion, proceeded from thence; and, on that account, it was usual to beat drums and cymbals to ease her labors, and to render the power of magic less effectual. The Arcadians believed that they were older than the moon. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 263, &c.—*Tibull.* 1, el. 8, v. 21.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 69.——A maritime town of Etruria, famous for the white marble which it produced. It contained a fine capacious harbour, and abounded in wine, cheese, &c. The inhabitants were naturally given to augury, and the observation of uncommon phænomena. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 586.—*Plin.* 14. c. 6.

Lupa, (*a she-wolf*) was held in great veneration at Rome, because Romulus and Remus, according to an ancient tradition, were suckled and preserved by one of these animals. This fabulous story arises from the surname of Lupa, *prostitute*, which was given to the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, to whose care and humanity these children owed their preservation. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 415.—*Plut. in Romul.*

Lupercal, a place at the foot of mount Aventine, sacred to Pan, where festivals called Lupercalia were yearly celebrated. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 343.

Lupercālia, a yearly festival observed at Rome the 15th of February, in honor of the god Pan. It was usual first to sacrifice two goats and a dog, and to touch with the bloody knife the foreheads of two illustrious youths, who always were obliged to smile while they were touched. The blood was wiped away with soft wool dipped in milk. After this the skins of the victims were cut into

into thongs, with which whips were made for the youths. With these whips the youths ran about the streets all naked except the middle, and whipped freely all those they met. Women in particular were fond of receiving the lashes, as they superstitiously believed that they removed barrenness, and eased the pains of child-birth. This excursion in the streets of Rome was performed by naked youths, because Pan is always represented naked, and a goat was sacrificed, because that deity was supposed to have the feet of a goat. A dog was added, as a necessary and useful guardian of the sheepfold. This festival, as Plutarch mentions, was first instituted by the Romans in honor of the she-wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus. This opinion is controverted by others, and Livy, with Dionysius of Halicarnassus, observes, that they were introduced in Italy by Evander. The name seems to be borrowed from the Greek name of Pan, *Lycæus*, from λυκος, *a wolf*, because Pan, as god of shepherds, protected the sheep from the rapacity of the wolves. The priests which officiated at the Lupercalia were called Luperci. Augustus forbad any person under the age of fourteen to appear naked, or to run about the streets during the Lupercalia. Cicero, in his Philippics, reproaches Antony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by running naked, and armed with a whip, about the streets. It was during the celebration of these festivals that Antony offered a crown to J. Cæsar, which the indignation of the populace obliged him to refuse.

Luperci, a number of priests at Rome, who assisted at the celebration of the Lupercalia, in honor of the god Pan, to whose service they were dedicated. This order of priests was the most ancient and respectable of all the sacerdotal offices. It was divided into two separate colleges, called *Fabiani* & *Quintiliani*, from Fabius and Quintillus, two of their high priests. The former were instituted in honor of Romulus, and the latter of Remus. To these two sacerdotal bodies J. Cæsar added a third, called, from himself, the *Julii*, and this action contributed not a little to render his cause unpopular, and to betray his ambitious and aspiring views. [*Vid. Lupercalia*] *Plut. in Rom.*—*Dio. Cas.* 45.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 663.

Lupercus, a grammarian in the reign of the emperor Gallienus. He wrote some grammatical pieces, which some have preferred to Herodian.

Lupias or Lupia, a town of Germany, with a small river of the same name, falling into the Rhine. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, *&c.*

Lupus, a general of the emperor Severus. —— A governor of Britain.——A quæstor in the reign of Tiberius, &c.——A comic writer of Sicily, who wrote a poem on the return of Menelaus and Helen to Sparta, after the destruction of Troy. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, ep. 16, v 26.——P. Rut. a Roman, who, contrary to the omens, marched against the Marsi, and was killed with his army. He has been taxed with impiety, and was severely censured in the Augustan age. *Horat.* 2 *Sat* 1, v. 68.

Lusitania, a part of Spain, whose extent and situation have not been accurately defined by the ancients. According to the better descriptions it extended from the Tagus to the sea of Calabria. The inhabitants were warlike, and were at last conquered by the Roman army under Dolabella. B.C. 99. with great difficulty. They generally lived upon plunder, and were rude and unpolished in their manners. It was usual among them to expose their sick in the high roads, that their diseases might be cured by the directions and advice of travellers. They were very moderate in their meals, and never eat but of one dish. Their cloaths were commonly black, and they generally warmed themselves by means of stones heated in the fire. *Strab.* 3, —*Mela.* 2, c. 6. l. 3, c. 1.

Lusones, a people of Spain, near the Iberus.

Lustricus Brutianus, a Roman poet. *Martial.* 4, ep. 23.

Lutatius Catulus, a Roman, who shut the temples of Janus after peace had been made with Carthage. *Vid.* Luctatius.

Luterius, a general of the Gauls, defeated by Cæsar, &c.

Lutetia, a town of Belgic Gaul, on the confluence of the rivers Sequana and Matrona, which received its name, as some suppose, from the quantity of clay, *lutum*, which is in its neighbourhood. J. Cæsar fortified and embellished it, from which circumstance some authors call it *Julii Civitas*. Julian, the apostate, resided there some time. It is now Paris, the capital of France. *Cæsar de bell. G.* 6 & 7.—*Strab.* 4 —*Ammian.* 20.

C. Lutorius, a Roman knight, put to death by order of Tiberius, because he had written a poem in which he had bewailed the death of Germanicus, who then labored under a severe illness. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 49. &c.

Lyæus, a surname of Bacchus. It is derived from λυειν, *solvere*, because wine, over which Bacchus presides, gives freedom to the mind, and delivers it from all cares and melancholy. *Horat.* ep. 9 —*Lucan.* 1, v. 675.

Lybas, one of the companions of Ulysses, &c.

Lybya or Lybissa. a small village of Bithynia, where Annibal was buried.

Lycabas, an Etrurian, one of those who offered violence to Bacchus, and were changed into dolphins. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 624.—— One of the Lapithæ, who ran away from the battle which was fought at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Id. Met.* 12, v. 302.

Lycabitus,

Lycabētus, a mountain of Attica, near Athens. *Stat.*

Lycæa, feſtivals in Arcadia, in honor of Pan, the god of ſhepherds. They are the ſame as the Lupercalia of the Romans.——A feſtival at Argos in honor of Apollo Lycæus, who delivered the Argives from wolves, &c.

Lycæum, a celebrated place near the banks of the Iliſſus, in Attica. It was there that Ariſtotle taught philoſophy, and as he gentrally inſtructed his pupils in walking, they were called Peripatetics, a περιπατεω, *ambulo*.

Lycæus, a mountain of Arcadia, ſacred to Jupiter, where a temple was built in honor of the god Lycæus, by Lycaon, the ſon of Pelaſgus. It was alſo ſacred to Pan, whoſe feſtivals, called Lycæa, were celebrated there. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 16. *Æn.* 8, v. 343.—*Strab.* 8.

Lycambes, the father of Neobule. He promiſed his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, and afterwards refuſed to fulfil his engagement when ſhe had been courted by a man whoſe opulence had more influence than the fortune of the poet. This irritated Archilochus; he wrote a bitter invective againſt Lycambes and his daughter, and rendered them both ſo deſperate by the ſatire of his compoſition that they hanged themſelves. *Horat.* ep. 6, v. 13. *Ovid. in Ib.* 52.

Lycāon, the firſt king of Arcadia, ſon of Pelaſgus and Meliboea. He built a town called Lycoſura on the top of mount Lycæus, in honor of Jupiter. He had many wives, by whom he had a daughter, called Callito, and fifty ſons. He was ſucceeded on the throne by Nyctimus, the eldeſt of his ſons. He lived about 1820 years before the Chriſtian era. *Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin.* fab. 176.—*Catull.* ep. 76.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 2, &c.——Another king of Arcadia, celebrated for his cruelties. He was changed into a wolf by Jupiter, becauſe he offered human victims on the altars of the god Pan. Some attribute this metamorphoſis to another cauſe. The ſins of mankind, as they relate, were become ſo enormous, that Jupiter viſited the earth to puniſh wickedneſs and impiety. He came to Arcadia, where he was announced as a god, and the people began to pay proper adoration to his divinity. Lycaon, however, who uſed to ſacrifice all ſtrangers to his wanton cruelty, laughed at the pious prayers of his ſubjects, and, to try the divinity of the god, he ſerved up human fleſh on his table. This impiety ſo irritated Jupiter, that he immediately deſtroyed the houſe of Lycaon, and changed him into a wolf. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 198, &c.——Theſe two monarchs are often confounded together, though it appears that they were two different characters, and that not leſs than an age elapſed between their reigns.——A ſon of Priam and Laothe. He was taken by Achilles and carried to Lemnos, whence he eſcaped. He was afterwards killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 21, &c.——The ſon of Pandarus, killed by Diomedes before Troy.——A Gnoſſian artiſt, who made the ſword which Aſcanius gave to Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 304.

Lycāōnia, a country of Aſia, between Cappadocia, Piſidia, Pamphylia, and Phrygia, made a Roman province under Auguſtus. *Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2——Arcadia bore alſo that name from Lycaon, one of its kings, *Dionyſ. Hal.*——An iſland in the Tyber.

Lycas, a prieſt of Apollo, in the intereſt of Turnus. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 315.——Another officer of Turnus. *Id.* 10, v. 561.

Lycaste, an ancient town of Crete, whoſe inhabitants accompanied Idomeneus to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A daughter of Priam by a concubine. She married Polydamas, the ſon of Antenor.——A famous courtezan of Drepanum, called Venus on account of her great beauty. She had a ſon called Eryx by Butes, ſon of Amycus.

Lycastum, a town of Cappadocia.

Lycastus, a ſon of Minos I. He was father of Minos II. by Ida, the daughter of Corybas.——A ſon of Minos and Philonome, daughter of Nyctimus. He ſucceeded his father on the throne of Arcadia.

Lyce, one of the Amazons, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 374.

Lyces, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 33.

Lyceum. *Vid.* Lycæum.

Lychnīdes, a city, with a lake of the ſame name, in Macedonia.

Lycia, a country of Aſia Minor, bounded by the Mediterranean on the ſouth, Caria on the weſt, Pamphylia on the eaſt, and Phrygia on the north. It was anciently called Milyas, and Tremile, from the Milyæ or Solymi, a people of Crete, who came to ſettle there. The country received the name of Lycia from Lycus, the ſon of Pandion, who eſtabliſhed himſelf there. The inhabitants have been greatly commended by all the ancients for their ſobriety and juſtice. They were conquered by Cræſus, king of Lydia, and afterwards by Cyrus. Though they were ſubject to the power of Perſia, yet they were governed by their own kings, and only paid a yearly tribute to the Perſian monarch. They became part of the Macedonian empire when Alexander came into the eaſt, and afterwards were ceded to the houſe of the Seleucidæ. The country was reduced into a Roman province by the emperor Claudius. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 816.—*Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 686.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 173.—*Strab.* 13.

Lycīdas,

Lycĭdas, a centaur, killed by the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 310.——A ſhepherd's name. *Virg. Ecl.* ——A beautiful youth, the admiration of Rome in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 1, od. 4, v. 19.

Lycimna, a town of Peloponneſus.

Lycimnia, a ſlave, mother of Helenor by a Lydian prince. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 446.

Lycĭscus, an Athenian archon.——A Meſſenian of the family of the Æpytidæ. When his daughters were doomed by lot to be ſacrificed for the good of their country, he fled with them to Sparta, and Ariſtodemus upon this chearfully gave his own children, and ſoon after ſucceeded on the throne. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 9.——A youth of whom Horace was enamoured.

Lycius, a ſon of Hercules and Toxicreta. ——A ſon of Lycaon.——An epithet given to Apollo from his temple in Lycia, where he gave oracles, particularly at Patara, where the appellation of *Lyciæ ſortes* was given to his anſwers, and even to the will of the Fates. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 346.——A ſirname of Danaus.

Lycŏmēdes, a king of Scyros, an iſland in the Ægean Sea, ſon of Apollo and Parthenope. He was ſecretly entruſted with the care of young Achilles, whom his mother Tethis had diſguiſed in woman's cloaths, to remove him from the Trojan war, where ſhe knew he muſt unavoidably periſh. Lycomedes has rendered himſelf famous for his treachery to Theſeus, who had implored his protection when driven from his throne of Athens by the uſurper Mneſtheus. Lycomedes, as it is reported, either envious of the fame of his illuſtrious gueſt, or bribed by the emiſſaries of Mneſtheus, led Theſeus to an elevated place, on pretence to ſhew him the extent of his dominions, and perfidiouſly threw him down a precipice, where he was killed. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17, l. 7, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——An Arcadian, who, with 500 choſen men, put to flight 1000 Spartans, and 500 Argives, &c. *Diod.* 15.——A ſeditious perſon at Tegea.——A Mantinean general, &c.——An Athenian, the firſt who took one of the enemy's ſhips at the battle of Salamis. *Plut.*

Lycon, a philoſopher of Troas, in the age of Ariſtotle. He was greatly eſteemed by Eumenes, Antiochus, &c. He died in the 74th year of his age. *Diog. in vit.*——A man who wrote the life of Pythagoras.——A poet.——A writer of epigrams.——A player, greatly eſteemed by Alexander.——A Syracuſan who aſſiſted in murdering Dion.——A peripatetic philoſopher.

Lycone, a city of Thrace.——A mountain of Argolis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 24.

Lycŏphron, a ſon of Periander, king of Corinth. The murder of his mother Melliſſa by his father had ſuch an effect upon him, that he reſolved never to ſpeak to a man who had been ſo wantonly cruel againſt his relations. This reſolution was ſtrengthened by the advice of Procles, his maternal uncle, and Periander at laſt baniſhed to Corcyra a ſon whoſe diſobedience and obſtinacy had rendered him odious. Cypſelus, the eldeſt ſon of Periander, being incapable of reigning, Lycophron was the only ſurviving child who had any claim to the crown of Corinth. But, when the infirmities of Periander obliged him to look for a ſucceſſor, Lycophron refuſed to come to Corinth while his father was there, and he was induced to leave Corcyra, only on promiſe that Periander would come and dwell there while he remained the maſter of Corinth. This exchange, however, was prevented. The Corcyreans, who were apprehenſive of the tyranny of Periander, murdered Lycophron before he left that iſland. *Herodot.* 3. *Ariſtot.* ——A brother of Thebe, the wife of Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ. He aſſiſted his ſiſter in murdering her huſband, and he afterwards ſeized the ſovereignty. He was diſpoſſeſſed by Philip of Macedonia. *Plut.*—*Diod.* 16.——A general of Corinth, killed by Nicias. *Plut. in Nic.*——A native of Cythera, ſon of Maſtor. He went to the Trojan war with Ajax, the ſon of Telamon, after the accidental murder of one of his citizens. He was killed, &c. *Homer. Il.* 15.——A famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He was one of the poets who floriſhed under Ptolemy Philadelphus, and, from their number, obtained the name of Pleiades. Lycophron died by the wound of an arrow. He wrote tragedies, the titles of twenty of which have been preſerved. The only remaining compoſition of this poet is called Caſſandra or Alexandra. It contains 1474 verſes, whoſe obſcurity has procured the epithet of *Tenebroſus* to its author. It is a mixture of prophetical effuſions, which, as he ſuppoſes, were given by Caſſandra during the Trojan war. The beſt editions of Lycophron are that of Baſil, 1546, fol. enriched with the Greek commentary of Tzetzes; that of Canter, 8vo. apud Commelin, 1596; and that of Potter, fol. Oxon. 1702. *Ovid. in Ib.*—*Stat.* 5. *Sylv.* 3.

Lycopŏlis, a town of Egypt. It received this name on account of the immenſe number of wolves, λυκοι, which repelled an army of Æthiopians, who had invaded Egypt. *Diod.* 1. *Strab.* 17.

Lycŏpus, an Ætolian, who aſſiſted the Cyreneans againſt Ptolemy. *Polyæn.* 8.

Lycŏrias, a nymph, &c. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 339.

Lycŏris, a freedwoman of the ſenator Volumnius, alſo called Cytheris, and Volum-

nia,

nia, from her master. She is celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. The poet Gallus was greatly enamoured of her, and his friend Virgil comforts him in his 10th eclogue for the loss of the favors of Cytheris, who followed M. Antony's camp, and was become the Aspasia of Rome. The charms of Cleopatra, however, prevailed over those of Cytheris, and the unfortunate courtezan lost the favors of Antony and of all the world at the same time. Lycoris was originally a comedian. *Virg. Ecl.* 10.

Lycormas, a river of Ætolia, whose sands were of a golden color. It was afterwards called Evenus from king Evenus, who threw himself into it. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 245.

Lycortas, the father of Polybius, who flourished B. C. 184. He was chosen general of the Achæan league, and he revenged the death of Philopœmen, &c. *Plut.*

Lycosura, a city built by Lycaon on mount Lycæus.

Lyctus, a town of Crete, the country of Idomeneus, whence he is often called *Lyctius*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 401.

Lycurgides, annual days of solemnity appointed in honor of the lawgiver of Sparta. ——The patronymic of a son of Lycurgus. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 503.

Lycurgus, a king of Nemæa, in Peloponnesus. He was raised from the dead by Æsculapius. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 638.——A giant killed by Osiris in Thrace. *Diod.* 1. ——A king of Thrace, son of Dryas. He has been represented as cruel and impious, on account of the violence which he offered to Bacchus. He, according to the opinion of the mythologists, drove Bacchus out of his kingdom, and abolished his worship, for which impiety he was severely punished by the gods. He put his own son Dryas to death in a fury, and he cut off his own legs, mistaking them for vine boughs. He was put to death in the greatest torments by his subjects, who had been informed by the oracle that they should not taste wine till Lycurgus was no more. This fable is explained by observing, that the aversion of Lycurgus for wine, over which Bacchus presided, arose from the filthiness and disgrace of intoxication, and therefore the monarch wisely ordered all the vines of his dominions to be cut down, that himself and his subjects might be preserved from the extravagance and debauchery which are produced by too free an use of wine. *Hygin.* fab. 132.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 22. —*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 14.—*Horat.* 2, od. 19. ——A son of Hercules and Praxithea, daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A son of Pheres, the son of Cretheus. *Id.* 1, c. 9. ——An orator of Athens, surnamed *Ibis*, in the age of Demosthenes, famous for his justice and impartiality when at the head of the government. He was one of the thirty orators whom the Athenians refused to deliver up to Alexander. Some of his orations are extant, He died about 330 years before Christ. *Diod.* 16.——A king of Tegea, son of Aleus, by Neæra, the daughter of Perseus. He married Cleophile, called also Eurynome, by whom he had Amphidamas, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7.——A celebrated lawgiver of Sparta, son of king Eunomus, and brother to Polydectes. He succeeded his brother on the Spartan throne; but, when he saw that the widow of Polydectes was pregnant, he kept the kingdom not for himself, but till Charilaus, his nephew, was arrived to years of maturity. He had previously refused to marry his brother's widow, who wished to strengthen him on his throne by destroying her own son Charilaus, and leaving him in the peaceful possession of the crown. The integrity with which he acted, when guardian of his nephew Charilaus, raised him many enemies, and he at last yielded to their satire and malevolence, and retired to Crete. He travelled like a philosopher, and visited Asia and Egypt without suffering himself to be corrupted by the licentiousness and luxury which prevailed there. The confusion which followed his departure from Sparta, now had made his presence totally necessary, and he returned home at the earnest solicitations of his countrymen. The disorder which reigned at Sparta, induced him to reform the government, and the more effectually to execute his undertaking he had recourse to the oracle of Delphi. He was received by the priestess of the god with every mark of honor, his intentions were warmly approved by the divinity, and he was called the friend of gods, and himself rather god than man. After such a reception from the most celebrated oracle of Greece, Lycurgus found no difficulty in reforming the abuses of the state, and all were equally anxious in making a revolution which had received the sanction of heaven. This happened 884 years before the Christian era. Lycurgus first established a senate, which was composed of 28 senators, whose authority preserved the tranquillity of the state, and maintained a due and just equilibrium between the kings and the people, by watching over the intrusions of the former, and checking the seditious convulsions of the latter. All distinction was destroyed, and, by making an equal and impartial division of the land among the members of the commonwealth, Lycurgus banished luxury, and encouraged the useful arts. The use of money, either of gold or silver, was totally forbidden, and the introduction of

of heavy braſs and iron coin brought no temptations to the diſhoneſt, and left every individual in the poſſeſſion of his effects without any fears of robbery or violence. All the citizens dined in common, and no one had greater claims to indulgence or luxury than another. Their intercourſe with other nations was forbidden, and few were permitted to travel. The youths were entruſted to the public maſter, as ſoon as they had attained their ſeventh year, and their education was left to the wiſdom of the laws. They were taught early to think, to anſwer in a ſhort and laconic manner, and to excel in ſharp repartee. They were inſtructed and encouraged to carry things by ſurpriſe, but if ever the theft was diſcovered they were ſubjected to a ſevere puniſhment. Lycurgus was happy and ſucceſsful in eſtabliſhing and enforcing theſe laws, and by his prudence and adminiſtration the face of Lacedæmon was totally changed, and it gave riſe to a ſet of men diſtinguiſhed for their intrepidity, their fortitude, and their magnanimity. After this Lycurgus retired from Sparta to Delphi, or according to others to Crete, and before his departure he bound all the citizens of Lacedæmon by a ſolemn oath, that neither they nor their poſterity, would alter, violate, or aboliſh the laws which he had eſtabliſhed, before his return. He ſoon after put himſelf to death, and he ordered his aſhes to be thrown into the ſea, fearful leſt if they were carried to Sparta the citizens ſhould call themſelves freed from the oath which they had taken, and impowered to make a revolution. The wiſdom and the good effect of the laws of Lycurgus, has been firmly demonſtrated at Sparta, where for 700 years they remained in full force, but the legiſlator has been cenſured as cruel and impolitic. He has ſhown himſelf inhumane in ordering the mothers to deſtroy their children, whoſe feebleneſs or deformity in their youth ſeemed to promiſe incapability of action in maturer years, and to become a burden to the ſtate. His regulations about marriage, muſt neceſſarily be cenſured, and no true conjugal felicity can be expected from the union of a man with a perſon whom he, perhaps, never knew before, and whom he was compelled to choſe in a dark room, where all the marriageable women in the ſtate aſſembled on ſtated occaſions. The peculiar dreſs which was appointed for the females, might be termed improper, and the law muſt, for ever, be called injudicious, which ordered them to appear naked on certain days of feſtivity, and wreſtle in a public aſſembly promiſcuouſly with boys of equal age with themſelves. Theſe things might contribute as much to corrupt the morals of the Lacedæmonians, as the other regulations ſeemed calculated to baniſh diſſipation, riot, and debauchery. Lycurgus has been compared to Solon the celebrated legiſlator of Athens, and it has been judiciouſly obſerved that the former gave his citizens morals conformable to the laws which he had eſtabliſhed, and that the latter had given the Athenians laws, which coincided with their cuſtoms and manners. The office of Lycurgus demanded reſolution, and he ſhowed himſelf inexorable and ſevere. In Solon artifice was requiſite, and he ſhowed himſelf mild and even voluptuous. The moderation of Lycurgus is greatly commended, particularly when we recollect that he treated with the greateſt humanity and confidence Alcander, a youth who had put out one of his eyes in a ſeditious tumult. Lycurgus had a ſon called Antiorus, who left no iſſue. The Lacedæmonians ſhewed their reſpect for their great legiſlator by yearly celebrating a feſtival in his honor, called Lycurgidæ or Lycurgides. The introduction of money into Sparta in the reign of Agis the ſon of Archidamus, was one of the principal cauſes which corrupted the innocence of the Lacedæmonians, and rendered them the prey of intrigue and of faction. The laws of Lycurgus were abrogated by Philopœmen B. C. 188, but only for a little time, as they were ſoon after re-eſtabliſhed by the Romans. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Juſtin.* 3, c. 2, &c.—*Strab.* 8, 10, 15, &c.——*Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.——*Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.

Lycus, a king of Bœotia, ſucceſſor to his brother Nycteus, who left no male iſſue. He was entruſted with the government only during the minority of Labdacus the ſon of the daughter of Nycteus. He was farther enjoined to make war againſt Epopeus, who had carried away by force Antiope the daughter of Nycteus. He was ſucceſsful in this expedition, Epopeus was killed, and Lycus recovered Antiope and married her though ſhe was his niece. This new connection highly diſpleaſed his firſt wife Dirce and Antiope was delivered to the unfeeling queen and tortured in the moſt cruel manner. Antiope at laſt eſcaped, and entreated her ſons Zethus and Amphion, to avenge her wrongs. The children incenſed, on account of the cruelties which their mother had ſuffered, beſieged Thebes, killed Lycus, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull who dragged her till ſhe died. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A king of Libya, who ſacrificed whatever ſtrangers came upon his coaſt. When Diomedes, at his return from the Trojan war, had been ſhipwrecked there the tyrant ſeized him and confined him. He, however, eſcaped by means

means of Callirhoe, the tyrant's daughter, who was enamoured of him, and who hung herſelf when ſhe ſaw herſelf deſerted.——A ſon of Neptune by Celeno. He was made king of a part of Myſia by Hercules. He offered violence to Megara, the wife of Hercules, for which he was killed by the incenſed hero. Lycus gave a kind reception to the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A ſon of Ægyptus.—Of Mars.—Of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——Of Pandion, king of Athens.——The father of Arceſilaus——One of the companions of Æneas. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 159.——An officer of Alexander in the intereſt of Lyſimachus. He made himſelf maſter of Epheſus by the treachery of Andron, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——One of the Centaurs.——A ſon of Priam.——A river of Phrygia, which diſappears near Coloſſe, and riſes again at the diſtance of about four ſtadia, and at laſt falls into the Mæander. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 273.——A river of Sarmatia falling into the Palus Mæotis.——Another in Paphlagonia, near Heraclea. *Ovid.* 4. *ex Pont.* el. 1. v. 47.——Another in Aſſyria.——Another in Armenia, falling into the Euxine near the Phaſis. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 367.—One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Turnus *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 545.——A youth beloved by Alcæus. *Horat.* 1. od. 32.—A town ofCret

LYDE, the wife of the poet Antimachus &c. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 5.—A woman in Domitian's reign, who pretended ſhe could remove barrenneſs by medicines. *Juv.* 2, v. 141.

LĪDIA, a celebrated kingdom of Aſia minor, whoſe boundaries were different at different times. It was at firſt bounded by Myſia major, Caria, Phrygia major, and Ionia, but in its more floriſhing times it contained the whole country, which lies between the Halys and the Ægean ſea. It was anciently called Mæonia, and received the name of Lydia from Lydus one of its kings. It was governed by monarchs who after the fabulous ages reigned for 249 years in the following order: Ardyſus began to reign, 797, B. C. Alyattes, 761; Meles, 747; Candaules, 735; Gyges, 718; Ardyſus 2d, 680; Sadyattes 631; Alyattes 2d, 619, and Crœſus 562, who was conquered by Cyrus, B. C. 548, when the kingdom became a province of the Perſian empire. There were three different races that reigned in Lydia, the Atyadæ, Heraclidæ, and Mermnadæ. The hiſtory of the firſt is obſcure and fabulous, the Heraclidæ began to reign about the Trojan war, and the crown remained in their family for about 505 years, and was always tranſmitted from father to ſon. Candaules was the laſt of the Heraclidæ; and Gyges the firſt, and Crœſus, the laſt, of the Mermnadæ. The Lydians were great warriors in the reign of the Mermnadæ. They invented the art of coining gold and ſilver, and were the firſt who exhibited public ſports, &c. *Herodot.* 1, &c. *Strab.* 2, 5 & 13.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 4.——A miſtreſs of Horace &c. 1, *Od.* 8.

LYDIAS, a river of Macedonia.

LĪDIUS, an epithet applied to the Tyber becauſe it paſſed near Etruria, whoſe inhabitants were originally a Lydian colony. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 781. l. 8, v. 479.

LYDUS, a ſon of Atys, and Callithea, king of Mæonia, which from him received the name of Lydia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 74.——An eunuch, &c.

LYGDAMIS or LYGDAMUS, a man who made himſelf abſolute at Naxos. *Polyæn.* A general of the Cimmerians who paſſed into Aſia minor, and took Sardis in the reign of Ardyes, king of Lydia. *Callim.*—An athlete of Syracuſe, the father of Artemiſia the celebrated queen of Halicarnaſſus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99.——A ſervant of the poet Propertius, or of his miſtreſs Cynthia.

LYGII, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

LYGUS, *vid.* Ligus.

LYMĪRE, a town of Lycia, *Ovid. Met. Fab.* 12.

LYMAX, a river of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8. c. 41.

LYNCĪDES, a man at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 4. *Fab.* 12.

LYNCESTÆ, a people of Macedonia, connected with the royal family. *Juſtin.* 11, c. 2, &c.

LYNCESTES, a ſon of Amyntas, in the army of Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 7, &c.

LYNCESTIUS, a river of Macedonia, whoſe waters are of an intoxicating quality. *Ovid. Met.* 17, v. 329.

LYNCEUS, ſon of Aphareus, was among the hunters of the Calydonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was ſo ſharp ſighted that he could ſee through the earth, and diſtinguiſh objects at the diſtance of above nine miles. He ſtole ſome oxen with his brother Idas, and they were both killed by Caſtor and Pollux, when they were going to celebrate their nuptials with the daughters of Leucippus. *Apollod.* 1 & 3.—*Hygin.* fab.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 303.—*Apollon. Arg.* 1.——A ſon of Ægyptus who married Hypermneſtra, the daughter of Danaus. His life was ſpared by the love, and humanity of his wife. (*Vid. Danaides*) and he made war againſt his father-in-law, dethroned him and ſeized his crown. Some ſay that Lynceus

was

was reconciled to Danaus, and that he ſucceeded him after his death, and reigned for y one years. *Apolled.* 2, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 19.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——One of the companions of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 768.

LYNCUS, LYNCÆUS, or LYNX, a cruel king of Scythia, or according to others, of Sicily. He received, with feigned hoſpitality, Triptolemus, whom Ceres had ſent all over the world to teach mankind agriculture, and as he was jealous of his commiſſion he reſolved to murder this favorite of the gods in his ſleep. As he was going to give the deadly blow to Triptolemus, he was ſuddenly changed into a lynx, an animal which is the emblem of perfidy and of ingratitude. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 650.

LYNDUS, a town of Sicily.

LYRCÆ, a people of Scythia, who live upon hunting.

LYRCÆUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Vid.* Lycæus.——A fountain. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 711.

LYRCEA, a town of Peloponneſus formerly called Lyncea. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 35.

LYRCUS, a king of Caunus in Caria, &c. *Parthen.*

LYRNESSUS, a city of Cilicia the native country of Briſeis. It was taken and plundered by Achilles and the Greeks. *Homer. Il.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 3, v. 5.

LYSANDER, a celebrated general of Sparta, in the laſt years of the Peloponneſian war. He drew Epheſus from the intereſt of Athens, and gained the friendſhip of Cyrus the younger. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet conſiſting of 120 ſhips, at Ægoſpotamos, and deſtroyed it all, except three ſhips, with which the enemy's general fled to Evagoras king of Cyprus. In this celebrated battle, which happened 405 years before the Chriſtian era, the Athenians loſt 3000 men, and with them their empire and influence among the neighbouring ſtates. Lyſander, well knew how to take advantage of his victory, and the following year Athens, worn out by a long war of 27 years, and diſcouraged by its misfortunes, gave itſelf up to the power of the enemy, and conſented to deſtroy the Piræus, to deliver all its ſhips, except 12, to recall all thoſe that had been baniſhed, and in ſhort to be ſubmiſſive in every degree to the power of Lacedæmon. Beſides theſe humiliating conditions the government of Athens was totally changed, and 30 tyrants were ſet over it by Lyſander. This glorious ſucceſs and the honor of having put an end to the Peloponneſian war, encreaſed the pride of Lyſander. He had already begun to pave his way to univerſal power, by eſtabliſhing ariſtocracy in the Grecian cities of Aſia, and now he attempted to make the crown of Sparta elective. In the purſuit of his ambition, he uſed prudence and artifice; and as he could not eaſily aboliſh a form of government which ages and popularity had confirmed he had recourſe to the aſſiſtance of the gods. His attempt, however, to corrupt the oracles of Delphi, Dodona, and Jupiter Ammon, proved ineffectual, and he was even accuſed of uſing bribes by the prieſts of the Libyan temple. The ſudden declaration of war againſt the Thebans, ſaved him from the accuſations of his adverſaries, and he was ſent, together with Pauſanias, againſt the enemy. The plan of his military operations was diſcovered, and the Haliartians whoſe ruin he ſecretly meditated, attacked him unexpectedly, and he was killed in a bloody battle, which ended in the defeat of his troops, 394 years before Chriſt. His body was recovered by his colleague Pauſanias and honored with a magnificent funeral. Lyſander has been commended for his bravery, but his ambition deſerves the ſevereſt cenſure, and his cruelty and his duplicity have greatly ſtained his character. He was arrogant and vain in his public as well as private conduct, and he received and heard with the greateſt avidity the hymns, which his courtiers and flatterers ſung to his honor. Yet in the midſt of all his pomp, his ambition and intrigues, he died extremely poor, and his daughters were rejected by two opulent citizens of Sparta, to whom they had been betrothed during the life of their father. This behaviour of the lovers was ſeverely puniſhed by the Lacedæmonians, who protected from injury the children of a man whom they hated for his ſacrilege, his contempt of religion, and his perfidy. The father of Lyſander, whoſe name was Ariſtoclites or Ariſtocrates, was deſcended from Hercules, though not one of the race of the Heraclidæ. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ*—*Diod.* 13.—One of the Ephori in the reign of Agis, &c. *Plut.*——A grandſon of the great Lyſander. *Pauſ.*

LYSANDRA, a daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Agathocles the ſon of Lyſimachus. She was perſecuted by Arſinoe, and fled to Seleucus for protection. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 9, &c.

LYSANIAS, a man made king of Iturea by Antony, &c.

LYSE, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apolled.*

LYSIADES, an Athenian, ſon of Phædrus the philoſopher, &c. *Cic. Philip.* 5.—An Athenian archon.——A tyrant of Megalopolis who died B. C. 226. *Plut.*

LYSIANASSA, one of the Nereides. *Apolled.* 1, c. 2.——A daughter of Epaphus, mother of Buſiris. *Id.* 2, c. 5.

LYSIAS, a celebrated orator, ſon of Cephalus, a native of Syracuſe. His father

left Sicily and went to Athens where Lyſias was born and carefully educated. In his 15th year he accompanied the colony which the Athenians ſent to Thurium, and after a long reſidence there he returned home in his 47th year. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, the ſimplicity, correctneſs, and purity of his orations, of which he wrote no leſs than 425 according to Plutarch, though the number may with more probability be reduced to 230. Of theſe 34 are extant, the beſt editions of which are that of Taylor, 8vo. Cantab. 1740 and that of Auger, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1783. He died in the 81ſt year of his age, 378 years before the Chriſtian era. *Plut. de Orat.*—*Cic. de Brut. de Orat.*—*Quinct.* 3, &c.——*Diog.* 2.——An Athenian general, &c.——A town of Phrygia. *Strab.*——A tyrant of Tarſus, B. C. 267.

Lysicles, an Athenian ſent into Bœotia, to ſtop the conqueſt of Philip of Macedonia. He was conquered at Chæronæa and ſentenced to death for his ill conduct there.

Lysidice, a daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia, who married Maſtor the ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda, *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.——A daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

Lysimache, a daughter of Abas the ſon of Melampus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Priam. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

Lysimachia, a city on the Thracian Cherſoneſus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 9.——A town of Ætolia, built by Lyſimachus. *Strab.* 7 & 10.——Another in Æolia. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Lysimachus, a ſon of Agathocles, who was among the generals of Alexander. After the death of that monarch, he made himſelf maſter of part of Thrace, where he built a town which he called Lyſimachia. He ſided with Caſſander and Seleucus againſt Antigonus and Demetrius, and fought with them at the celebrated battle of Ipſus. He afterwards ſeized Macedonia, after expelling Pyrrhus from the throne B. C. 286; but his cruelty rendered him odious, and the murder of his ſon Agathocles ſo offended his ſubjects, that the moſt opulent and powerful revolted from him and abandoned the kingdom. He purſued them to Aſia and declared war againſt Seleucus, who had given them a kind reception. He was killed in a bloody battle, 281 years before Chriſt, in the 80th year of his age, and his body was found in the heaps of ſlain only by the fidelity of a little dog, who had carefully watched near it. It is ſaid that the love and reſpect of Lyſimachus for his learned maſter Calliſthenes proved nearly fatal to him. He, as Juſtin mentions, was thrown into the den of a hungry lion, by order of Alexander, for having given Calliſthenes poiſon, to ſave his life from ignominy and inſult; and when the furious animal darted upon him, he wrapped his hand in his mantle, and boldly thruſted it into the lion's mouth, and by twiſting his tongue, killed an adverſary who was ready to devour him. This act of courage in his ſelf-defence, recommended him greatly to Alexander. He was pardoned, and ever after eſteemed by the monarch. *Juſtin.* 15, c. 3, &c.—*Diod.* 19, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 10.——Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander the Great. He uſed to call himſelf Phœnix, his pupil Achilles, and Philip Peleus. *Plut. in Alex.*——An hiſtorian of Alexandria.——A ſon of Ariſtides, rewarded by the Athenians on account of the virtue of his father.—A chief prieſt among the Jews, about 204 years before Chriſt, &c. *Joſephus.*——A phyſician greatly attached to the notions of Hippocrates——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, &c.

Lysimelia, a marſh of Sicily near Syracuſe.

Lysinoe, a city of Aſia near Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

Lysippe, a daughter of Prœtus. [*Vid. Prœtides.*]——A daughter of Theſpius.

Lysippus, a famous ſtatuary of Sicyon. He was originally a white-ſmith, and afterwards applied himſelf to painting, till his talents and inclination taught him that he was born to excel in ſculpture. He floriſhed about 325 years before the Chriſtian era, in the age of Alexander the Great. The monarch was ſo partial to the artiſt, that he forbad any ſculptor but Lyſippus to make his ſtatue. Lyſippus excelled in expreſſing the hair, and he was the firſt who made the head of his ſtatues leſs large, and the body ſmaller than uſual, that they might appear taller. This was obſerved by one of his friends, and the artiſt gave for anſwer, that his predeceſſors had repreſented men in their natural form, but that he repreſented them ſuch as they appeared. Lyſippus made no leſs than 600 ſtatues, the moſt admired of which were thoſe of Alexander; one of Apollo of Tarentum 40 cubits high; one of a man coming out of a bath, with which Agrippa adorned his baths; one of Socrates; and thoſe of the 25 horſemen who were drowned in the Granicus. Theſe were ſo valued, that, in the age of Auguſtus, they were bought for their weight in gold. *Plut. in Alex.*——*Cic. in Brut. ad Her.*——*Paterc.* 1, c. 11. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 240. A comic poet——A general of the Achæan league.

Lysis, a Pythagorean philoſopher, preceptor to Epaminondas. He floriſhed about 388 years before the Chriſtian era. He is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the author of the golden verſes which are attributed to Pythagoras. *C. Nep. in Epam.* 2.

Lysistratus, an Athenian parasite.—A brother of Lysippus. He was the first artist who ever made a statue with wax. *Plin.* 34, c. 8. l. 35 c. 12.

Lysithous, a son of Priam. *Apollod.*

Lyso, a friend of Cicero. &c.

Lytæa, a daughter of Hyacinthus. *Apollod.*

Lyzanias, a king of Chalcis, &c.

Macæ, a people of Arabia Felix. *Mela.* 3, c. 8.

Macar, a son of Criasius or Crinacus, the first Greek who led a colony to Lesbos. His four sons took possession of the four neighbouring islands, Chios, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes, which were called the seats of the Macares or the blessed (μακαρ. *beatus*) *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Macareus, an antient historian.——A son of Æolus, who debauched his sister Canace, and had a son by her. The father was informed of the incest. He ordered the child to be exposed, and sent a sword to his daughter, and commanded her to destroy herself. Macareus fled to Delphi, where he became priest of Apollo. *Ovid. Met. Heroid.* 11. *in Ib.* 563.——One of the companions of Ulysses. He was left at Caieta in Italy, where Æneas found him. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 159.——A son of Lycaon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Paus.* 8, c. 3.

Macaria, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus made war against the Heraclidæ, whom the Athenians supported, and the oracle declared, that the descendants of Hercules should obtain the victory, if any one of them devoted himself to death. This was cheerfully accepted by Macaria, and the Athenians obtained a victory. Great honors were paid to the patriotic Macaria, and a fountain of Marathon was called by her name. *Paus.* 1, c. 32.——An ancient name of Cyprus.

Macaris, an ancient name of Crete.

Macednus, a son of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

Macedo, a son of Osiris. He had a share in the divine honors which were paid to his father. He was represented cloathed in a wolf's skin, for which reason the Egyptians held that animal in great veneration. *Diod.* 1.—*Plut. in Isid. & Os.*——A man who gave his name to Macedonia. Some suppose him to be the same as the son or general of Osiris.

Macedonia, a celebrated country, situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece. Its boundaries have been different at different periods. Philip encreased it by the conquest of Thessaly and of part of Thrace. According to Pliny it contained no less than 150 different nations. The kingdom of Macedonia, first founded B. C. 814, by Caranus, a descendant of Hercules, and a native of Argos, continued in existence 646 years till the battle of Pydna. The family of Caranus remained in possession of the crown until the death of Alexander the Great, and began to reign in the following order: Caranus after a reign of 28 years was succeeded by Cœnus who ascended the throne 786 B. C. Thurimas 774, Perdiccas 720, Argæus 678, Philip 640, Æropas 602, Alcetas or Alcetas 576, Amyntas 547, Alexander 497, Perdiccas 454, Archelaus 413, Amyntas 399, Pausanias 398, Amyntas 2d, 397, Argæus the tyrant 390, Amyntas restored 390, Alexander 2d, 371, Ptolemy Alorites 370, Perdiccas 3d, 366, Philip son of Amyntas 360, Alexander the Great 336, Philip Aridæus 323. Cassander 316, Antipater and Alexander 298, Demetrius king of Asia 294, Pyrrhus 287, Lysimachus 286, Ptolemy Ceraunus 280, Meleager 2 months, Antipater the Etesian 45 days, Antigonus Gonatas 277, Demetrius 243, Antigonus Doson 232, Philip 221, Perseus 179, conquered by the Romans 168 B. C. at Pydna. Macedonia has been severally called Æmonia, Mygdonia, Pæonia, Edonia, Æmathia, &c. The inhabitants of Macedonia were naturally warlike, and though in the infancy of their empire they were little known beyond the borders of their country, yet they signalized themselves greatly in the reign of Philip, and added the kingdom of Asia to their European dominions by the valor of Alexander. The Macedonian phalanx, or body of soldiers, was always held in the highest repute, and it resisted the repeated attacks of the bravest and most courageous enemies. *Liv.* 44.—*Justin.* 6. c. 9. l. 7, c. 1, &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 1, c. 3, &c.—*Plin.* c. 4, 10, &c.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 8, c. 7.

Macedonicum bellum was undertaken by the Romans against Philip king of Macedonia some few months after the second Punic war, B. C. 200. The cause of this war originated in the hostilities which Philip had exercised against the Achæans, the friends and

allies of Rome. The conſul Flamininus had the care of this war, and he conquered Philip on the confines of Epirus, and afterwards in Theſſaly. The Macedonian fleets were alſo defeated; Eubœa was taken; and Philip, after continual loſſes, ſued for peace, which was granted him in the fourth year of the war. The ambition and cruelty of Perſeus, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Philip, ſoon irritated the Romans. Another war was undertaken, in which the Romans ſuffered two defeats. This, however, did not diſcouage them, Paulus Æmylius was choſen conſul in the 60th year of his age, and entruſted with the care of the war. He came to a general engagement near the city of Pydna. The victory ſided with the Romans, and 20,000 of the Macedonian ſoldiers were left on the field of battle. This deciſive blow put an end to the war, which had already continued for three years, 168 years before the Chriſtian era. Perſeus and his ſons Philip and Alexander were taken priſoners, and carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. About fifteen years after, new ſeditions were raiſed in Macedonia, and the falſe pretenſions of Andriſcus, who called himſelf the ſon of Perſeus, obliged the Romans to ſend an army to quell the commotions. Andriſcus at firſt obtained many conſiderable advantages over the Roman forces, till at laſt he was conquered and delivered to the conſul Metellus, who carried him to Rome. After theſe commotions, which are ſometimes called the third Macedonian war, Macedonia was finally reduced into a Roman province, and governed by a regular proconſul, about 148 years before the Chriſtian era.

MACEDONĪCUS, a ſirname given to Metellus, from his conqueſts in Macedonia. It was alſo given to ſuch as had obtained any victory in that province.

MACELLA, a town of Sicily, taken by the conſul Duilius.

MACER ÆMYLIUS, a Latin poet of Verona, who died B. C. 16. He wrote ſome poems upon ſerpents, plants, and birds, mentioned by Ovid. He alſo compoſed a poem upon the ruins of Troy, to ſerve as a ſupplement to Homer's Iliad. His compoſitions are now loſt. *Ovid. Triſt.* 4, el. 10, v. 44. *ex Pont.* 2. ep. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—L. Claudius a pro-prætor of Africa in the reign of Nero. He aſſumed the title of emperor, and was put to death by order of Galba.

MACRÆBA, a river of Africa.——A common cryer at Rome. *Juv.* 7, v. 9.

MACHANĪDAS, a man who made himſelf abſolute at Sparta. He was killed by Philopœmen, after being defeated at Mantinea, B. C. 208. Nabis ſucceeded him. *Plut.*

MĂCHĂON, a celebrated phyſician, ſon of Æſculapius and brother to Podalirus. He went to the Trojan war with the inhabitants of Trica, Ithome, and Œchalia. According to ſome he was king of Meſſenia. He was phyſician to the Greeks; he healed the wounds which they received during the Trojan war, and was one of thoſe concealed in the wooden horſe. Some ſuppoſe that he was killed before Troy by Eurypylus, the ſon of Telephus. He received divine honors after death, and had a temple in Meſſenia. *Homer. Il.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 3. ep. 4. *Quint. Smyr.* 6, v. 409.—*Virg. Æn.* 2. v. 426, & 263.

MACRA, a river flowing from the Apennines, and dividing Liguria from Etruria *Lucan.* 2, v. 426.

MACRIĂNUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian of obſcure birth, who, from a private ſoldier, roſe to the higheſt command in the army, and proclaimed himſelf emperor when Valerian had been made priſoner by the Perſians, A. D. 260. His liberality ſupported his uſurpation; his two ſons Macrianus and Quietus were inveſted with the imperial purple, and the enemies of Rome were ſeverally defeated either by the emperors or their generals. When he had ſupported his dignity for a year in the eaſtern parts of the world, Macrianus marched towards Rome, to cruſh Gallienus, who had been proclaimed emperor. He was defeated in Illyricum by the lieutenant of Gallienus, and put to death with his ſon, at his own expreſſive requeſt, A. D. 262.

MACRĪNUS, M. Opilius Severus, a native of Africa, who roſe from the moſt ignominious condition to the rank of præfect of the prætorian guards, and at laſt of emperor, after the death of Caracalla, whom he inhumanly ſacrificed to his ambition, A. D. 217. The beginning of his reign was popular; the abolition of the taxes, and an affable and complaiſant behaviour, endeared him to his ſubjects. Theſe promiſing appearances did not long continue, and the timidity which Macrinus betrayed in buying the peace of the Perſians by a large ſum of money, ſoon rendered him odious; and while he affected to imitate the virtuous Aurelius, without poſſeſſing the good qualities of his heart, he became contemptible and inſignificant. This affectation irritated the minds of the populace, and when ſevere puniſhments had been inflicted on ſome of the diſorderly ſoldiers, the whole army mutinied; and their tumult was encreaſed by their conſciouſneſs of their power and numbers, which Macrinus had the imprudence to betray, by keeping almoſt all the military force of Rome encamped together in the plains

plains of Syria. Heliogabalus was proclaimed emperor, and Macrinus attempted to save his life by flight. He was, however, seized in Cappadocia, and his head was cut off and sent to his successor, June 7th, A. D. 218. Macrinus reigned about two months and three days. His son called Diadumenianus, shared his father's fate.——A friend of the poet Persius, to whom his second satire is inscribed.

Macro, a favorite of the emperor Tiberius, celebrated for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty. He destroyed Sejanus, and raised himself upon the ruins of that unfortunate favorite. He was accessary to the murder of Tiberius, and conciliated the good opinion of Caligula, by prostituting to him his own wife called Ennia. He soon after became unpopular, and was obliged by Caligula to kill himself together with his wife, A. D. 38.

Macrŏbii, a people of Æthiopia, celebrated for their justice and the innocence of their manners. They generally lived to their 120th year; and, indeed, from their longevity they have obtained their name (μακρος βιος, *long life*) to distinguish them more particularly from the other inhabitants of Æthiopia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 17.—*Mela.* 3, c. 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 48.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

Macrobius, a Latin writer who died A. D. 415. Some suppose that he was chamberlain to the Emperor Theodosius II. but this appears groundless, when we observe that Macrobius was a follower of paganism, and that none were admitted to the confidence of the emperor, or to the enjoyment of high stations except such as were of the Christian religion, Macrobius has rendered himself famous for a composition called *Saturnalia*, a miscellaneous collection of antiquities and criticisms supposed to have been the result of a conversation of some of the learned Romans during the celebration of the Saturnalia. This was written for the use of his son, and the bad latinity which the author has often introduced, proves that he was not born in a part of the Roman empire where the Latin tongue was spoken, as he himself candidly confesses. The Saturnalia are useful for the learned reflections they contain, and particularly for some curious observations on the two greatest epic poets of antiquity. Besides this Macrobius wrote a commentary on Cicero's *somnium Scipionis* which is likewise composed for the improvement of the author's son, and dedicated to him, the best editions are that of Gronovius 8vo. L. Bat. 1670, and that of Lipsi. 8vo. 1777.

Macrŏchir, a Greek name of Artaxerxes, the same as Longimanus. This surname arises from his having one hand longer than the other. *C. Nep. in Reg.*

Macrŏnes, a nation of Pontus, on the confines of Colchis and Armenia. *Flac.* 5, v. 152.—*Herodot.*

Mactorium, a town of Sicily.

Măcŭlōnus, a rich and penurious Roman, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 40.

Madetes, a general of Darius, who bravely defended a place against Alexander The conqueror resolved to put him to death, though thirty orators pleaded for his life. Sisygambis prevailed over the almost inexorable Alexander, and Madetes was pardoned. *Curt.* 5, c. 3.

Madyes, a Scythian prince who pursued the Cimmerians in Asia and conquered Cyaxares, B. C. 623. He held for some time the supreme power of Asia Minor. *Herodot.* 8, c. 103.

Madystes, a town of Thrace.

Mæander, a son of Oceanus and Tethys.—A celebrated river of Asia Minor, rising near Celænæ and flowing through Caria and Ionia into the Ægean sea between Miletus and Priene, after it has been encreased by the waters of the Marsyas, Lycus, Eudon, Lethæus, &c. It is celebrated among the poets for its windings, which amount to no less than 600, and from which all obliquities have received the name of Mæanders. It forms in its course, according to the observation of some travellers, the Greek letters ζ ξ ς & ω and from its windings Dædalus had the first idea of his famous labyrinth. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 145, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 254.—*Lucan.* 3 & 6.—*Homer Il.* 2.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 29.—*Strab.* 12, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.

Mæandria, a city of Epirus.

Mæcenas. *Vid.* Mecænas.

Mædi, a people of Thrace near Rhodope. *Liv.* 26, c. 25.

Mælius, a Roman, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, for aspiring to tyranny at Rome, in the early ages of the republic.

Mæmacteria, sacrifices offered to Jupiter at Athens in the winter month Mæmacterion. The god surnamed Mæmactes, was entreated to send mild and temperate weather, as he presided over the seasons, and was the god of the air.

Mænădes, a name of the Bacchantes, or priestesses of Bacchus. The word is derived from μαινομαι, *to be furious*, because in the celebration of the festivals their gestures and actions were those of mad women. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 458.

Mænala, a town of Spain.

Mænălus, (*plur.* Mænala) a mountain of Arcadia sacred to the god Pan, and greatly frequented by shepherds. It received its name from Mænalus, a son of Lycaon. It

was covered with pine trees, whose echo and shade have been greatly celebrated by all the ancient poets. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 216.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 17. *Ecl.* 8, v. 24.—*Pans.* 8, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Arcadia.—A son of Lycaon.—The father of Atalanta.

MÆNIUS a Roman consul.—A dictator accused and honorably acquitted, &c.—A spendthrift at Rome. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15, v. 26.

MÆNON, a tyrant of Sicily. B. C. 285.

MÆONIA, a country of Asia Minor, the same as Lydia. It is to be observed, that only part of Lydia, was known by the name of Mæonia, that is, the neighbourhood of mount Tmolus, and the country watered by the Pactolus. The rest on the sea coast was called Lydia. *Strab.* 12.—*Ovid. Met.*

MÆONIDÆ, a name given to the Muses, because Homer their greatest and worthiest favourite was supposed to be a native of Mæonia.

MÆONIDES, a surname of Homer, because according to the opinion of some writers he was born in Mæonia, or because his father's name was Mæon. *Ovid.*

MÆONIS, an epithet applied to Omphale as queen of Lydia or Mæonia. *Ovid.*

MÆOTÆ, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

MÆOTIS PALUS, a large lake, or part of the sea between Europe and Asia, at the north of Euxine, to which it communicates by the Cimmerian Bosporus, now called the sea of Azoph or Zaback. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetæ. It extends about 390 miles from south west to north east, and is about 600 miles in circumference. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Justin.* 2, c. 1.—*Curt.* 5, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, el. 12.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 739.

MÆSIA SYLVA, a wood in Etruria. *Liv.* 1, c. 33.

MÆVIA, an immodest woman. *Juv.* 1, v. 22.

MÆVIUS, a poet of inferior note in the Augustan age, who made himself known by his illiberal attacks on the character of the first writers of his time, as well as by his affected compositions. His name would have sunk in oblivion if Virgil had not ridiculed him in his third eclogue, and Horace in his 10th epode.

MAGAS, a king of Cyrene in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He reigned 50 years, and died B. C. 257. *Polyæn.* 2.

MAGELLA, a town of Sicily.

MAGETÆ, a people of Africa.

MAGI, a religious sect among the eastern nations of the world, and particularly in Persia. They had great influence in the political as well as religious affairs of the state, and a monarch seldom ascended the throne without their previous approbation. Zoroaster was founder of their sect. They paid particular homage to fire, which they deemed a deity, as pure in itself, and the purifier of all things. In their religious tenets they had two principles, one good, source of every thing good, and the other evil, from whence sprung all manner of ills. Their professional skill in the mathematics and philosophy rendered every thing familiar to them, and from their knowledge of the phænomena of the heavens, the word Magi was applied to all learned men, and in process of time, the Magi from their experience and profession were confounded with the magicians who impose upon the superstitious and credulous. Hence the word *Magi* and *magicians* became synonymous among the vulgar. Smerdis, one of the Magi, usurped the crown of Persia after the death of Cambyses, and the fraud was not discovered till the seven noble Persians conspired against the usurper, and elected Darius king. From this circumstance there was a certain day on which none of the Magi were permitted to appear in public, as the populace had the privilege of murdering whomsoever of them they met. *Strab.*—*Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 62, &c.

MAGIUS, a lieutenant of Piso, &c.—A man in the interest of Pompey, &c. *Paterc.* 2, c. 115.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, a part of Italy. *Vid.* Græcia Magna.

MAGNA MATER, a name given to Cybele.

MAGNENTIUS, an ambitious Roman who distinguished himself by his cruelty and perfidy. He conspired against the life of Constans, and murdered him in his bed. This cruelty was highly resented by Constantius; and the assassin, unable to escape from the fury of his antagonist, murdered his own mother and the rest of his relations, and afterwards killed himself by falling upon a sword, which he had thrust against a wall. He was the first of the followers of Christianity who ever murdered his lawful sovereign, A. D. 353.

MAGNES, a young man who found himself detained by the iron nails which were under his shoes as he walked over a stone mine. This was no other than the magnet, which received its name from the person who had been first sensible of its power.——A son of Æolus and Anaretta, who married Nais, by whom he had Pierus. &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A poet and musician of Smyrna, in the age of Gyges king of Lydia.

MAGNESIA, a town of Asia Minor on the Mæander, about 15 miles from Ephesus. It is celebrated for the death of Themistocles, and for a battle which was fought there 187 years before the Christian era, between the Romans and Antiochus king of Syria.

The

The forces of Antiochus amounted to 70,000 men according to Appian, or 70,900 foot and 12,000 horſe according to Livy, which have been exaggerated by Florus to 300,000 men; the Roman army conſiſted of about 28, or 30,000 men, 2000 of which were employed in guarding the camp. The Syrians loſt 50,000 foot and 4000 horſe, and the Romans only 300 killed with 25 horſe. It was founded by a colony from Magneſia in Theſſaly and was commonly called *Magneſia ad Mæandrum* to diſtinguiſh it from another called *Magneſia ad Sipylum*, in Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus. This laſt was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius.—A country on the eaſtern parts of Theſſaly, at the ſouth of Oſſa. It was ſometimes called Æmonia and Magnes Campus. The capital was alſo called Magneſia.—A promontory of Magneſia in Theſſaly. *Liv.* 37.——*Flor.* 2.——*Appian.*

MAGO, a Carthaginian general ſent againſt Dionyſius tyrant of Sicily. He obtained a victory and granted peace to the conquered. In a battle which ſoon after followed this treaty of peace, Mago was killed. His ſon of the ſame name ſucceeded to the command of the Carthaginian army, but he diſgraced himſelf by flying at the approach of Timoleon who had come to aſſiſt the Syracuſans. He was accuſed in the Carthaginian ſenate, and he prevented by ſuicide the execution of the ſentence juſtly pronounced againſt him. His body was hung on a gibbet, and expoſed to public ignominy.—A brother of Annibal the Great. He was preſent at the battle of Cannæ, and was deputed by his brother to carry to Carthage the news of the celebrated victory which had been obtained over the Roman armies. His arrival at Carthage was ſudden, and more powerfully to aſtoniſh his countrymen on account of the victory of Cannæ, he emptied in the ſenate houſe the three buſhels of golden rings which had been taken from the Roman knights ſlain in battle. He was afterwards ſent to Spain where he defeated the two Scipios, and was himſelf, in another engagement totally ruined. He retired to the Baleares which he conquered, and one of thoſe cities ſtill bears his name and is called Portus Magonis, *Port Mahon*. After this he landed in Italy with an army, and took poſſeſſion of part of Inſubria. He was defeated in a battle by Quintilius Varus, and died of a mortal wound 203 years before the Chriſtian era. *Liv.* 30, &c.—*C. Nep. in Ann.* 8, gives a very different account of his death, and ſays he either periſhed in a ſhipwreck or was murdered by his ſervants. Perhaps Annibal had two brothers of that name.——A Carthaginian more known by his writings than by his military exploits. He wrote 28 volumes upon huſbandry; theſe were preſerved by Scipio at the taking of Carthage, and preſented to the Roman ſenate. They were tranſlated into Latin, though Cato had already written ſo copiouſly upon the ſubject, and the Romans, as it has been obſerved, conſulted the writings of Mago with greater earneſtneſs than the books of the Sibylline verſes, *Columella*.—A Carthaginian ſent by his countrymen to aſſiſt the Romans againſt Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, with a fleet of 120 ſail. This offer was politely refuſed by the Roman ſenate. *Val. Max.*

MAGON, a river of India falling into the Ganges. *Arrian.*

MAGONTIACUM, a large city of Germany. *Tacit.* 4, *Hiſt.* 15.

MAGUS, an officer of Turnus, killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 522.

MAHERBAL, a Carthaginian who was at the ſiege of Saguntum, and who commanded the cavalry of Annibal at the battle of Cannæ. He adviſed the conqueror immediately to march to Rome, but Annibal required time to conſider on ſo bold a meaſure, upon which Maherbal obſerved, that Annibal knew how to conquer but not how to make a proper uſe of victory.

MAIA, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was the mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades, the moſt luminous of the ſeven ſiſters. [*Vid.* Pleiades.] *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 301.—— A ſirname of Cybele.

MAJESTAS, a goddeſs among the Romans, daughter of Honor and Reverence. *Ovid.* 5, *Faſt.* 5, v. 25.

MAJORIANUS, Jul. Valerius, an emperor of the weſtern Roman empire, raiſed to the imperial throne, A. D. 457. He ſignalized himſelf by his private as well as public virtues. He was maſſacred after a reign of 37 years by one of his generals, who envied in his maſter the character of an active, virtuous and humane emperor.

MAJORCA, the greateſt of the iſlands called Baleares, on the coaſt of Spain in the Mediterranean. *Strab.*

MALA FORTUNA, the goddeſs of evil fortune was worſhipped among the Romans. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

MALEA, a promontory of Leſbos.—Another in Peloponneſus, at the ſouth of Laconia. The ſea is ſo rough and boiſterous there, that the dangers which attended a voyage round it gave riſe to the proverb of *Cum ad Malcam deflexeris, obliviſcere quæ ſunt domi. Strab.* 8 & 9.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 58.—*Plut. in Arat.*—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 193.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 23.

MALIA, a city of Phthiotis near mount Œta and Thermopylæ. There were in its neighbourhood ſome hot mineral waters

which the poet Catullus has mentioned. From Malia a gulf or ſmall bay in the neighbourhood, at the weſtern extremities of the iſland of Eubœa, has received the name of the gulf of Malia, *Maliacum freţum* or *Maliacus Sinus*. Some call it the gulf of Lamia from its vicinity to Lamia. It is often taken for the *Sinus Pelaſgicus* of the antients. *Panſ.* 1, c. 4. *Herodot.*

MALHO or MATHO, a general of an army of Carthaginian mercenaries, 238 B. C.

MALII, a people of Meſopotamia.

MALIS, a ſervant maid of Omphale, beloved by Hercules.

MALLEA or MALLIA AQUA. *Vid.* Malia.

MALLIUS, a Roman conſul defeated by the Gauls, &c.

MALLOS, a town of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 227.

MALTHĪNUS, a name under which Horace has laſhed ſome of his friends or enemies. 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 27.

MAMAUS, a river of Peloponneſus.

MAMERCUS, a tyrant of Catana, who ſurrendered to Timoleon. His attempts to ſpeak in a public aſſembly at Syracuſe were received with groans and hiſſes, upon which he daſhed his head againſt a wall, and endeavoured to deſtroy himſelf. The blows were not fatal, and Mamercus was ſoon after put to death as a robber, B. C. 340. *Polyæn.* 5.—*C. Nep. in Tim*—A Dictator at Rome, B. C. 437.

MAMERTHES, a Corinthian who killed his brother's ſon in hopes of reigning, upon which he was torn to pieces by his brother. *Ovid. in Ib.*

MAMERTĪNA, a town of Campania, famous for its wines.——A name of Meſſana in Sicily. *Martial.* 13, ep. 117.—*Strab.* 7.

MAMERTĪNI, a mercenary band of ſoldiers which paſſed from Campania into Sicily, at the requeſt of Agathocles. When they were in the ſervice of Agathocles, they claimed the privilege of voting at the election of magiſtrates at Syracuſe, and had recourſe to arms to ſupport their unlawful demands. The ſedition was appeaſed by the authority of ſome leading men, and the Campanians were ordered to leave Sicily. In their way to the coaſt they were received with great kindneſs by the people of Meſſana, and ſoon returned perfidy for hoſpitality. They conſpired againſt the inhabitants, murdered all the males in the city, and married their wives and daughters, and rendered themſelves maſters of the place. After this violence they aſſumed the name of Mamertini, and called their city Mamertina, from a provincial word, which, in their language, ſignified *martial*, or *warlike*. The Mamertines were afterwards defeated by Hiero, and totally diſabled to repair their ruined affairs. *Plut. in Pyrrh.* &c.

MAMILIA LEX *de limitibus*, by the tribune Mamilius. It ordained, that in the boundaries of the lands five or ſix feet of land ſhould be left uncultivated, which no perſon could convert into private property. It alſo appointed commiſſioners to ſee it carried into execution.

MAMILII, a plebeian family at Rome, deſcended from the Aborigines. They firſt lived at Tuſculum, from whence they came to Rome. *Liv.* 3, c. 29.

MAMILIUS, a ſon-in-law of Tarquin, who behaved with uncommon bravery at the battle of Regillæ. *Vid.* Manilius.

MAMMEA, the mother of the emperor Severus, who died A. D. 235.

MAMŪRIUS VETURIUS, a worker in braſs in Numa's reign. He was ordered by the monarch to make a number of ancylia or ſhields, like that one which had fallen from heaven, that it might be difficult to diſtinguiſh the true one from the others. He was very ſucceſsful in his undertaking, and he aſked for no other reward, but that his name might be frequently mentioned in the hymns which were ſung by the Salii in the feaſt of the Ancylia. This requeſt was granted. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 392.

MAMURRA, a Roman knight born at Formiæ. He followed the fortune of J. Cæſar in Gaul, where he greatly enriched himſelf. He built a magnificent palace on mount Cœlius, and was the firſt who incruſted his walls with marble. Catullus has attacked him in his epigrams.

MANASTĂBAL, ſon of Maſiniſſa, who was father to the celebrated Jugurtha, *Salluſt. Jug. bell.*

MANCĪNUS, a Roman general, who though at the head of army of 30,000 men, was defeated by 4000 Numantians, B. C. 138.

MANDĀNE, a daughter of king Aſtyages married by her father to Cambyſes, an ignoble perſon of Perſia. The monarch had dreamed that his daughter's urine had drowned all his city, which had been interpreted in an unfavorable manner by the ſoothſayers, who aſſured him that his daughter's ſon would dethrone him. The marriage of Mandane with Cambyſes would in the monarch's opinion prevent the effects of the dream, and the children of this connection would be poor and unnoticed. The expectations Aſtyages were fruſtrated. He was dethroned by his grandſon. *Vid.* Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 107.

MANDĀNIS, an Indian prince and philoſopher, whom Alexander invited by his ambaſſadors, on pain of death to come to his banquet, as being the ſon of Jupiter. The philoſopher ridiculed the threats and promiſes of Alexander, &c. *Strab.* 15.

MANDĒLA,

MANDELA, a village in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 105.

MANDONIUS, a prince in Spain, who for some time favored the cause of the Romans. When he heard that Scipio the Roman commander was ill, he raised commotions in the provinces, for which he was severely reprimanded and punished.

MANDROCLES, a general of Artaxerxes, &c. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

MANDRON, a king of the Bebryces, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

MANDUBII, a people of Gaul, in Cæsar's army, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 78.

MANDUBRATIUS, a young Briton who came over to Cæsar in Gaul. His father Immanuentius was king in Britain, and had been put to death by order of Cassivelaunus. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5, c. 20.

MANES, a son of Jupiter and Tellus, who reigned in Mæonia. He was father of Cotys by Callirrhoe, the daughter of Oceanus.

MANES, a name generally applied by the antients to the souls when separated from the body. They were reckoned among the infernal deities, and generally supposed to preside over the burying places, and the monuments of the dead. They were worshipped with great solemnity, particularly by the Romans. The augurs always invoked them when they proceeded to exercise their sacerdotal offices. Virgil introduces his hero as sacrificing to the infernal deities, and to the Manes, a victim whose blood was received in a ditch. The word *manes*, is supposed to be derived from Mania, who was by some reckoned the mother of those tremendous deities. Others derive it from *manare quod per omnia æthærea terrenaque manabant*, because they filled the air, particularly in the night, and were intent to molest and disturb the peace of mankind. Some say, that *manes* comes from *manis*, an old Latin word which signified *good* or *propitious*. The word *manes*, is differently used by antient authors, sometimes it is taken for the infernal regions, sometimes it is applied to the deities of Pluto's kingdom, whence the epitaphs of the Romans were always superscribed with D. M. *Dis Manibus*, to remind the sacrilegious and profane, not to molest the monuments of the dead, which were guarded with such sanctity. *Propert.* 2, el. 19.—*Virg.* 4, *G.* v. 469. *Æn.* 3, &c.—*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 8, v. 28. ——A river of Locris.

MANETHO, a celebrated priest of Heliopolis in Egypt, B. C. 261. He wrote in Greek an history of Egypt, which has been often quoted and recommended by the antients, particularly by Josephus. It was chiefly collected from the writings of Mercury, and from the journals and annals, which were preserved in the Egyptian temples. This history has been greatly corrupted by the Greeks. The author supported, that all the gods of the Egyptians had been mere mortals, and had all lived upon earth. This history is lost, it had been epitomized, and some fragments of it are still extant. There is extant a Greek poem ascribed to Manetho, in which the power of the stars, which preside over the birth and fate of mankind, is explained. The Apotelesmata of this author were edited in 4to. by Gronovius, L. Bat. 1698.

MANIA, a goddess, supposed to be the mother of the Lares and Manes.—A female servant of queen Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy.

MANILIA LEX, by Manilius the tribune, A. U. C. 678. It required that all the forces of Lucullus and his province together with Bithynia, which was then under the command of Glabrio, should be delivered to Pompey, and that this general should, without any delay, declare war against Mithridates, and still retain the command of the Roman fleet, and the empire of the Mediterranean, as before.——Another which permitted all those whose father had not been invested with public offices, to be employed in the management of affairs.——A woman famous for her debaucheries. *Juv.* 6, v. 242.

MANILIUS, a Roman who married the daughter of Tarquin. He lived at Tusculum, and received his father-in-law in his house, when banished from Rome, &c. *Liv.* 2, c. 15.——Caius, a celebrated mathematician and poet of Antioch, who wrote a poetical treatise on astronomy, of which five books are extant, treating of the fixed stars. The stile is not elegant. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose, that he flourished in the Augustan age. No author, however, in the age of Augustus has made mention of Manilius. The best editions of Manilius are those of Bentley, 4to. London, 1739, and Stoeberus, 8vo. Argentor. 1767.——Titus a learned historian in the age of Sylla and Marius. He is greatly recommended by Cicero, *pro Roscio.*

MANIMI, a people in Germany. *Tacit. G.* 43.

MANLIA LEX, by the tribune P. Manlius, A. U. C. 557. It revived the office of *treviri epulones*, first instituted by Numa. The *epulones* were priests, who prepared banquets for Jupiter and the gods at public festivals, &c.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, a celebrated Roman, whose youth was distinguished by a lively and chearful disposition. These promising talents were, however, impeded by

by a difficulty of ſpeaking, and the father unwilling to expoſe his ſon's ruſticity at Rome, detained him in the country. The behaviour of the father was publicly cenſured, and Marius Pomponius the tribune cited him to anſwer for his unfatherly behaviour to his ſon. Young Manlius was informed of this, and with a dagger in his hand he entered the houſe of the tribune, and made him ſolemnly promiſe that he would drop the accuſation. This action of Manlius endeared him to the people, and ſoon after he was choſen military tribune. In a war againſt the Gauls, he accepted the challenge of one of the enemy, whoſe gigantic ſtature, and ponderous arms had rendered him terrible and almoſt invincible in the eyes of the Romans. The Gaul was conquered, and Manlius ſtripped him of his arms, and from the collar *(torquis)* which he took from the enemy's neck, he was ever after ſirnamed *Torquatus*. Manlius was the firſt Roman who was raiſed to the dictatorſhip, without having been previouſly conſul. The ſeverity of Torquatus to his ſon, has been deſervedly cenſured. This father had the courage and heart to put to death his ſon, becauſe he had engaged one of the enemy, and obtained an honorable victory, without his leave and permiſſion. This uncommon rigor diſpleaſed many of the Romans, and, though Torquatus was honored with a triumph, and commended by the ſenate for his ſervices, yet, the Roman youth ſhowed their diſapprobation of the conſul's ſeverity, by refuſing him at his return the homage, which every other conqueror received. Some time after the cenſorſhip was offered to him, but he refuſed it, obſerving, that the people could not bear his ſeverity, nor he the vices of the people. From the rigor of Torquatus, all edicts and actions of ſeverity and juſtice, have been called *manliana edicta*. *Liv.* 7, c. 10.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 9.——Marcus, a celebrated Roman, whoſe valor was diſplayed in the field of battle, even at the early age of 16. When Rome was taken by the Gauls, Manlius with a body of his countrymen fled into the capitol, which he defended when it was ſuddenly ſurpriſed in the night by the enemy. This action gained him the ſirname of *Capitolinus* and the geeſe, which by their clamor had awakened him to arm himſelf in his own defence, were ever after held ſacred among the Romans. A law which Manlius propoſed to aboliſh the taxes on the common people, raiſed the ſenators againſt him. The dictator, Corn. Coſſus, ſeized him as a rebel, but the people put on mourning, and delivered from priſon their common father. This did not, in the leaſt, check his ambition, he continued to raiſe factions, and even ſecretly to attempt to make himſelf abſolute, till at laſt the tribunes of the people themſelves became his accuſers. He was tried in the Campus Martius, but when the diſtant view of the capitol which Manlius had ſaved, ſeemed to influence the people in his favor, the court of juſtice was removed, and Manlius was condemned. He was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, A. U. C. 371, and to render his ignominy ſtill greater, none of his family were afterwards permitted to bear the ſirname of *Marcus*, and the place where his houſe had ſtood was deemed unworthy to be inhabited. *Liv.* 5, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13 & 26.—*Val. Max.* 6. c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 825.——Imperioſus, father of Manlius Torquatus. He was made dictator. He was accuſed for detaining his ſon at home. *Vid.* Manlius Torquatus.——Vulſo, a Roman conſul who received an army of Scipio in Aſia, and made war againſt the Gallo-grecians, whom he conquered. He was honored with a triumph at his return, though it was at firſt ſtrongly oppoſed. *Flor.* 3, c. 11.—*Liv.* 38, c. 12, &c.——Another called alſo Cincinnatus. He made war againſt the Etrurians and Veientes with great ſucceſs. He died of a wound he had received in a battle.——Another, who in his prætorſhip reduced Sardinia. He was afterwards made dictator.——Another, who was defeated by a rebel army of ſlaves in Sicily.——A prætor in Gaul, who fought againſt the Boii, with very little ſucceſs.——Another, called Atilius, who defeated a Carthaginian fleet, &c.——Another, who conſpired with Catiline againſt the Roman republic.——Another, in whoſe conſulſhip the temple of Janus was ſhut.——Another, who was baniſhed under Tiberius for his adultery.——A Roman appointed judge between his ſon Silanus and the province of Macedonia. When all the parties had been heard, the father ſaid, "it is evident that my ſon has ſuffered himſelf to be bribed, therefore I deem him unworthy of the republic and of my houſe, and I order him to depart from my preſence." Silanus was ſo ſtruck at the rigor of his father, that he hanged himſelf. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 5.——A learned man in the age of Cicero.

MANNUS, the ſon of Thiaſto both famous divinities among the Germans. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 2.

J. MANSUETUS, a friend of Vitellius, who entered the Roman armies, and left his ſon then very young at home. The ſon was promoted by Galba, and ſoon after met a detachment of the partizans of Vitellius in which his father was. A battle was fought and Manſuetus was wounded

by the hand of his ſon, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 25.

MANTINEA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponneſus. It is was taken by Aratus and Antigonus, and on account of the latter it was afterwards called Antigonia. The emperor Adrian built there a temple in honor of his favorite Alcinous. It is famous for the battle, which was fought there between Epaminondas at the head of the Thebans, and the combined force of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, about 363 years before Chriſt. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes loſt its power and conſequence among the Grecian ſtates.

MANTINEUS, the father of Ocalea, who married Abas the ſon of Lynceus and Hypermneſtra. *Apollod.* 2, c. c.

MANTIUS, a ſon of Melampus.

MANTO, a daughter of the prophet Tireſias, endowed with the gift of prophecy. She was made priſoner by the Argives when the city of Thebes fell into their hands, and as ſhe was the worthieſt part of the booty, the conquerors ſent her to Apollo, the god of Delphi, as the moſt valuable preſent they could make. Manto, often called Daphne, remained for ſome time at Delphi, where ſhe officiated as prieſteſs, and where ſhe gave oracles. From Delphi ſhe came to Claros in Ionia, where ſhe eſtabliſhed an oracle of Apollo. Here ſhe married Rhadius the ſovereign of the country, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Mopſus. Manto afterwards viſited Italy, where ſhe married Tiberinus the king of Alba, or, as the poets mention, the god of the river Tyber. From this marriage ſprang Ocnus, who built a town in the neighbourhood, which, in honor of his mother, he called Mantua. Manto, according to a certain tradition, was ſo ſtruck at the misfortunes which afflicted Thebes, her native country, that ſhe gave way to her ſorrow, and was turned into a fountain. Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame who conducted Æneas into hell, and who ſold the Sibylline books to Tarquin the Proud. She received divine honors after death. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 199. *l.* 10. v. 199.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 157.—*Died.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.—*Strab.* 14 & 16.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 10.

MANTUA, a town of Italy beyond the Po, founded about 300 years before Rome by Bianor or Ocnus, the ſon of Manto. It was the antient capital of Etruria. When Cremona, which had followed the intereſt of Brutus, was given to the ſoldiers of Octavius, Mantua alſo, which was in the neighbourhood, ſhared the common calamity, and many of the inhabitants were tyrannically deprived of their poſſeſſions. Virgil, who was among them, and a native of the town, applied for redreſs to Auguſtus, and obtained it by means of his poetical talents. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Ecl.* 1. &c. *G.* 3, v. 12. *Æn.* 10, v. 180.—*Ovid. Amor.* 3, el. 15.

MARACANDA, a town of Sogdiana.

MARATHA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

MARATHON, a village of Attica, 10 miles from Athens, celebrated for the victory which the 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Platæans, under the command of Miltiades, gained over the Perſian army, conſiſting of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horſe or, according to Val. Maximus, of 300,000, or, as Juſtin ſays, of 600,000, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes on the 28th of Sept. 490, B. C. In this battle, according to Herodotus, the Athenians loſt only 192 men, and the Perſians 6,300. Juſtin has raiſed the loſs of the Perſians, in this expedition and in the battle, to 200,000 men. It was alſo in the plains of Marathon that Theſeus overcame a celebrated bull, which plundered the neighbouring country. *C. Nep. in Mil.*—*Herodot.* 6, &c. *Juſtin.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Plut. in parall.*——A king of Attica, who gave his name to a ſmall village. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.——A king of Sicyon.

MARATHOS, a town of Phœnicia. *Mela.* 1, c. 12.

MARCELLA, a daughter of Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus by Marcellus. She married Agrippa.

MARCELLINUS AMMIANUS, a celebrated hiſtorian who carried arms under Conſtantius, Julian, and Valens, and wrote an hiſtory of Rome from the reign of Domitian, where Suetonius ſtops, to the emperor Valens. His ſtile is neither elegant nor labored, but it is greatly valuable for its veracity, and in many of the actions it mentions the author was nearly concerned. This hiſtory was compoſed at Rome, where Ammianus retired from the noiſe and troubles of the camp, and does not betray that ſeverity againſt the Chriſtians which other writers have manifeſted, though the author was warm in favor of Paganiſm, the religion which for a while ſat on the throne. It was divided into thirty-one books, of which only the eighteen laſt remain, beginning at the death of Magnentius. Ammianus has been liberal in his encomiums upon Julian, whoſe favors he enjoyed, and who ſo eminently patronized his religion. The negligence with which ſome facts are ſometimes mentioned, has induced many to believe that the hiſtory of Ammianus has ſuffered much from the ravages of time, and that it is deſcended to us maimed and imperfect. The beſt editions

editions of Ammianus, are thoſe of Gronovius, fol. and 4to. L. Bat. 1693, and of Erneſti, 8vo. Lipſ. 1773.——An officer under Julian.

MARCELLUS, Marcus Claudius, a famous Roman general, who, after the firſt Punic war, had the management of an expedition againſt the Gauls, where he obtained the *Spolia opima*, by killing with his own hand Viridomarus the king of the enemy. Such ſucceſs rendered him popular, and ſoon after he was entruſted to oppoſe Annibal in Italy. He was the firſt Roman who obtained ſome advantage over this celebrated Carthaginian, and ſhowed his countrymen that Annibal was not invincible. The troubles which were raiſed in Sicily by the Carthaginians at the death of Hieronymus, alarmed the Romans, and Marcellus, in his third conſulſhip, was ſent with a powerful force againſt Syracuſe. He attacked it by ſea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, and the invention and induſtry of a philoſopher [*Vid. Archimedes.*] were able to baffle all the efforts, and to deſtroy all the great and ſtupendious machines and military engines of the Romans, during three ſucceſſive years. The perſeverance of Marcellus at laſt obtained the victory. The inattention of the inhabitants during their nocturnal celebration of the feſtivals of Diana, favored his operations; he forcibly entered the town, and made himſelf maſter of it. The conqueror enriched the capital of Italy with the ſpoils of Syracuſe, and when he was accuſed of rapaciouſneſs, for ſtripping the conquered city of all its paintings and ornaments, he confeſſed, that he had done it to adorn the public buildings of Rome, and to introduce a taſte for the fine arts and elegance of the Greeks among his countrymen. After the conqueſt of Syracuſe, Marcellus was called upon by his country to oppoſe a ſecond time Annibal. In this campaign he behaved with greater vigor than before; the greateſt part of the towns of the Samnites, which had revolted, were recovered by force of arms, and 3000 of the ſoldiers of Annibal made priſoners. Some time after an engagement with the Carthaginian general proved unfavorable; Marcellus had the diſadvantage: but on the morrow a more ſucceſsful ſkirmiſh vindicated his military character, and the honor of the Roman ſoldiers. Marcellus, however, was not ſufficiently vigilant againſt the ſnares of his adverſary. He imprudently ſeparated himſelf from his camp, and was killed in an ambuſcade in the 60th year of his age, in his 5th conſulſhip, A. U. C. 544. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the conquerer, and his aſhes were conveyed in a ſilver urn to his ſon. Marcellus claims our commendation for his private as well as public virtues; and the humanity of a general will ever be remembered, who, at the ſurrender of Syracuſe wept at the thought that many were going to be expoſed to the avarice and rapaciouſneſs of an incenſed ſoldiery, which the policy of Rome and the laws of war rendered inevitable. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 855.—*Plut. in vitâ*, &c.——One of his deſcendants, who bore the ſame name, ſignalized himſelf in the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey, by his firm attachment to the latter. He was baniſhed by Cæſar, but afterwards recalled at the requeſt of the ſenate. Cicero undertook his defence in an oration which is ſtill extant.——The grandſon of Pompey's friend rendered himſelf popular by his univerſal benevolence and affability. He was ſon of Marcellus by Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus. He married Julia that emperor's daughter and was publicly intended as his ſucceſſor. The ſuddenneſs of his death, at an early age, was the cauſe of much lamentation at Rome, particularly in the family of Auguſtus, and Virgil procured himſelf great favors by celebrating the virtues of this amiable prince. [*Vid. Octavia.*] Marcellus was buried at the public expence. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 883.—*Suet. in Aug.*—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Senec. Conſol. ad Marc.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 93.——The ſon of the great Marcellus who took Syracuſe, was caught in the ambuſcade which proved fatal to his father, but he forced his way from the enemy and eſcaped. He received the aſhes of his father from the conqueror. *Plut. in Marcell.*——A man who conſpired againſt Veſpaſian.——The huſband of Octavia the ſiſter of Auguſtus.——A conqueror of Britain.——An officer under the emperor Julian.——A man put to death by Galba.——A man who gave Cicero information of Catiline's conſpiracy.——A colleague of Cato in the quæſtorſhip.——A native of Pamphylia, who wrote an heroic poem on phyſic, divided into 42 books. He lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.——A Roman drowned in a ſtorm, &c.

MARCIA LEX, by Marcius Cenſorinus. It forbad any man to be inveſted with the office of cenſor more than once.

MARCIA, the wife of Regulus, when ſhe heard that her huſband had been put to death at Carthage in the moſt excruciating manner, ſhe retorted the puniſhment, and ſhut up ſome Carthaginian priſoners in a barrel, which ſhe had previouſly filled with ſharp nails. The ſenate was obliged to ſtop her wantonneſs and cruelty. *Diod* 24.——A favorite of the emperor Commodus, whom he poiſoned.——A veſtal virgin, puniſhed for her incontinence.——A daughter of Philip, who married Cato the cenſor. Her huſband

gave

gave her to his friend Hortenſius for the ſake of procreating children, and after his death he took her again to his own houſe.——An ancient name of the iſland of Rhodes.——A daughter of Cato of Utica.

MARCIĀNA, a ſiſter of the emperor Trajan, who, on account of her public and private virtues and her amiable diſpoſition, was declared Auguſta and empreſs by her brother. She died A. D. 113.

MARCIANOPŌLIS, the capital of Lower Mœſia in Greece. It receives its name in honor of the empreſs Marciana.

MARCIĀNUS, a native of Thrace, born of an obſcure family. After he had for ſome time ſerved in the army as a common ſoldier, he was made private ſecretary to one at the officers of Theodoſius. His winning addreſs and uncommon talents raiſed him to higher ſtations; and on the death of Theodoſius the 2d, A. D. 450, he was inveſted with the imperial purple in the eaſt. The ſubjects of the Roman empire had reaſon to be ſatisfied with their choice. Marcianus ſhowed himſelf active and reſolute, and when Attila, the barbarous king of the Huns, aſked of the emperor the annual tribute, which the indolence and cowardice of his predeceſſors had regularly paid, the ſucceſſor of Theodoſius firmly ſaid, that he kept his gold for his friends, but that iron was the metal which he had prepared for his enemies. In the midſt of univerſal popularity Marcianus died, after a reign of ſix years, in the 69th year of his age, as he was making warlike preparations againſt the barbarians that had invaded Africa. His death was lamented, and indeed his merit was great, ſince his reign has been diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the golden age. Marcianus married Pulcheria the ſiſter of his predeceſſor. It is ſaid, that in the years of his obſcurity he found a man who had been murdered, and that he had the humanity to give him a private burial, for which circumſtance he was accuſed of the homicide and impriſoned. He was condemned to loſe his life, and the ſentence would have been executed, had not the real murderer been diſcovered, and convinced the world of the innocence of Marcianus.——Capella, a writer. *Vid.* Capella.

M. MARCIUS SABINUS, was the progenitor of the Marcian family at Rome. He came to Rome with Numa, and it was he who adviſed Numa to accept of the crown, which the Romans offered to him. He attempted to make himſelf king of Rome, in oppoſition to Tullus Hoſtilius, and when his efforts proved unſucceſsful, he killed himſelf. His ſon, who married a daughter of Numa, was made high prieſt by his father-in-law. He was father of Ancus Martius. *Plut. in Numa.*——A Roman who accuſed Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, of miſdemeanor, in the Roman ſenate.——A Roman conſul, defeated by the Samnites. He was more ſucceſsful againſt the Carthaginians, and obtained a victory, &c.——Another conſul, who obtained a victory over the Etrurians.——Another, who defeated the Hernici.——A Roman who fought againſt Aſdrubal.——A man whom Catiline hired to aſſaſſinate Cicero.

MARCIUS SALTUS, a place in Liguria, &c.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. They proved powerful enemies to the Roman emperors. Auguſtus granted them peace, but they were afterwards ſubdued by Antoninus and Trajan, &c. *Patrc.*

MARCUS, a prænomen common to many of the Romans. *Vid.* Æmilius, Lepidus, &c.——A ſon of Cato, killed at Philippi, &c.——Carynenſis, a general of the Achæan league, 255 B. C.

MARDI, a people of Perſia, on the confines of Media. They were very poor, and generally lived upon the fleſh of wild beaſts. *Herodot.* 1 & 3.

MARDIA, a place of Thrace, famous for a battle between Conſtantine and Licinius, A. D. 315.

MARDONIUS, a general of Xerxes, who was left in Greece with an army of 300 000 choſen men, to ſubdue the country, and reduce it under the power of Perſia. His operations were rendered uſeleſs by the courage and vigilance of the Greeks; and, in a battle at Platæa, Mardonius was defeated and left among the ſlain, B. C. 479. He had been commander of the armies of Darius in Europe, and it was chiefly by his advice that Xerxes invaded Greece. He was ſon-in-law of Darius. *Plut. in Ariſt.*—*Herodot.* 6, 7, & 8.—*Diod.* 11.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 13, &c.

MARDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Caſpian ſea.

MĂRĔŌTIS, a lake in Egypt, near Alexandria. Its neighbourhood is famous for wine, though ſome make the *Mareoticum vinum* grow in Epirus, or in a certain part of Libya, called alſo Mareotis, near Egypt. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 91.—*Horat.* 1, od. 38, v. 14. *Lucan.* 3 & 10.—*Strab.* 17.

MARGINIA & MARGIANIA, a town and country near the river Oxus, at the eaſt of Hyrcania, celebrated for its wines. The vines are ſo uncommonly large that two men can ſcarce claſp the trunk of one of them. *Curt.* 7, c. 10.—*Ptol.* 5.

MARGITES, a man againſt whom, as ſome ſuppoſe, Homer wrote a poem, to ridicule his ſuperficial knowledge, and to expoſe his affectation. When Demoſthenes wiſhed to prove

prove Alexander an inveterate enemy to Athens, he called him another Margites.

MARIABA, a city of Arabia, near the Red Sea.

MARIA LEX, by C. Marius, the tribune, A. U. C. 634. It ordered the planks called *pontes*, on which the people ſtood up to give their votes in the *comitia*, to be narrower, that no other might ſtand there to hinder the proceedings of the aſſembly by appeal, or other diſturbances.——Another, called alſo *Porcia*, by L. Marius and Porcius, tribunes, A. U. C. 691. It fined a certain ſum of money ſuch commanders as gave a falſe account to the Roman ſenate of the number of ſlain in a battle. It obliged them to ſwear to the truth of their return when they entered the city, according to the beſt computation.

MARIAMNA, a Jewiſh woman, who married Herodes, &c.

MARIANÆ FOSSÆ, a town of Gaul.

MARIANDYNUM, a place near Bithynia, where the poets feign that Hercules dragged Cerberus out of hell. *Dionyſ.*

MARIANUS, a ſirname given to Jupiter, from a temple built to his honor by Marius. It was in this temple that the Roman ſenate aſſembled to recall Cicero, a circumſtance communicated to him in a dream.

MARICA, a nymph of the river Liris, near Minturnæ. She married king Faunus, by whom ſhe had king Latinus. She was afterwards called Fauna and Fatua, and honored as a goddeſs. A city of Campania bore her name. Some ſuppoſe her to be the ſame as Circe. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47. A wood on the borders of Campania bore alſo the name of Marica. *Horat.* 3, od. 17.

MARICUS, a Gaul, thrown to lions, in the reign of Vitellius, who refuſed to devour him, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 61.

MARINA, a daughter of Arcadius, &c.

MARINUS, a friend of Tiberius, put to death, &c.

MARYON, a king of Tyre, in the age of Alexander the Great.

MARISSA, an opulent town of Judæa.

MARITA LEX. *Vid.* Julia de Maritandis.

MARIS, a river of Scythia.

MARISUS, a river of Dacia.

C. MARIUS, a celebrated Roman, who, from a peaſant, became one of the moſt powerful and cruel tyrants that Rome ever beheld during the conſular government. He was born at Arpinum, of obſcure and illiterate parents. His father bore the ſame name as himſelf, and his mother was called Fulcinia. He forſook the meaner occupations of the country for the camp, and ſignalized himſelf under Scipio at the ſiege of Numantia. The Roman general ſaw the courage and intrepidity of young Marius, and foretold the era of his future greatneſs. By his ſeditions and intrigues at Rome, while he exerciſed the inferior offices of the ſtate, he rendered himſelf known, and his marriage with Julia, who was of the family of the Cæſars, contributed in ſome meaſure to raiſe him to conſequence. He paſſed into Africa as lieutenant to the conſul Metellus againſt Jugurtha, and, after he had there ingratiated himſelf with the ſoldiers, and raiſed enemies to his friend and benefactor, he returned to Rome, and canvaſſed for the conſulſhip. The extravagant promiſes he made to the people, and his malevolent inſinuations about the conduct of Metellus, proved ſucceſsful. He was elected, and appointed to finiſh the war againſt Jugurtha. He ſhowed himſelf capable in every degree to ſucceed to Metellus. Jugurtha was defeated, and afterwards betrayed into the hands of the Romans by the perfidy of Bocchus. No ſooner was Jugurtha conquered than new honors and freſh trophies awaited Marius. The provinces of Rome were ſuddenly invaded by an army of 300,000 barbarians, and Marius was the only man whoſe activity and boldneſs could reſiſt ſo powerful an enemy. He was elected conſul, and ſent againſt the Teutones. The war was prolonged, and Marius was a third and fourth time inveſted with the conſulſhip. At laſt two engagements were fought, and not leſs that 200,000 of the barbarian forces of the Ambrones and Teutones were ſlain in the field of battle, and 90,000 made priſoners. The following year was alſo marked by a total overthrow of the Cimbri, another horde of barbarians, in which 140,060 were ſlaughtered by the Romans, and 60,000 taken priſoners. After ſuch honorable victories, Marius, with his colleague Catulus, entered Rome in triumph, and, for his eminent ſervices, he deſerved the appellation of the third founder of Rome. He was elected conſul a ſixth time, and, as his intrepidity had delivered his country from its foreign enemies, he ſought employment at home, and his reſtleſs ambition began to raiſe ſeditions, and to oppoſe the power of Sylla. This was the cauſe and the foundation of a civil war. Sylla refuſed to deliver up the command of the forces with which he was empowered to proſecute the Mithridatic war, and he reſolved to oppoſe the authors of a demand which he conſidered as arbitrary and improper. He advanced to Rome, and Marius was obliged to ſave his life by flight. The unfavorable winds prevented him from ſeeking a ſafer retreat in Africa, and he was left on the coaſts of Campania, where the emiſſaries of his enemy ſoon diſcovered him in a marſh, where he had plunged himſelf in the mud, and left only his mouth above the ſurface for reſpiration. He was violently

lently dragged to the neighbouring town of Minturnæ, and the magiſtrates, all devoted to the intereſt of Sylla, paſſed ſentence of immediate death on their magnanimous priſoner. A Gaul was commanded to cut off his head in the dungeon, but the ſtern countenance of Marius diſarmed the courage of the executioner, and, when he heard the exclamation of *Tune, homo, audes occidere Caium Marium*, the dagger dropped from his hand. Such an uncommon adventure moved the compaſſion of the inhabitants of Minturnæ. They releaſed Marius from priſon, and favored his eſcape to Africa, where he joined his ſon Marius, who had been arming the princes of the country in his cauſe. Marius landed near the walls of Carthage, and he received no ſmall conſolation at the ſight of the venerable ruins of a once powerful city, which, like himſelf, had been expoſed to calamity, and felt the cruel viciſſitude of fortune. This place of his retreat was ſoon known, and the governor of Africa, to conciliate the favors of Sylla, compelled Marius to fly to a neighbouring iſland. He ſoon after learned that Cinna had embraced his cauſe at Rome, when the Roman ſenate had ſtripped him of his conſular dignity and beſtowed it upon one of his enemies. This intelligence animated Marius; he ſet ſail to aſſiſt his friend, only at the head of a thouſand men. His army, however. was ſoon encreaſed, and he entered Rome like a conqueror. His enemies were inhumanly ſacrificed to his fury, Rome was filled with blood, and he who once had been called the father of his country, marched through the ſtreets of the city, attended by a number of aſſaſſins, who immediately ſlaughtered all thoſe whoſe ſalutations were not anſwered by their leader. Such were the ſignals for bloodſhed. When Marius and Cinna had ſufficiently gratified their reſentment, they made themſelves conſuls; but Marius, already worn out with old age and infirmities, died ſixteen days after he had been honored with the conſular dignity for the ſeventh time, B. C. 86. His end was probably haſtened by the uncommon quantities of wine which he drank when laboring under a dangerous diſeaſe, to remove, by intoxication, the ſtings of a guilty conſcience. Such was the end of Marius, who rendered himſelf conſpicuous by his victories, and by his cruelty. As he was brought up among poverty and among peaſants, it will not appear wonderful that he always betrayed ruſticity in his behaviour, and deſpiſed in others thoſe poliſhed manners and that ſtudied addreſs which education had denied him. He hated the converſation of the learned, only becauſe he was illiterate, and, if he appeared an example of ſobriety and temperance, he owed theſe advantages to the years of obſcurity, which he paſſed at Arpinum. His countenance was ſtern, his voice firm and imperious, and his diſpoſition untractable. He always betrayed the greateſt timidity in the public aſſemblies, as he had not been early taught to make eloquence and oratory his purſuit. He was in the 70th year of his age when he died, and Rome ſeemed to rejoice at the fall of a man whoſe ambition had proved fatal to ſo many of her citizens. His only qualifications were thoſe of a great general, and with theſe he rendered himſelf the moſt illuſtrious and powerful of the Romans, becauſe he was the only one whoſe ferocity ſeemed capable to oppoſe the barbarians of the north. The manner of his death, according to ſome opinions, remains doubtful, though ſome have charged him with the crime of ſuicide. Among the inſtances which are mentioned of his firmneſs, this may be recorded: a ſwelling in the leg obliged him to apply to a phyſician, who urged the neceſſity of cutting it off. Marius gave it, and ſaw the operation performed without a diſtortion of the face, and without a groan. The phyſician aſked the other, and Marius gave it with equal compoſure. *Plut. in vitâ.* —*Patere.* 2, c. 9.—*Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Juv.* 8, v. 245, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 69.——Caius, the ſon of the great Marius, was as cruel as his father, and ſhared his good and his adverſe fortune. He made himſelf conſul in the 25th year of his age, and murdered all the ſenators who oppoſed his ambitious views. He was defeated by Sylla, and fled to Præneſte, where he killed himſelf. *Plut. in Mario.*——Priſcus, a governor of Africa, accuſed of extortion in his province by Pliny the Younger, and baniſhed from Italy. *Plin.* 2, ep. 11.—*Juv.* 1, v. 48.——A lover, &c. *Vid.* Hellas.——One of the Greek fathers of the 5th century, whoſe works were edited by Garner, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1673; and Baluzius, ib. 1684.——M. Aurelius, a native of Gaul, who, from the mean employment of a blackſmith, became one of the generals of Gallienus, and at laſt cauſed himſelf to be ſaluted emperor. Three days after this elevation, a man who had ſhared his poverty without partaking of his more proſperous fortune, publicly aſſaſſinated him, and he was killed by a ſword which he himſelf had made in the time of his obſcurity. Marius has been often celebrated for his great ſtrength, and it is confidently reported that he could ſtop with one of his fingers only the wheel of a chariot in its moſt rapid courſe. ——Maximus, a Latin writer, who publiſhed an account of the Roman emperors from Trajan to Alexander, now loſt. His compoſitions were entertaining, and executed with great exactneſs and fidelity. Some

have

have accuſed him of inattention, and complain that his writings abounded with many fabulous and inſignificant ſtories.——Celſus, a friend of Galba, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 45.——A rich Spaniard, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, on account of his riches, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 19.

MARMĂCUS, the father of Pythagoras.

MARMARENSES, a people of Lycia.

MARMĂRICA, a part of Africa.

MARMĂRIDÆ, the inhabitants of that part of Libya, which is between Cyrene and Egypt. *Lucan.* 9, v. 894.

MARMĂRION, a town of Eubœa, whence Apollo is called Marmarinus.

MARO. *Vid.* Virgilius.

MARODODUI, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

MARON, a high prieſt of Apollo, in Africa, &c. *Homer.* od. 9, v. 179.——An Egyptian, who accompanied Oſiris in his conqueſts, and built a city in Thrace, called from him Maronea. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

MARONĔA, a city of the Cicones, in Thrace, near the Hebrus. Bacchus is the chief deity of the place. The wine has always been reckoned excellent. *Herodot. Mela.* 2, c. c.—*Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1.

MARPĔSIA, a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a ſucceſsful war againſt the inhabitants of mount Cauçaſus. The mountain was called *Marpeſius Mons*, from its female conqueror. *Juſtin.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.

MARPĔSSA, a daughter of the Evenus, who married Idas, by whom ſhe had Cleopatra, the wife of Meleager. Marpeſſa was tenderly loved by her huſband, and when Apollo endeavoured to carry her away, Idas followed the raviſher with a bow and arrows, reſolved on revenge. Apollo and Idas were ſeparated by Jupiter, who permitted Marpeſſa to go with that of the two lovers whom ſhe moſt approved of. She returned to her huſband. *Homer. Il.* 9.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Parſ.* 4, c. 2, *l.* 5, c. 18.

MARPĔSUS, a town of Myſia.——A mountain of Paros, abounding in white marble, whence *Marpeſia cautes*. The quarries are ſtill ſeen by modern travellers. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 471.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12, *l.* 36. c. 5.

MARRES, a king of Egypt, who had a crow which conveyed his letters wherever he pleaſed. He raiſed a celebrated monument to this faithful bird near the city of crocodiles. *Ælian. An.* 6. c. 7.

MARRŪVIUM or MARRŪBIUM, a place near the Liris, in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 750.

MARS, the god of war amongſt the ancients, was the ſon of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, according to Ovid. This goddeſs, as the poet mentions, wiſhed to become a mother without the aſſiſtance of the other ſex, like Jupiter, who had produced Minerva all armed from his head, and ſhe was ſhown a flower by Flora in the plains near Olenus, whoſe very touch made women pregnant. [*Vid. Juno.*] The education of Mars was entruſted by Juno to the god Priapus, who inſtructed him in dancing and every manly exerciſe. His trial before the celebrated court of the Areopagus, according to the authority of ſome authors, for the murder of Halirrhotius, forms an intereſting epoch in hiſtory. [*Vid. Areopagita.*] The amours of Mars and Venus are greatly celebrated. The god of war gained the affections of Venus, and obtained the gratification of his deſires, but Apollo, who was conſcious of their familiarities, informed Vulcan of his wife's debaucheries, and awakened his ſuſpicions. Vulcan ſecretly laid a net around the bed, and the two lovers were expoſed, in each others arms, to the ridicule and ſatire of all the gods, till Neptune prevailed upon the huſband to ſet them at liberty. This unfortunate diſcovery ſo provoked Mars that he changed into a cock his favorite Alectryon, whom he had ſtationed at the door to watch againſt the approach of the ſun, [*Vid. Alectryon*] and Venus alſo ſhowed her reſentment by perſecuting with the moſt inveterate fury the children of Apollo. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was ſeized by Orus and Ephialtes, and confined for fifteen months, till Mercury procured him his liberty. During the Trojan war Mars intereſted himſelf on the ſide of the Trojans, and defended the favorites of Venus with uncommon activity. The worſhip of Venus was not very univerſal among the ancients; his temples were not numerous in Greece, but in Rome he received the moſt unbounded honors, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they eſteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the firſt of their monarchs. His moſt celebrated temple at Rome was built by Auguſtus after the battle of Philippi. It was dedicated to Mars ultor, or the *avenger*. His prieſts among the Romans were called Salii; they were firſt inſtituted by Numa, and their chief office was to guard the ſacred Ancylia, one of which, as was ſuppoſed, had fallen down from heaven. Mars was generally repreſented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike, and a ſhield. Sometimes he appeared in a military dreſs, and with a long flowing beard, and ſometimes without. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horſes, which the poets called Flight and Terror. His altars were ſtained with the blood of the horſe, on account of his warlike ſpirit, and of the wolf, on account of his ferocity. Magpies and vultures were alſo offered to him, on account of their greedineſs and voracity. The Scythians generally

nerally offered him aſſes, and the people of Caria dogs. The weed called dog graſs was ſacred to him, becauſe it grows, as it is commonly reported, in places which are fit for fields of battle, or where the ground has been ſtained with the effuſion of human blood. The ſirnames of Mars are not numerous. He was called Gradivus, Mavors, Quirinus, Saliſubſulus, among the Romans. The Greeks called him Ares, and he was the Enyalus of the Sabines, the Camulus of the Gauls, and the Mamers of Carthage. Mars was father of Cupid, Anteros, and Harmonia, by the goddeſs Venus. He had Aſcalaphus and Ialmenus by Aſtyoche, Alcippe by Agraulos, Molus, Pylus, Evenus, and Theſtius, by Demonice, the daughter of Agenor. Beſides theſe, he was the reputed father of Romulus, Œnomaus, Bythis, Thrax, Diomedes of Thrace, &c. He preſided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting, and of whatever exerciſes or amuſements have ſomething manly and warlike. Among the Romans it was uſual for the conſul, before he went on an expedition, to viſit the temple of Mars, where he offered his prayers, and in a ſolemn manner ſhook the ſpear which was in the hand of the ſtatue of the god, at the ſame time exclaiming, "*Mars vigila!* god of war, watch over the welfare and ſafety of this city." *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 231. *Triſt.* 2, v. 925.—*Hygin.* fab. 148.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 346. *Æn.* 8, v. 701.—*Lucian. in Alectr.*—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Homer.* od. 1. *Il.* 5.—*Flacc.* 6.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Pindar.* od. 4.—*Pyth.*—*Quint. Smyr.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 21 & 28.—*Juv.* 9, v. 102.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily.

MARSÆUS, a Roman, ridiculed by Horace, 1 Sat. 2, v. 55, for his prodigality to courtezans.

MARSE, a daughter of Theſpius. *Apollod.*

MARSI, a nation of Germany, who afterwards came to ſettle in Italy, in a country chequered with foreſts abounding with wild boars, and other ferocious animals. They at firſt proved very inimical to the Romans, but, in proceſs of time, they became their firmeſt ſupporters. They are particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which from them has received the name of the Marſian war. The large contributions they made to ſupport the intereſt of Rome, and the number of men which they continually ſupplied to the republic, rendered them bold and aſpiring, and they claimed, with the reſt of the Italian ſtates, a ſhare of the honor and privileges which were enjoyed by the citizens of Rome, B. C. 91. This petition, though ſupported by the intereſt, the eloquence, and the integrity of the tribune Druſus, was received with contempt by the Roman ſenate; and the Marſi, with their allies, ſhowed their diſſatisfaction by taking up arms. Their reſentment was increaſed when Druſus, their friend at Rome, had been baſely murdered by the means of the nobles, and they erected themſelves into a republic, and Corfinium was made the capital of their new empire. A regular war was now begun, and the Romans led into the field an army of 100,000 men, and were oppoſed by a ſuperior force. Some battles were fought in which the Roman generals were defeated, and the allies reaped no inconſiderable advantages from their victories. A battle, however, near Aſculum, proved fatal to their cauſe, 4000 of them were left dead on the ſpot, their general Francus, a man of uncommon experience and abilities, was ſlain, and ſuch as eſcaped from the field periſhed by hunger in the Appennines, where they had ſought a ſhelter. After many defeats, and the loſs of Aſculum, one of their principal cities, the allies, grown dejected, and tired of hoſtilities which had already continued for three years, ſued for peace one by one, and tranquillity was at laſt re-eſtabliſhed in the republic, and all the ſtates of Italy were made citizens of Rome. The armies of the allies conſiſted of the Marſi, the Peligni, the Veſtini, the Hirpini, Pompeiani, Marcini, Picentes, Venuſini, Ferentanæ, Apuli, Lucani, and Samnites. *Appian.*—*Val. Max.* 8.—*Paterc.* 2. *Plut. in Sert. Mario, &c.*—*Cic. pro Balb.*—*Strab.*

MARSIGNI, a people of Germany. *Tacit.*

MARSYABA, a town of Arabia.

MARSYAS, a celebrated piper of Celænæ, in Phrygia, ſon of Olympus, or of Hyagnis, or Œagrus. He was ſo ſkilful in playing on the flute, that he is generally deemed the inventor of it. According to the opinion of ſome, he found it when Minerva had thrown it aſide on account of the diſtortion of her face when ſhe played upon it. Marſyas was enamoured of Cybele, and he travelled with her as far as Nyſa, where he had the imprudence to challenge Apollo to a trial of his ſkill as a muſician. The god accepted the challenge, and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated ſhould be flead alive by the conqueror. The Muſes, or, according to Diodorus, the inhabitants of Nyſa were appointed umpires. Each exerted his utmoſt ſkill, and the victory, with much difficulty, was adjudged to Apollo. The god, upon this, tied his antagoniſt to a tree, and flead him alive. The death of Marſyas was univerſally lamented; the Fauns, Satyrs, and Dryads, wept at his fate, and, from their abundant tears, roſe a river of Phrygia, well known by the name of Marſyas. The unfortunate Marſyas is often repreſented on monuments as tied, his hands behind his

back, to a tree, while Apollo ſtands before him with his lyre in his hands. In independent cities among the ancients the ſtatue of Marſyas was generally erected in the forum, to repreſent the intimacy which ſubſiſted between Bacchus and Marſyas, as the emblems of liberty. It was alſo erected at the entrance of the Roman forum, as a ſpot where uſurers and merchants reſorted to tranſact buſineſs, being principally intended *in terrorem litigatorum*; a circumſtance to which Horace ſeems to allude, 1 Sat. 6. v. 120. At Celænæ, the ſkin of Marſyas was ſhown to travellers for ſome time; it was ſuſpended in the public place in the form of a bladder or a foot-ball. *Hygin.* fab. 165 —*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 707. *Met.* 6, fab. 7.—*Diod.* 3.—*Ital.* 8, v. 503.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 30.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4. ——The ſources of the Marſyas were near thoſe of the Mæander, and thoſe two rivers had their confluence a little below the town of Celænæ.—— A writer, who publiſhed an hiſtory of Macedonia, from the firſt origin and foundation of that empire till the reign of Alexander, in which he lived.—— An Egyptian, who commanded the armies of Cleopatra againſt her brother Ptolemy Phyſcon, whom ſhe attempted to dethrone.—— A man put to death by Dionyſius, the tyrant of Sicily.

MARTHA, a celebrated propheteſs of Syria, whoſe artifice and fraud proved of the greateſt ſervice to C. Marius in the numerous expeditions he undertook. *Plut. in Mario.*

MARTIA, a veſtal virgin, put to death for her incontinence.——A daughter of Cato. *Vid.* Marcia.

MARTIA AQUA, water at Rome, celebrated for its clearneſs and ſalubrity. It was conveyed to Rome from the lake Fucinus by Ancus Martius, whence it received its name. *Tibull.* 3, el. 7, v. 26.

MARTIĀLES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Mars.

MARTIĀLIS, Marcus Valerius, a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, who came to Rome about the 20th year of his age, where he recommended himſelf to notice by his poetical genius. As he was the panegyriſt of the emperors, he gained the greateſt honors, and was rewarded in the moſt liberal manner. Domitian gave him the tribuneſhip, but the poet, unmindful of the favors he received after the death of his benefactor, expoſed to ridicule the vices and cruelties of a monſter, whom, in his life time, he had extolled as the pattern of virtue, goodneſs, and excellence. Trajan treated the poet with coldneſs, and Martial, after he had paſſed 35 years in the capital of the world, in the greateſt ſplendor and affluence, retired to his native country, where he had the mortification to be the object of malevolence, ſatire, and ridicule. He received ſome favors from his friends, and his poverty was alleviated by the liberality of Pliny the younger, whom he had panegyrized in his poems. Martial died about the 104th year of the Chriſtian era, in the 75th year of his age. He is now well known by the fourteen books of epigrams which he wrote, and whoſe merit is now beſt deſcribed by the candid confeſſion of the author in this line,

Sunt bona, ſunt quædam mediocria, ſunt mala plura.

But the genius which he diſplays in ſome of his epigrams deſerves commendation, though many critics are liberal in their cenſure upon his ſtile, his thoughts, and particularly upon his puns, which are often low and deſpicable. In many of his epigrams the poet has ſhown himſelf a declared enemy to decency, and the book is to be read with caution which can corrupt the purity of morals, and initiate the votaries of virtue in the myſteries of ſinful vice. It has been obſerved of Martial, that his talent was epigrams. Every thing he did was the ſubject of an epigram. He wrote inſcriptions upon monuments in the epigrammatic ſtile, and even a new-year's gift was accompanied with a diſtich, and his poetical pen was employed in begging a favor as well as ſatirizing a fault. The beſt editions of Martial are thoſe of Rader, fol. Mogunt. 1627, of Schriverius, 12mo. L. Bat. 1619; and of Smids, 8vo. Amſt. 1701.——A friend of Otho.——A man who conſpired againſt Caracalla.

MARTIĀNUS, *Vid.* Marcianus.

MARTĪNA, a woman ſkilled in the knowledge of poiſonous herbs, &c.

MARTINIĀNUS, an officer, made Cæſar by Licinius, to oppoſe Conſtantine. He was put to death by order of Conſtantine.

MARTIUS, a Roman conſul ſent againſt Perſeus, &c.——A conſul againſt the Dalmatians, &c.——Another, who defeated the Carthaginians in Spain.——Another, who defeated the Privernates, &c.

MARULLUS, a tribune of the people, who tore the garlands which had been placed upon Cæſar's ſtatues, and who ordered thoſe that had ſaluted him king to be impriſoned. He was deprived of his conſulſhip by J. Cæſar. *Plut.*——A governor of Judæa. ——A Latin poet in the age of M. Aurelius. He ſatirized the emperor with great licentiouſneſs, but his invectives were diſregarded, and himſelf deſpiſed.

MASSA BÆB. an informer at the court of Domitian. *Juv.* 1, v. 35.

MASÆSYLII, a people of Libya.

MASINISSA, a king of a ſmall part of Africa, who aſſiſted the Carthaginians in their wars againſt Rome. He proved a moſt

indefatigable

indefatigable and courageous ally, but an act of generosity rendered him amicable to the interests of Rome. After the defeat of Asdrubal, Scipio, the first Africanus, who had obtained the victory, found, among the prisoners of war, one of the nephews of Masinissa. He sent him back to his uncle loaded with presents, and conducted him with a detachment for the safety and protection of his person. Masinissa was struck with the generous action of the Roman general, he forgot all former hostilities, and joined his troops to those of Scipio. This change of sentiments was not the effect of a wavering or unsettled mind, but Masinissa shewed himself the most attached and the firmest ally the Romans ever had. It was to his exertions they owed many of their victories in Africa, and particularly in that battle which proved fatal to Asdrubal and Syphax. The Numidian conqueror, charmed with the beauty of Sophonisba, the captive wife of Syphax, carried her to his camp and married her; but when he perceived that this new connection displeased Scipio, he sent poison to his wife, and recommended her to destroy herself, since he could not preserve her life in a manner which became her rank, her dignity, and fortune, without offending his Roman allies. In the battle of Zama, Masinissa greatly contributed to the defeat of the great Annibal, and the Romans, who had been so often spectators of his courage and valor, rewarded his fidelity with the kingdom of Syphax, and some of the Carthaginian territories. At his death Masinissa shewed the confidence he had in the Romans, and the esteem he entertained for the rising talents of Scipio Æmilianus, by entrusting him with the care of his kingdom, and impowering him to divide it among his sons. Masinissa died in the 97th year of his age, after a reign of above sixty years, 149 years before the Christian era. He experienced adversity as well as prosperity, and, in the first years of his reign, he was exposed to the greatest danger, and obliged often to save his life by seeking a retreat among his savage neighbours. But his alliance with the Romans was the beginning of his greatness, and he ever after lived in the greatest affluence. He is remarkable for the health he long enjoyed. In the last years of his life he was seen at the head of his armies, behaving with the most indefatigable activity, and he often remained for days together on horseback, without a saddle under him, or a covering upon his head, and without shewing the least marks of fatigue. This strength of mind and body he chiefly owed to the temperance which he observed. He was seen eating brown bread at the door of his tent, like a private soldier, the day after he had obtained an immortal victory over the armies of Carthage. He left fifty-four sons, three of whom were legitimate, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Manastabal. The kingdom was fairly divided among them by Scipio, and the illegitimate children received, as their portion, very valuable presents. The death of Gulussa and Manastabal soon after left Micipsa sole master of the large possessions of Masinissa. *Strab.* 17.—*Polyb.*—*Appian. Lybic.*—*Cic. de Senect.*—*Val. Max.* 8.—*Sallust. in Jug.*—*Liv.* 25, *&c.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 769.—*Justin.* 33, c. 1. l. 38, c. 6.

MASSĂGA, a town of India, taken by Alexander the Great.

MASSAGĔTÆ, a people of Scythia, east of the Caspian Sea, who had their wives in common, and dwelt in tents. They had no temples, but worshipped the sun, to whom they offered horses, on account of their swiftness. When their parents had come to a certain age, they generally put them to death, and eat their flesh, mixed with that of cattle. *Herodot.* 1, c. 204.—*Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Lucan* 2, v. 50.

MASSĂNA. *Vid.* Messana.

MASSĂNI, a nation at the mouth of the Indus.

MASSĬCUS, a mountain of Campania, near Minturnæ, famous for its wine, which even now preserves its ancient character. *Horat.* 1, od. 1.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 143.——An Etrurian prince, who assisted Æneas against Turnus with 1000 men. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 166, &c.

MASSĬLIA, a maritime town of Gaul Narbonensis, now called Marseilles, founded B. C. 539, by the people of Phocæa, in Asia, who quitted their country to avoid the tyranny of the Persians. It is celebrated for its laws, its fidelity to the Romans, and for its being long the seat of literature. *Herodot.* 1, c. 164.—*Justin.* 37, *&c.*—*Strab.* 2.—*Liv.* 5, c. 3.—*Horat.* ep. 26.—*Flor.* 4, c. 2.

MASŪRIUS, a Roman knight under Tiberius, learned, but poor. *Pers.* 5, v. 90.

MASSŸLA, an inland part of Mauritania. When the inhabitants go on horseback they never use saddles or bridles, but only sticks. *Lucan.* 4, v. 682.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 132.

MATHO, an infamous informer, patronised by Domitian. *Juv.* 1, v. 32.

MATIENI, a people in the neighbourhood of Armenia.

MATINUS, a mountain of Apulia, abounding in yew-tree. *Lucan.* 9, v. 184.

MATISCO, a town of the Ædui, in Gaul.

MATRĂLIA, a festival at Rome, in honor of Matuta or Ino. Only matrons and free-born women were admitted. They made offerings of flowers, and carried their relations' children in their arms, recommending them to the care and patronage of the goddess whom they worshipped. *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 22.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 47.—*Plut. in Cam.*

MATRŌNA, a river of Gaul.

MATRONĀLIA, feſtivals at Rome in honor of Mars, celebrated by married women, in commemoration of the rape of the Sabines, and of the peace which their intreaties had obtained between their fathers and huſbands. Flowers were then offered in the temples of Juno. *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 229.—*Plut. in Rom.*

MATTIĀCI, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 29.

MATŪTA, a deity among the Romans, the ſame as the Leucothoe of the Greeks. She was originally Ino, who was changed into a ſea deity. [*Vid. Ino & Leucothoe.*] Only married women and free-born matrons were permitted to enter her temples at Rome, where they generally brought the children of their relations in their arms. *Liv.* 5, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, v. 19.

MAVORS, a name of Mars. *Vid.* Mars.

MAVORTIA, an epithet applied to every country whoſe inhabitants were warlike, but eſpecially to Rome, founded by the reputed ſon of Mavors, *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 280. and to Thrace. *Id.* 3, v. 13.

MAURI, the inhabitants of Mauritania. This name is derived from their black complexion, (μαυρος.) Every thing among them grew in greater abundance and greater perfection than in other countries. *Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 5.—*Juſtin.* 19, c. 2.—*Salluſt. Jug.*—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 206.—*Ital.* 10, v. 401.

MAURITĀNIA, a country on the weſtern part of Africa, which forms the modern kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. It was bounded on the weſt by the Atlantic, ſouth by Gætulia, and north by the Mediterranean, and is ſometimes called Mauruſia. It became a Roman province in the reign of the emperor Claudius. *Vid.* Mauri.

MAURUS, a man who floriſhed in the reign of Trajan, or, according to others, of the Antonini. He was governor of Syene, in Upper Egypt. He wrote a Latin poem upon the rules of poetry and verſification.

MAURŪSII, the people of Mauruſia, a country near the columns of Hercules. It is alſo called Mauritania. *Vid.* Mauritania. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 206.

MAUSŌLUS, a king of Caria. His wife Artemiſia was ſo diſconſolate at his death, which happened B. C. 353, that ſhe drank up his aſhes, and reſolved to erect one of the grandeſt and nobleſt monuments of antiquity, to celebrate the memory of a huſband whom ſhe tenderly loved. This famous monument which paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world, was called *Mauſoleum*, and, from it, all other magnificent ſepulchres and tombs have received the ſame name. It was built by four different architects. Scopas had the ſide which faced the eaſt, Timotheus had the ſouth, Leochares had the weſt, and Bruxis the north. Pithis was alſo employed in raiſing a pyramid over this ſtately monument, and the top was adorned by a chariot drawn by four horſes. The expences of this edifice were immenſe, and this gave an occaſion to the philoſopher Anaxagoras to exclaim, when he ſaw it, *How much money changed into ſtone!* [*Vid. Artemiſia.*] *Herodot.* 7, v. 99.—*Strab.* 14.—*Diod.* 16.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 16.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a ſon of the emperor Maximianus Hercules. Some ſuppoſe him to have been a ſuppoſitious child. The voluntary abdication of Diocletian, and of his father, raiſed him to the ſtate, and he declared himſelf independent emperor, or Auguſtus, A. D. 306. He afterwards incited his father to re-aſſume his imperial authority, and in a perfidious manner deſtroyed Severus, who had delivered himſelf into his hands, and relied upon his honor for the ſafety of his life. His victories and ſucceſſes were impeded by Galerius Maximianus, who oppoſed him with a powerful force. The defeat and voluntary death of Galerius ſoon reſtored peace to Italy, and Maxentius paſſed into Africa, where he rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty and oppreſſion. He ſoon after returned to Rome, and was informed that Conſtantine was come to dethrone him. He gave his adverſary battle near Rome, and, after he had loſt the victory, he fled back to the city. The bridge over which he croſſed the Tiber was in a decayed ſituation, and he fell into the river and was drowned, on the 24th of September, A. D. 312. The cowardice and luxuries of Maxentius are as conſpicuous as his cruelties. He oppreſſed his ſubjects with heavy taxes to gratify the cravings of his pleaſures, or the avarice of his favorites. He was debauched in his manners, and neither virtue nor innocence were ſafe whenever he was inclined to voluptuous purſuits. He was naturally deformed, and of an unwieldy body. To viſit a pleaſure ground, or to exerciſe himſelf under a marble portico, or to walk on a ſhady terrace, was to him a Herculean labor, which required the greateſt exertions of ſtrength and reſolution.

CORN. MAXIMILIĀNA, a veſtal virgin buried alive for incontinency, A. D. 92.

MAXIMIĀNUS, Herculius Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a native of Sirmium, in Pannonia, who ſerved as a common ſoldier in the Roman armies. When Diocletian had been raiſed to the imperial throne, he remembered the valor and courage of his fellow ſoldier Maximianus, and rewarded his fidelity by making him his colleague in the empire, and by ceding to him the command of the provinces of Italy, Africa, and Spain, and the reſt of the weſtern territories of Rome. Maximianus ſhowed the juſtneſs of the choice of Diocletian by his victories over the Barbarians. In Britain ſucceſs

ſucceſs did not attend his arms, but in Africa he defeated and put to death Aurelius Julianus, who had proclaimed himſelf emperor. Soon after Diocletian abdicated the imperial purple, and obliged Maximianus to follow his example, on the 1ſt of April, A. D. 304. Maximianus reluctantly complied with the command of a man to whom he owed his greatneſs; but, before the firſt year of his reſignation had elapſed, he was rouſed from his indolence and retreat by the ambition of his ſon Maxentius. He re-aſſumed the imperial dignity, and ſhowed his ingratitude to his ſon by wiſhing him to reſign the ſovereignty, and to ſink into a private perſon. This propoſal was not only rejected with the contempt it deſerved, but the troops mutinied againſt Maximianus, and he fled for ſafety to Gaul, to the court of Conſtantine, to whom he gave his daughter Fauſtina in marriage. Here he again acted a perfidious character, and re-aſſumed the imperial power, which his misfortunes had obliged him to relinquiſh. This offended Conſtantine. But, when open violence ſeemed to fruſtrate the ambitious views of Maximianus, he had recourſe to artifice. He prevailed upon his daughter Fauſtina, to leave the doors of her chamber open in the dead of night, and, when ſhe promiſed faithfully to execute his commands, he ſecretly introduced himſelf to her bed; where he ſtabbed to the heart the man who ſlept by the ſide of his daughter. This was not Conſtantine: Fauſtina, faithful to her huſband, had apprized him of her father's machinations, and an eunuch had been placed in his bed. Conſtantine watched the motions of his father-in-law, and, when he heard the fatal blow given to the eunuch, he ruſhed in with a band of ſoldiers, and ſecured the aſſaſſin. Conſtantine reſolved to deſtroy a man who was ſo inimical to his neareſt relations, and nothing was left to Maximianus but to chooſe his own death. He ſtrangled himſelf at Marſeilles, A. D. 310, in the 60th year of his age. His body was found freſh and entire in a leaden coffin about the middle of the eleventh century.——Galerius Valerius, a native of Dacia, who, in the firſt years of his life, was employed in keeping his father's flocks. He entered the army, where his valor and bodily ſtrength recommended him to the notice of his ſuperiors, and particularly to Diocletian, who inveſted him with the imperial purple in the eaſt, and gave him his daughter Valeria in marriage. Galerius deſerved the confidence of his benefactor. He conquered the Goths, the Dalmatians, and checked the inſolence of the Perſians. In a battle, however, with the king of Perſia, Galerius was defeated, and, to complete his ignominy and render him more ſenſible of his diſgrace, Diocletian obliged him to walk behind his chariot arrayed in his imperial robes. This humiliation ſtung Galerius to the quick. He aſſembled another army, and gave battle to the Perſians. He gained a complete victory, and took the wives and children of his enemy. This ſucceſs elated Galerius to ſuch a degree, that he claimed the moſt dignified appellations, and ordered himſelf to be called the ſon of Mars. Diocletian himſelf dreaded his power, and even abdicated the imperial dignity by means of his threats. This reſignation is attributed by ſome to a voluntary act of the mind, and to a deſire of enjoying ſolitude and retirement. As ſoon as Diocletian had abdicated, Galerius was proclaimed Auguſtus, A. D. 304, but his cruelty ſoon rendered him odious, and the Roman people, offended at his oppreſſion, raiſed Maxentius to the imperial dignity the following year, and Galerius was obliged to yield to the torrent of his unpopularity, and to fly before his more fortunate adverſary. He died in the greateſt agonies, A.D. 311. The bodily pains and ſufferings which preceded his death, were, according to the Chriſtian writers, the effects of the vengeance of an offended Providence for the cruelty which he had exerciſed againſt the followers of Chriſt. In his character Galerius was wanton and tyrannical, and he often feaſted his eyes with the ſight of dying wretches, whom his barbarity had delivered to bears and wild beaſts. His averſion to learned men aroſe from his ignorance of letters; and, if he was deprived of the benefits of education, he proved the more cruel and the more inexorable.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, the ſon of a peaſant of Thrace. He was originally a ſhepherd, and, by heading his countrymen againſt the frequent attacks of the neighbouring barbarians and robbers, he inured himſelf to the labors and to the fatigues of a camp. He entered the Roman armies, where he gradually roſe to the firſt offices. On the death of Alexander Severus he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor, A. D. 235. The popularity which he had gained when general of the armies, was at an end when he aſcended the throne. He was delighted with acts of the greateſt barbarity, and no leſs than 400 perſons loſt their lives on the falſe ſuſpicion of having conſpired againſt the emperor's life. They died in the greateſt torments, and, that the tyrant might the better entertain himſelf with their ſufferings, ſome were expoſed to wild beaſts, others expired by blows, ſome were nailed on croſſes, while others were ſhut up in the bellies of animals juſt killed. The nobleſt of the Roman citizens were the objects of his cruelty, and, as if they were more conſcious than others of his mean origin, he reſolved to ſpare no means to remove from his preſence a number of men whom he looked

upon with an eye of envy, and who, as he imagined, hated him for his oppreſſion, and deſpiſed him for the poverty and obſcurity of his early years. Such is the character of the ſuſpicious and tyrannical Maximinus. In his military capacity he acted with the ſame ferocity, and, in an expedition in Germany, he not only cut down the corn, but he totally ruined and ſet fire to the whole country, to the extent of 450 miles. Such a monſter of tyranny at laſt provoked the people of Rome. The Gordians were proclaimed emperors, but their innocence and pacific virtues were unable to reſiſt the fury of Maximinus. After their fall, the Roman ſenate inveſted twenty men of their number with the imperial dignity, and entruſted into their hands the care of the republic. Theſe meaſures ſo highly irritated Maximinus that, at the firſt intelligence, he howled like a wild beaſt, and almoſt deſtroyed himſelf by knocking his head againſt the walls of his palace. When his fury was abated, he marched to Rome, reſolved on ſlaughter. His bloody machinations were ſtopped, and his ſoldiers, aſhamed of accompanying a tyrant whoſe cruelties had procured him the name of Buſiris, Cyclops, and Phalaris, aſſaſſinated him in his tent before the walls of Aquileia, A. D. 236, in the 65th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greateſt rejoicings at Rome, public thankſgivings were offered, and whole hecatombs flamed on the altars. Maximinus has been repreſented by hiſtorians as of a gigantic ſtature, he was eight feet high, and the bracelets of his wife ſerved as rings to adorn the fingers of his hand. His voracity was as remarkable as his corpulence, he generally eat forty pounds of fleſh every day, and drank 18 bottles of wine. His ſtrength was proportionable to his gigantic ſhape; he could alone draw a loaded waggon, and, with a blow of his fiſt, he often broke the teeth in a horſe's mouth; he broke the hardeſt ſtones between his fingers, and cleft trees with his hand. *Herodianus.—Jornand. de reb. Get.—Capitol.* Maximinus made his ſon of the ſame name emperor as ſoon as he was inveſted with the purple, and his choice was unanimouſly approved by the ſenate, by the people, and by the army.——Galerius Valerius, a ſhepherd of Thrace, who was raiſed to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, A. D. 305. He was nephew to Galerius Maximianus, by his mother's ſide, and to him he was indebted for his riſe and conſequence in the Roman armies. As Maximinus was ambitious and fond of power, he looked with an eye of jealouſy upon thoſe who ſhared the dignity of emperor with himſelf. He declared war againſt Licinius, his colleague on the throne, but a defeat which ſoon after followed, on the 30th of April, A. D. 313, between Heraclea and Adrianopolis, left him without reſources and without friends. His victorious enemy purſued him, and he fled beyond mount Taurus, forſaken and almoſt unknown. He attempted to put an end to his miſerable exiſtence, but his efforts were ineffectual, and, though his death is attributed by ſome to deſpair, it is more univerſally believed that he expired in the greateſt agonies, of a dreadful diſtemper which conſumed him day and night with inexpreſſible pains, and conſumed him to a mere ſkeleton. This miſerable end, according to the eccleſiaſtical writers, was the viſible puniſhment of heaven, for the barbarities which Maximinus had exerciſed againſt the followers of Chriſtianity, and for the many blaſphemies which he had uttered. *Lactant.—Euſeb.*—— A miniſter of the emperor Valerian.——One of the ambaſſadors of young Theodoſius, to Attila, king of the Huns.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a native of Spain, who proclaimed himſelf emperor, A. D. 383. The unpopularity of Gratian favored his uſurpation, and he was acknowledged by his troops. Gratian marched againſt him, but he was defeated, and ſoon after aſſaſſinated. Maximus refuſed the honors of a burial to the remains of Gratian, and, when he had made himſelf maſter of Britain, Gaul, and Spain, he ſent ambaſſadors into the eaſt, and demanded of the emperor Theodoſius to acknowledge him as his aſſociate on the throne. Theodoſius endeavored to amuſe and delay him, but Maximus reſolved to ſupport his claim by arms, and croſſed the Alps. Italy was laid deſolate, and Rome opened her gates to the conqueror. Theodoſius now determined to revenge the audaciouſneſs of Maximus, and had recourſe to artifice. He began to make a naval armament, and Maximus, not to appear inferior to his adverſary, had already embarked his troops, when Theodoſius, by ſecret and haſtened marches, fell upon him, and beſieged him at Aquileia. Maximus was betrayed by his ſoldiers, and the conqueror, moved with compaſſion at the ſight of his fallen and dejected enemy, granted him life; but the multitude refuſed him mercy, and inſtantly ſtruck off his head, A. D. 388. His ſon Victor, who ſhared the imperial dignity with him, was ſoon after ſacrificed to the fury of the ſoldiers.——Petronius, a Roman, deſcended of an illuſtrious family. He cauſed Valentinian III. to be aſſaſſinated, and aſcended the throne; and, to ſtrengthen his uſurpation, he married the empreſs, to whom he had the weakneſs and imprudence to betray that he had ſacrificed her huſband to his love for her perſon. This declaration irritated the empreſs; ſhe had recourſe to the barbarians to avenge the death of Valentinian, and Maximus was ſtoned to death by his ſoldiers, and his body thrown into the Tyber, A. D. 455. He reigned only 77 days.——Pupianus. *Vid.*

Pupianus.

Pupianus.——A celebrated cynic philoſopher and magician of Epheſus. He inſtructed the emperor Julian in magic, and, according to the opinion of ſome hiſtorians, it was in the converſation and company of Maximus that the apoſtacy of Julian originated. The emperor not only viſited the philoſopher, but he even ſubmitted his writings to his inſpection and cenſure. Maximus refuſed to live in the court of Julian, and the emperor, not diſſatisfied with the refuſal, appointed him high pontif in the province of Lydia, an office which he diſcharged with the greateſt moderation and juſtice. When Julian went into the eaſt, the philoſopher promiſed him ſucceſs, and even ſaid that his conqueſts would be more numerous and extenſive than thoſe of the ſon of Philip. He perſuaded his imperial pupil that, according to the doctrine of Metempſychoſis, his body was animated by the ſoul which once animated the hero whoſe greatneſs and victories he was going to eclipſe. After the death of Julian, Maximus was almoſt ſacrificed to the fury of the ſoldiers, but the interpoſition of his friends ſaved his life, and he retired to Conſtantinople. He was ſoon after accuſed of magical practices before the emperor Valens, and beheaded at Epheſus, A. D. 366. He wrote ſome philoſophical and rhetorical treatiſes, ſome of which were dedicated to Julian. They are all now loſt. *Ammian.*——Tyrius, a Platonic philoſopher, in the reign of M. Aurelius. This emperor, who was naturally fond of ſtudy, became one of the pupils of Maximus, and paid great deference to his inſtructions. There are extant of Maximus forty-one diſſertations on moral and philoſophical ſubjects, written in Greek. The beſt editions of which are that of Davis, 8vo. Cantab. 1703; and that of Reiſke, 2 vols, 8vo. Lipſ. 1774.——One of the Greek fathers of the 7th century, whoſe works were edited by Combefis, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1675.——Paulus Fabius, a conſul with M. Antony's ſon. Horace ſpeaks of him, 4 od. 1, v. 10, as of a gay, handſome youth, fond of pleaſure, yet induſtrious and indefatigable.——An epithet applied to Jupiter, as being the greateſt and moſt powerful of all the gods.——A native of Sirmium, in Pannonia. He was originally a gardener, but, by enliſting in the Roman army, he became one of the military tribunes, and his marriage with a woman of rank and opulence ſoon rendered him independent. He was father to the emperor Probus.——A general of Trajan, killed in the eaſtern provinces.——One of the murderers of Domitian, &c.——A philoſopher, native of Byzantium, in the age of Julian the emperor.

Mazăca, a large city of Cappadocia, the capital of the province. It was called Cæſarea by Tiberius, in honor of Auguſtus.

Mazăces, a Perſian, governor of Memphis. He made a ſally againſt the Grecian ſoldiers of Alexander, and killed great numbers of them. *Curt.* 4, c. 1.

Mazæus, a ſatrap of Cilicia, under Artaxerxes Ochus.——A governor of Babylon, ſon-in-law to Darius. He ſurrendered to Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

Mazăres, a ſatrap of Media, who reduced Priene under the power of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 161.

Mazeras, a river of Hyrcania, falling into the Caſpian Sea. *Plut.*

Mazices and Mazўces, a people of Libya, very expert in the uſe of miſſile weapons. The Romans made uſe of them as couriers, on account of their great ſwiftneſs. *Suet. in Ner.* 30.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 684.

Mechaneus, a ſirname of Jupiter, from his patronizing undertakings.

Mecœnas or Mecænas, C. Cilnius, a celebrated Roman knight, deſcended from the kings of Etruria. He has rendered himſelf immortal by his liberal patronage of learned men and of letters; and to his prudence and advice Auguſtus acknowledged himſelf indebted for the ſecurity he enjoyed. His fondneſs for pleaſure removed him from the reach of ambition, and he preferred to die, as he was born, a Roman knight, to all the honors and dignities which either the friendſhip of Auguſtus, or his own popularity, could heap upon him. It was from the reſult of his advice againſt the opinion of Agrippa, that Auguſtus reſolved to keep the ſupreme power in his hands, and not, by a voluntary reſignation, to plunge Rome into civil commotions. The emperor received the private admonitions of Mecœnas in the ſame friendly manner as they were given, and he was not diſpleaſed with the liberty of his friend, who threw a paper to him with theſe words, *Deſcend from the tribunal, thou butcher!* while he ſat in the judgment-ſeat, and betrayed revenge and impatience in his countenance. He was ſtruck with the admonition, and left the tribunal without paſſing ſentence of death on the criminals. To the interference of Mecœnas, Virgil owed the retribution of his lands, and Horace was proud to boaſt that his learned friend had obtained his forgiveneſs from the emperor, for joining the cauſe of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. Mecœnas was himſelf fond of literature, and, according to the moſt received opinion, he wrote an hiſtory of animals, a journal of the life of Auguſtus, a treatiſe on the different natures and kinds of precious ſtones, beſides the two tragedies of Octavia and Prometheus, and other things, all now loſt. He died eight years before Chriſt; and, on his

death-bed, he particularly recommended his poetical friend Horace to the care and confidence of Auguſtus. Seneca, who has liberally commended the genius and abilities of Mecænas, has not with-held his cenſure from his diſſipation, indolence, and effeminate luxury. From the patronage and encouragement which the princes of heroic and lyric poetry, among the Latins, received from the favorite of Auguſtus, all patrons of literature have ever ſince been called *Mecænates*. Virgil dedicated to him his Georgics, and Horace his Odes. *Suet. in. Aug.* 66, &c. *Plut. in Aug.*—*Herodian.* 7.—*Senec.* ep. 19 & 92.

Mecisteus, one of the companions of Ajax. He was killed by Polydamas. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A ſon of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

Mecrida, the wife of Lyſimachus. *Polyæn.* 6.

Medea, a celebrated magician, daughter of Æetes, king of Cholcis. Her mother's name, according to the more received opinion of Heſiod and Hyginus, was Idyia, or, according to others, Ephyre, Hecate, Aſterodia, Antiope, and Neæra. She was the niece of Circe. When Jaſon came to Colchis in queſt of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her well-directed labors that the Argonauts owed their preſervation. [*Vid. Jaſon & Argonautæ.*] Medea had an interview with her lover in the temple of Hecate, where they bound themſelves by the moſt ſolemn oaths, and promiſed eternal fidelity. No ſooner had Jaſon overcome all the difficulties which Æetes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerors for Greece. To ſtop the purſuit of her father ſhe tore to pieces her brother Abſyrtus, and left his mangled limbs in the way, through which Æetes was to paſs. This act of barbarity, ſome have attributed to Jaſon, and not to her. When Jaſon reached Iolchos, his native country, the return and victories of the Argonauts were celebrated with univerſal rejoicings, but Æſon, the father of Jaſon, was unable to aſſiſt at the ſolemnity, on account of the infirmities of his age. Medea, at her huſband's requeſt, removed the weakneſs of Æſon, and by drawing away the blood from his veins, and filling them again with the juice of certain herbs, ſhe reſtored him to the vigor and ſprightlineſs of youth. This ſudden change in Æſon aſtoniſhed the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias were alſo deſirous to ſee their father reſtored, by the ſame power, to the vigor of youth. Medea, willing to revenge the injuries which her huſband's family had ſuffered from Pelias, increaſed their curioſity, and by cutting to pieces an old ram and making it again, in their preſence, a young lamb, ſhe totally determined them to try the ſame experiment upon their father's body. They accordingly killed him of their own accord, and boiled his fleſh in a cauldron, but Medea refuſed to perform the ſame friendly offices to Pelias which ſhe had done to Æſon, and he was conſumed by the heat of the fire, and even deprived of a burial. This action greatly irritated the people of Iolchos, and Medea, with her huſband, fled to Corinth to avoid the reſentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years with much conjugal tenderneſs, but the love of Jaſon for Glauce, the king's daughter, ſoon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jaſon by cauſing the death of Glauce, and the deſtruction of her family. [*Vid. Glauce.*] This action was followed by another ſtill more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's preſence, and, when Jaſon attempted to puniſh the barbarity of the mother, ſhe fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons. From Corinth Medea came to Athens, where, after ſhe had undergone the neceſſary purification of her murder, ſhe married king Ægeus, or, according to others, lived in an adulterous manner with him. From her connection with Ægeus Medea had a ſon, who was called Medus. Soon after, when Theſeus wiſhed to make himſelf known to his father, [*Vid. Ægeus.*] Medea, jealous of his fame, and fearful of his power, attempted to poiſon him at a feaſt which had been prepared for his entertainment. Her attempts, however, failed of ſucceſs, and the ſight of the ſword which Theſeus wore by his ſide convinced Ægeus that the ſtranger againſt whoſe life he had ſo baſely conſpired was no leſs than his own ſon. The father and the ſon were reconciled, and Medea, to avoid the puniſhment which her wickedneſs deſerved, mounted her fiery chariot, and diſappeared through the air. She came to Colchis, where, according to ſome, ſhe was reconciled to Jaſon, who had ſought her in her native country after her ſudden departure from Corinth. She died at Colchis, as Juſtin mentions, when ſhe had been reſtored to the confidence of her family. After death, ſhe married Achilles in the Elyſian fields, acording to the traditions mentioned by Simonides. The murder of Mermerus and Pheres, the youngeſt of Jaſon's children by Medea, is not attributed to the mother, according to Ælian, but the Corinthians themſelves aſſaſſinated them in the temple of Juno Acræa. To avoid the reſentment of the gods, and to deliver themſelves from the peſtilence which viſited their country after ſo horrid a maſſacre, they engaged the poet Euripides, for five talents, to write a tragedy,

gedy, which cleared them of the murder, and represented Medea as the cruel assassin of her own children. And, besides, that this opinion might be the better credited, festivals were appointed, in which the mother was represented with all the barbarity of a fury murdering her own sons. *Vid. Heraa. Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 21, 22, 23, &c.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Dionys. Perieg.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 5, c. 21.—*Paus.* 2, c. 3, l. 8, c. 11.—*Euripid. in Med.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 1, *in Med.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 19.—*Apollod. Arg.* 3, &c.—*Orpheus.*—*Flacc.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 556.

MEDESICASTE, a daughter of Priam, who married Imbrius, son of Mentor. *Homer. Il.* 3. *Apollod.* 3.

MEDIA, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania. It was originally called Aria till the age of Medus, the son of Medea, who gave it the name of Media. The province of Media was first raised into a kingdom by its revolt from the Assyrian monarchy, B. C. 820; and, after it had for some time enjoyed a kind of republican government, Deioces, by his arts, procured himself to be called king, 700 B. C. After a reign of 53 years he was succeeded by Phraortes, B. C. 647; who was succeeded by Cyaxares, B. C. 625. His successor was Astyages, B. C. 585, in whose reign Cyrus became master of Media, B. C. 551; and ever after the empire was transferred to the Persians. The Medes were warlike in the primitive ages of their power; they encouraged polygamy, and were remarkable for the homage they paid to their sovereigns, who were stiled kings of kings. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Persians, and it was still in use in the age of the Roman emperors. *Justin.* 1, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.* 5 & 10.—*Curt.* 5, &c.—*Diod. Sic.* 13.—*Ctesias.*

MEDIAS, a tyrant of Mysia, &c.

MEDICUS, a prince of Larissa, in Thessaly, who made war against Lycophron, tyrant of Pheræ. *Diod.* 14.

MEDIOMATRICES, a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine. *Strab.* 4.—*Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 10.

MEDITERRANEUM MARE, a sea which divides Europe and Asia Minor from Africa. It receives its name from its situation, *medio terra*, situate in *the middle of the land*. It has a communication with the Atlantic by the columns of Hercules, and with the Euxine through the Ægean. It is sometimes called *internum*, and is frequently denominated in Scripture the *Great* Sea. The first naval power that ever obtained the command of it, as recorded in the fabulous epochs of the writer Castor, is Crete, under Minos. Afterwards it passed into the hands of the Lydians, B. C. 1179; of the Pelasgi, 1058; of the Thracians, 1000; of the Rhodians, 916; of the Phrygians, 893; of the Cyprians, 868; of the Phœnicians, 820; of the Egyptians, 787; of the Milesians, 753; of the Carians, 734; and of the Lesbians, 676, which they retained for 69 years.

MEDITRINA, the goddess of medicines, whose festivals, called Meditrinalia, were celebrated at Rome the last day of September, when they made offerings of fruits. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

MEDOACUS or MEDUACUS, a river in the country of the Veneti, falling into the Adriatic Sea. *Liv.* 10, c. 2.

MEDOBITHYNI, a people of Thrace.

MEDOBRIGA, a town of Lusitania.

MEDON, son of Codrus the 17th and last king of Athens, was the first archon that was appointed with regal authority, B. C. 1070. In the election Medon was preferred to his brother Neleus, by the oracle of Delphi, and he rendered himself popular by the justice and moderation of his administration. His successors were called from him *Medontidæ*, and the office of archon remained for above 200 years in the family of Codrus under 12 perpetual archons. *Paus.* 7, c. 2.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 2.——A man killed in the Trojan war. Æneas saw him in the infernal regions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.——A statuary of Lacedæmon, who made a famous statue of Minerva. *Paus.* 5, c. 17.——One of the Centaurs, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 303.——One of the Tyrrhene sailors changed into dolphins by Bacchus. *Id. Met.* 3, v. 671.——A river of Peloponnesus.——An illegitimate son of Ajax Oileus. *Homer.*——One of Penelope's suitors. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts.——A king of Argos, who died about 990 years B. C.

MEDONTIAS, a woman of Abydos, with whom Alcibiades cohabited as with a wife. She had a daughter, &c.

MEDUANA, a river flowing into the Ligeris. *Lucan.* 1, v. 438.

MEDULLINA, a Roman virgin ravished by her father, &c. *Plut. in Parall.*——An infamous courtezan in Juvenal's age. 6, v. 321.

MEDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Araxes.——A son of Ægeus and Medea, who gave his name to a country of Asia. Medus, when arrived to years of maturity, went to seek his mother, whom the arrival of Theseus in Athens had driven away. [*Vid. Medea.*] He came to Colchis, where he was seized by his uncle Perses, who usurped the throne of Æetes, his mother's father, because the oracle had declared that Perses should be murdered by one of the grandsons of Æetes. Medus assumed another name, and

and called himself Hippotes, son of Creon. Mean while Medea arrived in Colchis disguised in the habit of a priestess of Diana, and when she heard that one of Creon's children was imprisoned, she resolved to hasten the destruction of a person whose family she detested. To effect this with more certainty, she told the usurper, that Hippotes was really a son of Medea, sent by his mother to murder him. She begged Perses to give her Hippotes, that she might sacrifice him to her resentment. Perses consented. Medea discovered that it was her own son and she instantly armed him with the dagger which she had prepared against his life, and ordered him to stab the usurper. He obeyed and Medea discovered who she was, and made her son Medus sit on his grandfather's throne. *Hesiod. Theog. Paus.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Justin.* 42—*Senec. in Med.*—*Diod.*

MEDUSA, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. She was the only one of the Gorgons, who was subject to mortality. She is celebrated for her personal charms and the beauty of her locks. Neptune became enamoured of her, and obtained her favors in the temple of Minerva. This violation of the sanctity of the temple provoked Minerva, and she changed the beautiful locks of Medusa, which had inspired Neptune's love, into serpents. According to Apollodorus and others, Medusa and her sisters came into the world with snakes on their heads, instead of hair, with yellow wings and brazen hands. Their body was also covered with impenetrable scales, and their very looks had the power of killing or turning to stones. Perseus rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head, and the blood that dropped from the wound produced the innumerable serpents that infest Africa. The conqueror placed Medusa's head on the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in his expedition. The head still retained the same petrifying power as before, as it was fatally known in the court of Cepheus. (*Vid. Andromeda.*) Some suppose, that the Gorgons were a nation of women, whom Perseus conquered. *Vid.* Gorgones. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog. Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 618.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 624.—*Apollon.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 151.——A daughter of Priam.——A daugter of Sthenelus. *Apollod.*

MEGABIZI, certain priests in Diana's temple at Ephesus. They were all eunuchs. *Quintil.* 5, c. 12.

MEGABYZUS, one of the noble Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. He was set over an army in Europe by king Darius, where he took Perinthus and conquered all Thrace. He was greatly esteemed by his sovereign. *Herodot.* 3, &c.——A son of Zopyrus, satrap to Darius. He conquered Egypt, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c. 160.——A satrap of Artaxerxes. He revolted from his king, and defeated two large armies that had been sent against him. The interference of his friends restored him to the king's favor, and he shewed his attachment to Artaxerxes by killing a lion which threatened his life in hunting. This act of affection in Megabyzus was looked upon with envy by the king. He was discarded and afterwards reconciled to the monarch by means of his mother. He died in the 76th year of his age B. C. 447, greatly regretted. *Ctesias.*

MEGACLES, an Athenian archon who involved the greatest part of the Athenians in the sacrilege which was committed in the conspiracy of Cylon. *Plut. in Sol.*——A brother of Dion, who assisted his brother against Dionysius, &c.——A son of Alcmæon, who revolted with some Athenians after the departure of Solon from Athens. He was ejected by Pisistratus.——A man who exchanged dress with Pyrrhus when assisting the Tarentines in Italy. He was killed in that disguise.——A native of Messana in Sicily, famous for his inveterate enmity to Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse.——A man who destroyed the leading men of Mitylene, because he had been punished.——A man who wrote an account of the lives of illustrious persons.——The maternal grandfather of Alcibiades.

MEGACLIDES, a peripatetic philosopher in the age of Protagoras.

MEGÆRA, one of the furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron. The word is derived from μεγαιρειν *invidere, odisse. Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 846. *Vid.* Eumenides.

MEGALEAS, a seditious person of Corinth. He was seized for his treachery to king Philip of Macedonia, upon which he destroyed himself to avoid punishment.

MEGALESIA, games in honor of Cybele instituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess was brought from Pessinus *Liv.* 29, c. 14.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 337.

MEGALIA, a small island of Campania, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* v. 80.

MEGALOPOLIS, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus, built by Epaminondas. It joined the Achæan league B. C. 232, and was taken and ruined by Cleomenes, king of Sparta. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 9, c. 14.

MEGAMEDE, the wife of Thestius. *Apollod.*

MEGANIRA, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis in Attica. She was mother to Triptolemus, to whom Ceres, as she travelled over Attica, taught agriculture. She received

ceived divine honors after death, and she had an altar raised to her, near the fountain where Ceres had first been seen when she arrived in Attica. *Paus.* 1, c. 39.——The wife of Arcas. *Apollod.*

MEGAPENTHES, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, who, after his father's return from the Trojan war, was married to a daughter of Alector, a native of Sparta. His mother's name was Teridae, a slave of Menelaus. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3.

MEGĂRA, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, given in marriage to Hercules, because he had delivered the Thebans from the tyranny of the Orchomenians. [*Vid. Erginus.*] When Hercules went to hell by order of Eurystheus, violence was offered to Megara by Lycus, a Theban exile, and she would have yielded to her ravisher, had not Hercules returned that moment and punished him with death. This murder displeased Juno, and she rendered Hercules so delirious, that he killed Megara and the three children he had by her in a fit of madness, thinking them to be wild beasts. Some say that Megara did not perish by the hand of her husband, but that he afterwards married her to his friend Iolas. The names of Megara's children by Hercules were Creontiades, Therimachus, and Deicoon. *Hygin.* fab. 82.—*Senec. in Herc.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4.

MEGĂRA, a city of Achaia, the capital of a country called Megaris founded about 1131 B. C. It is situate nearly at an equal distance from Corinth and Athens, on the Sinus Saronicus. It was built upon two rocks, and is still in being, and preserves its ancient name. It was called after Megareus the son of Neptune, who was buried there, or from Megareus a son of Apollo. It was originally governed by twelve kings, but became afterwards a republic, and fell into the hands of the Athenians, from whom it was rescued by the Heraclidæ. There was here a sect of philosophers called the *Megaric*, who held the world to be eternal. *Paus.* 1, c. 39.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.——A town of Sicily founded by a colony from Megara in Attica, about 728 years before the Christian era. It was destroyed by Gelon, king of Syracuse, and before the arrival of the Megarean colony it was called Hybla. *Strab.* 26, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 689.

MEGARUS, the father of Hippomenes, was son of Onchestus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 605.——A son of Apollo.

MEGĂRIS, a small country of Achaia, between Phocis on the west and Attica on the east. Its capital city was called Megara. *Vid.* Megara.

MEGARSUS, a town of Sicily,—of Cilicia.——A river of India.

MEGASTHĔNES, a Greek historian in the age of Seleucus Nicanor, about 300 years before Christ. He wrote about the oriental nations, and particularly the Indians. His history is often quoted by the antients. What now passes as his composition is spurious.

MEGES, one of Helen's suitors. He went with forty ships to the Trojan war. *Hom. Il.* 2.

MEGILLA a native of Locris remarkable for beauty and mentioned by Horat. 2. *od.* 27, v. 11.

MEGISTA, and island of Lycia, with an harbour of the same name. *Liv.* 37, c. 22.

MELA, POMPONIUS, a Spaniard who flourished about the year of the Christian era, and distinguished himself by his geography divided into three books, and written with elegance, with great perspicuity and brevity. The best editions are those of Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat, 1722, and Reinhold, 4to Eton, 1761.

MEGISTIA, a soothsayer who told the Spartans that defended Thermopylæ, that they all should perish, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 219, &c.

MELÆNÆ, a village of Attica. *Stat. Theb.* 12. v. 619.

MELAMPUS, a celebrated soothsayer and physician of Argos, son of Amythaon and Idomenea, or Dorippe. He lived at Pylos in Peloponnesus. His servants once killed two large serpents who had made their nests at the bottom of a large oak, and Melampus paid so much regard to these two reptiles, that he raised a burning pile and burned them upon it. He also took particular care of their young ones, and fed them with milk. Some time after this the young serpents crept to Melampus as he slept on the grass near the oak, and, as if sensible of the favors of their benefactor, they wantonly played around him, and softly licked his ears. This awoke Melampus, who was astonished at the sudden change which his senses had undergone. He found himself acquainted with the chirping of the birds and with all their rude notes, as they flew around him. He took advantage of this supernatural gift, and soon made himself perfect in the knowledge of futurity, and Apollo also instructed him in the art of medicine. He had soon after the happiness of curing the daughters of Prœtus, by giving them ellebore, which from this circumstance has been called *melampodium*, and as a reward for his troubles he married the eldest of these princesses. [*Vid. Prœtides.*] The tyranny of his uncle Neleus, king of Pylos, obliged him to leave his native country, and Prœtus to shew himself more sensible of his services gave him part of his kingdom, over which he established himself. About this time the personal charms of Pero, the daughter of Neleus, had gained many admirers; but the father promised his daughter only to him who brought into his hands

the oxen of Iphiclus. This condition displeased many, but Bias, who was also one of her admirers, engaged his brother Melampus to steal the oxen, and deliver them to him. Melampus was caught in the attempt, and imprisoned, and nothing but his services as a loothsayer and physician to Iphiclus would have saved him from death. All this pleaded in the favor of Melampus, but when he had taught the childless Iphiclus how to become a father, he not only obtained his liberty, but also the oxen, and with them he compelled Neleus to give Pero in marriage to Bias. A severe distemper which had rendered the women of Argos insane, was totally removed by Melampus, and Anaxagoras, who then sat on the throne, rewarded his merit by giving him part of his kingdom, where he established himself, and where his posterity reigned during six successive generations. He received divine honors after death, and temples were raised to his memory.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Herodot.* 2 & 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Paus.* 2, c. 18. l. 4, c. 3.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.——The father of Cisseus and Gyas. *Virg. Æn.* 10.——A son of Priam. *Apollod.* 3.—One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Melanchlæni, a people near the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

Melanchrus, a tyrant of Lesbos who died about 612, B. C.

Melane, the same as Samothrace.

Melaneus, a son of Eurytus, from whom Eretria has been called Melaneis. ——A centaur. *Ovid. Met.* 12.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Id.* 3.——An Æthiopian killed at the nuptials of Perseus. *Id.* 5.

Melanida, a surname of Venus.

Melanion, the same as Hippomenes, who married Atalanta according to some mythologists. *Apollod.* 3.

Melanippe, a daughter of Æolus who had two children by Neptune, for which her father put out both her eyes, and confined her in a prison. Her children, who had been exposed and preserved, delivered her from confinement, and Neptune restored her to her eye-sight. She afterwards married Metapontus. *Hygin.* fab. 186.——A nymph who married Itonus, son of Amphictyon, by whom she had Bœotus, who gave his name to Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 1.

Melanippides, a Greek poet about 520 years before Christ. His grandson of the same name flourished about 60 years after at the court of Perdiccas the second, of Macedonia. Some fragments of their poetry are extant.

Melanippus, a priest of Apollo, at Cyrene, killed by the tyrant Nicocrates. *Polyæn.* 8.——A son of Astapus one of the Theban chiefs who defended the gates of Thebes against the army of Adrastus king of Argos. He was opposed by Tydeus, whom he slightly wounded. He was killed by Amphiaraus, who carried his head to Tydeus. Tydeus to take revenge of the wound he had received, bit the head with such barbarity that he swallowed the brains, and Minerva, offended with his conduct, took away the herb which she had given him to cure his wound, and he died. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Æschyl. ante Theb.*—*Paus.* 9 c. 18. ——A son of Mars, who became enamoured of Cometho, a priestess of Diana Triclaria. He concealed himself in the temple, and ravished his mistress, for which violation of the sanctity of the place, the two lovers soon after perished by a sudden death. *Paus.* 7, c. 19.——A Trojan killed by Antilochus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15.——Another killed by Patroclus.—Another killed by Teucer.—A son of Agrius.—Another of Priam.—A son of Theseus.

Melanosyri, a people of Syria.

Melanthii, rocks near the island of Samos.

Melanthius, a man who wrote an history of Attica.—A famous painter of Sicyon. *Plin.* 35.——A tragic poet of a very malevolent disposition. He lived in the age of Phocion. *Plut.*——A Trojan killed by Eurypylus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Od.* ——A shepherd in *Theocrit. Idyll.*——A goat-herd killed by Telemachus after the return of Ulysses. *Ovid.* 1 *Heroid.*——An elegiac poet. *Plut.*

Melantho, a daughter of Proteus, ravished by Neptune under the form of a dolphin. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 12.——One of Penelope's women. *Homer. Il.* 18, &c.

Melanthus, Melanthes, or Melanthius, a son of Andropompus, whose ancestors were kings of Pylos. He was driven from his paternal kingdom by the Heraclidæ, and came to Athens, where king Thymœtes resigned the crown to him, provided he fought a battle against Xanthus, a general of the Bœotians, who made war against him. He fought and conquered, [*Vid. Apaturia*] and his family, surnamed the Neleidæ, sat on the throne of Athens, till the age of Codrus. He succeeded to the crown 1128 years B.C. and reigned 37 years. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.—— A man of Cyzicus. *Flacc.*——A river of European Sarmatia falling into the Borysthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 10, v. 55.

Melas, a river of Peloponnesus.—— Of Thrace, at the west of the Thracian Chersonesus.—Another in Thessaly,—in Achaia,—in Bœotia,—in Sicily,—in Ionia,—in Cappadocia.——A son of Neptune.—Another, son of Proteus.—A son of Phryxus.

Meleager, a celebrated hero of antiquity, son of Œneus, king of Ætolia by Althæa, daughter of Thestius. The Parcæ were present at the moment of his birth, and

and predicted his future greatneſs. Clotho ſaid, that he would be brave and courageous; Lacheſis foretold his uncommon ſtrength and Atropos declared that he ſhould live as long as that fire brand which was on the fire, remained entire and unconſumed. Althæa, no ſooner heard this, than ſhe ſnatched the ſtick from the fire, and kept it with the moſt jealous care, as the life of her ſon totally depended upon its preſervation. The fame of Meleager increaſed with his years, he ſignalized himſelf in the Argonautic expedition, and afterwards delivered his country from the neighbouring inhabitants, who made war againſt his father at the inſtigation of Diana, whoſe altars Œneus had neglected. [*Vid. OEneus.*] No ſooner were they deſtroyed than Diana puniſhed the negligence of Œneus by a greater calamity. She ſent a huge wild boar, which laid waſte all the country, and ſeemed invincible on account of its immenſe ſize. It became ſoon a public concern, all the neighbouring princes aſſembled to deſtroy this terrible animal, and nothing became more famous in mythological hiſtory, than the hunting of the Calydonian boar. The princes and chiefs that aſſembled, and which are mentioned by mythologiſts, are Meleager ſon of Œneus, Idas and Lynceus, ſons of Aphareus, Dryas ſon of Mars, Caſtor and Pollux, ſons of Jupiter and Leda, Pirithous, ſon of Ixion, Theſeus ſon of Ægeus, Anceus and Cepheus, ſons of Lycurgus, Admetus ſon of Pheres, Jaſon ſon of Æſon, Peleus and Telamon, ſons of Æacus, Iphicles, ſon of Amphitryon, Eurytrion, ſon of Actor, Atalanta daughter of Schœneus, Iolas the friend of Hercules, the ſons of Theſtius, Amphiaraus ſon of Oileus, Protheus, Cometes, the brothers of Althæa, Hippothous ſon of Cercyon, Leucippus, Adraſtus, Ceneus, Phileus, Echeon, Lelex, Phœnix ſon of Amyntor, Panopeus, Hyleus, Hippaſus, Neſtor, Menœtius, the father of Patroclus, Amphicides, Laertes the father of Ulyſſes, and the four ſons of Hippocoon. This troop of armed men, attacked the boar, with uncommon fury, and it was at laſt killed by Meleager. The conqueror gave the ſkin and the head to Atalanta, who had firſt wounded the animal. This partiality to a woman, irritated the others, and particularly Toxeus and Plexippus, the brothers of Althæa, and they endeavoured to rob Atalanta of the honorable preſent. Meleager defended a woman, of whom he was enamoured, and killed his uncles in the attempt. Mean time the news of this celebrated conqueſt had already reached Calydon and Althæa went to the temple of the gods to return thanks for the victory which her ſon had gained. As ſhe went ſhe met the corpſes of her brothers that were brought from the chace, and at this mournful ſpectacle ſhe filled the whole city with her lamentations. She was ſoon informed that they had been killed by Meleager, and in the moment of reſentment to revenge the death of her brothers, ſhe threw into the fire the fatal ſtick, on which her ſon's life depended, and Meleager died as ſoon as it was conſumed. Homer does not mention the fire-brand, whence ſome have imagined that this fable is poſterior to that poet's age. But, he ſays, that the death of Toxeus and Plexippus ſo irritated Althæa, that ſhe uttered the moſt horrible curſes and imprecations upon the head of her ſon. Meleager married Cleopatra, the daughter of Idas and Marpeſſa, as alſo Atalanta, according to ſome accounts. *Apollod.* 2, c. 8.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flacc.* 1 & 6.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 31.—*Hygin.* 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9.——A general, who ſupported Aridæus when he had been made king after the death of his brother Alexander the Great.——A brother of Ptolemy, made king of Macedonia B. C. 280 years. He was but two months inveſted with the regal authority.——A Greek poet in the reign of Seleucus, the laſt of the Seleucidæ. He was born at Tyre and died at Cos. It is to his well directed labors, that we are indebted for the *anthologia*, or collection of Greek epigrams, which he ſelected from 46 of the beſt and moſt eſteemed poets. The original collection of Meleager has been greatly altered by ſucceeding editors. The beſt edition of the *anthologia* is that of Brunck in three vols. 4to. and 8vo. Argentor. 1772.

Meleagrides, the ſiſters of Meleager, daughters of Œneus and Althæa. They were ſo diſconſolate at the death of their brother Meleager, that they refuſed all aliments, and were at the point of death changed into birds called Meleagrides, whoſe feathers and eggs, as it is ſuppoſed, are of a different color. The youngeſt of the ſiſters Gorge and Dejanira, who had been married eſcaped this metamorphoſis, *Apollod.* 2, c. 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 540.—*Plin.*

Meleander, an Athenian general who died B. C. 414.

Meles (-tis,) a river of Aſia minor, in Ionia near Smyrna. Some of the ancients ſuppoſed that Homer was born on the banks of that river, from which circumſtance they call him *Meleſigenes*, and his compoſitions *Meletæ chartæ*. It is even ſupported that he compoſed his poems in a cave near the ſource of that river. *Strab.* 12.—*Stat. 2. Sylv.* 7, v. 34.—*Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 201.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.——A beautiful Athenian youth, greatly beloved by Timagoras, whoſe affections he repaid with the

the greateſt coldneſs and indifference. He even ordered Timagoras to leap down a precipice, from the top of the citadel of Athens, and Timagoras, not to diſoblige him, obeyed, and was killed in the fall. This token of true friendſhip and affection had ſuch an effect upon Meles, that he threw himſelf down from the place, to atone by his death for the ingratitude which he had ſhown to Timagoras. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 30.——A king of Lydia, who ſucceeded his father Alyattes, about 747 years before Chriſt. He was father to Candaules.

MELESIGĔNES or MELESIGĔNA, a name given to Homer. *Vid.* Meles.

MELIA, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Inachus.——A nymph, &c. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Oceanus, ſiſter to Cranthus. She became mother of Iſmarus and Tenerus by Apollo. Tenerus was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and the river Ladon in Bœotia, aſſumed the name of Iſmarus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 10.——One of the Nereides.——A daughter of Agenor.

MELIBŒA, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Pelaſgus.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Apollod.*——A maritime town of Magneſia in Theſſaly, at the foot of mount Oſſa, famous for dying wool. The epithet of *Melibœus* is applied to Philoctetes becauſe he reigned there. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 401. l. 5, v. 251.——*Herodot.* 7, c. 188.

MELIBŒUS, a ſhepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues.

MELICERTA, Melicertes, or Melicertus, a ſon of Athamas and Ino. He was ſaved by his mother, from the fury of his father, who prepared to daſh him againſt a wall as he had done his brother Learchus. The mother was ſo terrified that ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea, with Melicerta in her arms. Neptune had compaſſion on the misfortunes of Ino and her ſon and changed them both into ſea deities. Ino was called Leucothoe or Matuta, and Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of Palæmon, and among the Latins by that of Portumnus. Some ſuppoſe that the Iſthmian games, were in honor of Melicerta. *Vid.* Iſthmia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 529, &c.—*Plut. de Symp.*

MELIGŪNIS, one of the Æolian iſlands near Sicily.

MELINA, a daughter of Theſpius.

MELISA, a town of Magna Græcia.

MELISSA, a daughter of Meliſſus, king of Crete, who with her ſiſter Amalthæa, fed Jupiter with the milk of goats. She firſt found out the means of collecting honey whence ſome have imagined that ſhe was changed into a bee, as her name is the Greek word for that inſect. *Columell.*——One of the Oceanides, who married Inachus by whom ſhe had Phoroneus and Ægialus.——A daughter of Procles, who married Periander, the ſon of Cypſelus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 28.——A woman of Corinth, who refuſed to initiate others in the feſtivals of Ceres, after ſhe had received admiſſion. She was torn to pieces upon this diſobedience, and the goddeſs made a ſwarm of bees riſe from her body.

MELISSUS, a king of Crete, father to Meliſſa and Amalthæa.——An admiral of the Samian fleet B. C. 441. He was defeated by Pericles, &c. *Plut. in Per.*——A philoſopher of Samos, who maintained that the world was infinite, immoveable, and without a vacuum. According to his doctrines, no one could advance any argument upon the power or attributes of providence, as all human knowledge was weak and imperfect. Themiſtocles was among his pupils. He floriſhed about 440 years before the Chriſtian era. *Diog.*——A freed man of Mecænas, appointed librarian to Auguſtus. He wrote ſome comedies. *Ovid. Pont.* 4. ep. 16, v. 30.—*Sueton. de Gram.*

MELITA, an iſland in the Libyan ſea, between Sicily and Africa now called Malta. The ſoil was fertile, and the country famous for its wool. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 46.——One of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 825.

MELITENE, a province of Armenia.

MELITUS, a poet and orator of Athens, who became one of the principal accuſers of Socrates. After his eloquence had prevailed, and Socrates had been put ignominiouſly to death, the Athenians relented of their ſeverity to the philoſopher, and condemned his accuſers. Melitus periſhed among them. His character was mean and inſidious and his poems had nothing great or ſublime. *Diog.*

SP. MELIUS, a Roman knight accuſed of aſpiring to tyranny, on account of his uncommon liberality, to the populace. He was ſummoned to appear by the dictator L. Q. Cincinnatus, and when he refuſed to obey, he was put to death by Ahala, the maſter of horſe, A. U. C. 314.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.

MELIXANDRUS, a Mileſian, who wrote an account of the wars of the Lapithæ and Centaurs. *Ælian. V. H.* 11, c. 2.

MELLA, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, *Virg. G.* 4, v. 278.

MELLA ANNÆUS, the father of Lucan. He was accuſed of being privy to Piſo's conſpiracy againſt Nero, upon which he opened his veins. *Tacit.* 16. *Ann.* c. 17.

MELOBOSIS, one of the Oceanides.

MELON, an aſtrologer, who feigned madneſs

nals and burnt his house that he might not go to an expedition, which he knew would be attended with great calamities.——An interpreter of king Darius. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

MELOS, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus, about 24 miles from Scyllæum, about 60 miles in circumference and of an oblong figure. It enjoyed its independance for above 700 years before the time of the Peloponnesian war. This island was originally peopled by a Lacedæmonian colony, 1116 years before the Christian era. From this reason the inhabitants refused to join the rest of the islands and the Athenians against the Peloponnesians. This refusal was severely punished. The Athenians took Melos, and put to the sword all such as were able to bear arms. The women and children were made slaves and the island left desolate. An Athenian colony repeopled it, till Lysander reconquered it and re-established the original inhabitants in their possessions. *Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.——*Thucyd.* 2, &c.

MELPIA, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c, 38.

MELPŎMĔNE, one of the muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy. Horace has addressed the finest of his odes to her, as to the patroness of lyric poetry. She was generally represented as a young woman with a serious countenance. Her garments were splendid she wore a buskin, and held a dagger in one hand and in the other a sceptre and crowns. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

MEMACENI, a powerful nation of Asia. &c. *Curt.*

MEMMIA SULPITIA, a woman who married the emperor Alexander Severus. She died when young.

MEMMIA LEX, ordained that no one should be entered on the calendar of criminals who was absent on the public accounts.

MEMMIUS, a Roman citizen, accused of *ambitus*. *Cic. ad fratrem.* 3.——A Roman knight, who rendered himself illustrious for his eloquence and poetical talents. He was made tribune, prætor, and afterwards governor of Bithynia. He was accused of extortion in his province and banished by J. Cæsar, though Cicero undertook his defence. Lucretius dedicated his poem to him. *Cic. in Brut.*——A Roman of whom Nero observed, that he deserved to be invested with the imperial purple. *Tacit. ann.* 14, c. 47.——A Roman who accused Jugurtha before the Roman people.——A lieutenant of Pompey, &c.——The family of the Memmii were plebeians. They were descended, according to some accounts, from Mnestheus the friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 117.

MEMNON, a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with a body of 10,000 men to assist his uncle Priam, during the Trojan war, where he behaved with great courage, and killed Antilochus, Nestor's son. The aged father challenged the Æthiopian monarch, but Memnon refused it on account of the venerable age of Nestor, and accepted that of Achilles. He was killed in the combat in the sight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. Aurora was so disconsolate at the death of her son, that she flew to Jupiter all bathed in tears, and begged the god to grant her son such honors as might distinguish him from other mortals. Jupiter consented, and immediately a numerous flight of birds issued from the burning pile on which the body was laid, and, after they had flown three times round the flames, they divided themselves into two separate bodies, and fought with such acrimony that above half of them fell down into the fire, as victims to appease the manes of Memnon. These birds were called *Memnonides*, and it has been observed by some of the ancients, that they never failed to return yearly to the tomb of Memnon, in Troas, and repeat the same bloody engagement, in honor of the hero, from whom they received their name. The Æthiopians or Egyptians, over whom Memnon reigned, erected a celebrated statue to the honor of their monarch. This statue had the wonderful property of uttering a melodious sound every day, at sun-rising, like that which is heard at the breaking of the string of a harp when it is wound up. This was effected by the rays of the sun when they fell upon it. At the setting of the sun, and in the night, the sound was lugubrious. This is supported by the testimony of the geographer Strabo, who confesses himself ignorant whether it proceeded from the basis of the statue, or the people that were then around it. This celebrated statue was dismantled by order of Cambyses, when he conquered Egypt, and its ruins still astonish modern travellers by their grandeur and beauty. Memnon was the inventor of the alphabet, according to Anticlides, a writer mentioned by Pliny, 7, c. 56. *Mosch. in Bion.*—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 578, &c.—*Ælian.* 5, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, c. 42, l. 10, c. 31.—*Strab.* 13, &c.—*Juv.* 15, v. 5.—*Philostr. in Apollod.*—*Plin.* 36, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 9.—*Quint. Calab.*——A general of the Persian forces, when Alexander invaded Asia. He distinguished himself for his attachment to the interest of Darius, his valor in the field, the soundness of his counsels, and his great sagacity. He defended Miletus against Alexander, and died in the midst of his successful enterprises, B. C. 333. His wife Barsine was taken prisoner with the wife of Darius. *Diod.*

Diod. 16.——A governor of Cœlosyria.——A man appointed governor of Thrace by Alexander.——A man who wrote a history of Heraclea in Pontus, in the age of Augustus.

MEMPHIS, a celebrated town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile, above the Delta. It once contained many beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis, whose worship was observed with the greatest ceremonies. [*Vid. Apis.*] It was in the neighbourhood of Memphis that those famous pyramids were built, whose grandeur and beauty still astonish the modern traveller. These noble monuments of Egyptian vanity which pass for one of the wonders of the world, are about 20 in number, three of which by their superior size particularly claim attention. The largest of these is 481 feet in height measured perpendicularly, and the area of its basis is on 480, 249 square feet or something more than 11 English acres of ground. It has steps all round with massy and polished stones, so large that the breadth and depth of every step is one single stone. The smallest stone according to an antient historian is not less than 30 feet. The number of steps according to modern observation amounts to 208, a number which is not always adhered to by travellers. The place where Memphis formerly stood is not now known, the ruins of its fallen grandeur were conveyed to Alexandria to beautify its palaces, or to adorn the neighbouring cities. *Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 1.—*Plut. in Isid.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10, 99.—*Joseph. ant. Jud.* 8.——A nymph, daughter of the Nile, who married Ephesus, by whom she had Libya. She gave her name to the celebrated city of Memphis. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Danaus *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

MEMPHITIS, a son of Ptolemy Physcon king of Egypt. He was put to death by his father.

MENA or MENES, the first king of Egypt according to some accounts.

MENALCAS, a shepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

MENALCIDAS, an intriguing Lacedæmonian in the time of the famous Achæan league. He was accused before the Romans, and he killed himself.

MENALIPPE, a sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules when that hero made war against this celebrated nation. She was ransomed, and Hercules received in exchange the arms and belt of the queen. *Juv.* 8, v. 229.——A daughter of the Centaur Chiron, beloved and ravished by Æolus, son of Hellen. She retired into the woods to hide her disgrace from the eyes of her father, and when she had brought forth she entreated the gods to remove her totally from the pursuits of Chiron. She was changed into a mare, and called Ocyroe. Some suppose that she assumed the name of Menalippe, and lost that of Ocyroe. She became a constellation after death, called the horse. Some authors call her Hippe or Evippe. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 18.—*Paluæ* 4.——Menalippe is a name common to other persons, but it is generally spelt *Melanippe* by the best authors. *Vid.* Melanippe.

MENALIPPUS. *Vid.* Melanippus.

MENANDER, a celebrated comic poet, of Athens, educated under Theophrastus. He was universally esteemed by the Greeks, and received the appellation of Prince of the New Comedy. He did not disgrace his compositions like Aristophanes, by mean and indecent reflections and illiberal satyr, but his writings were replete with elegance, refined wit, and judicious observations. Of 108 comedies which he wrote, nothing remains but a few fragments. It is said, that Terence translated all these, and indeed we have cause to lament the loss of such valuable writings when we are told by the antients that the elegant Terence, so much admired, was in the opinion of his countrymen reckoned inferior to Menander. It is said that Menander drowned himself in the 52d year of his age, B. C. 293, because the compositions of his rival Philemon obtained more applause than his own. Only eight of his numerous comedies were rewarded with a poetical prize. The name of his father was Diopythus, and that of his mother Hegistrata. His fragments with those of Philemon, were published by Clerica, 8vo. 1709. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.——A man who wrote an account of embassies, &c.—A king of Bactria, whose ashes were divided among his subjects, &c.—An historian of Ephesus.—Another of Pergamus.—An Athenian general defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander.—An Athenian sent to Sicily with Nicias.—A man put to death by Alexander for deserting a fortress of which he had the command.—An officer under Mithridates, sent against Lucullus.

MENAPII, a people of Belgic Gaul, near the Mosa. *Cæs. B. Gall.*

MENAPIS, a Persian exile made satrap of Hyrcania, by Alexander. *Curt.* 6. c. 4.

MENAS, a freedman of Pompey the Great who distinguished himself by the active and perfidious part he took in the civil wars which were kindled between the younger Pompey and Augustus. When Pompey invited Augustus to his galley, Menas advised his master to seize the person of his enemy

enemy, and at the same time the Roman empire, by cutting the cables of his ship. No, replied Pompey, I would have approved of the measure if you had done it without consulting me; but I scorn to break my word. *Suet. in Oct.*—Horace *ep. prod.* 4 has ridiculed the pride of Menas, and recalled to his mind his former meanness and obscurity.

Menchères, the 12th king of Memphis.

Mendes, a city of Egypt, near Lycopolis, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian mouth. Pan under the form of a goat was worshipped there with the greatest solemnity. It was unlawful to kill one of these animals, with which the Egyptians were not ashamed to have public commerce to the disgrace of human nature, from the superstitious notion that such embraces had given birth to the greatest heroes of antiquity, as Alexander, Scipio, &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 42 & 46.—*Strab.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.

Menecles, an orator of Alabanda in Caria, who settled at Rhodes.

Menecleides, a detractor of the character of Epaminondas. *C. Nep. in Epam.*

Menecrates, a physician of Syracuse, famous for his vanity and arrogance. He was generally accompanied by some of his patients whose disorders he had cured. He disguised one in the habit of Apollo, and the other in that of Æsculapius, while he reserved for himself the title and name of Jupiter, whose power was extended over these inferior deities. He crowned himself like the master of the gods, and in a letter which he wrote to Philip king of Macedon, he stiled himself, in these words, *Menecrates Jupiter to king Philip, greeting.* The Macedonian monarch answered, *Philip to Menecrates, greeting, and better sense.* Philip also invited him to one of his feasts, but when the meats were served up, a table was put separate for the physician, on which he was served only with perfumes and frankincense, like the father of the gods. This entertainment displeased Menecrates; he remembered that he was a mortal, and hurried away from the company. He lived about 360 years before the Christian era. The book which he wrote on cures is lost. *Ælian V. H.* 10, c. 51.——One of the generals of Seleucus.—A physician under Tiberius.—A Greek historian of Nysa, disciple to Aristarchus, B. C. 119. *Strab.* 16.——An Ephesian who wrote on agriculture. *Varro de R. R.*——An historian.—A man appointed to settle the disputes of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians in the 8th year of the Peloponnesian war.—An officer in the fleet of Pompey the son of Pompey the Great.

Menedemus, an officer of Alexander killed by the Daha[illegible]

[illegible] philosopher of Eretria, originally [illegible] which he left for the [illegible] The persuasive [illegible] lectures of Plato [illegible] him that he gave up his offices in the state to cultivate literature. It is said that he died through melancholy when Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals had made himself master of his country. B. C. 300, in the 74th year of his age. Some attribute his death to a different cause, and say, that he was falsely accused of treason, for which he became so desperate that he died after he had passed seven days without taking any aliments. He was called the *Eretrian Bull*, on account of his gravity. *Strab. 9.—Diog.*——A Cynic philosopher of Lampsacus who said that he was come from hell to observe the sins and wickedness of mankind. His habit was that of the furies, and his behaviour was a proof of his insanity. He was disciple of Colotes of Lampsacus. *Diog.*——An officer of Lucullus.

Menegetas, a boxer or wrestler in Philip of Macedon's army, &c. *Polyæn.*

Menelai portus, an harbour on the coast of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt. *C. Nep. in Ages.* 8.—*Strab.* 1.

Menelæa, a festival celebrated at Therapnæ in Laconia, in honor of Menelaus. He had there a temple, where he was worshipped with his wife Helen as one of the supreme gods.

Menelaus, a king of Sparta brother to Agamemnon. His father's name was Atreus, according to Homer, or according to the more probable opinion of Hesiod, Apollodorus, &c. he was the son of Plisthenes and Ærope. [*Vid. Plisthenes.*] He was educated with his brother Agamemnon in the house of Atreus, but soon after the death of this monarch, Thyestes his brother usurped the kingdom, and banished the two children of Plisthenes. Menelaus and Agamemnon came to the court of Œneus king of Calydonia who treated them with tenderness and paternal care. From Calydonia they went to Sparta, where like the rest of the Grecian princes they solicited the marriage of Helen the daughter of king Tyndarus. By the artifice and advice of Ulysses, Helen was permitted to choose a husband, and she fixed her eyes upon Menelaus and married him, after her numerous suitors had solemnly bound themselves by an oath to defend her, and protect her person against the violence or assault of every intruder. [*Vid. Helena.*] As soon as the nuptials were celebrated, Tyndarus resigned the crown to his son-in-law, and their happiness was complete. This was, however,

of short duration; Helen was the fairest woman of the age, and Venus had promised Paris the son of Priam to reward him with such a beauty. [*Vid. Paris.*] The arrival of Paris in Sparta was the cause of great revolutions. The absence of Menelaus in Crete gave opportunities to the Trojan prince to corrupt the fidelity of Helen, and to carry away home what the goddess of beauty had promised to him as his due. This action was highly resented by Menelaus; he reminded the Greek princes of their oath and solemn engagements when they courted the daughter of Tyndarus, and immediately all Greece took up arms to defend his cause. The combined forces assembled at Aulis in Bœotia where they chose Agamemnon for their general, and Calchas for their high priest; and after their applications to the court of Priam for the recovery of Helen had proved fruitless, they marched to meet their enemies in the field. During the Trojan war Menelaus behaved with great spirit and courage, and Paris must have fallen by his hand, had not Venus interposed and redeemed him from certain death. He also expressed his wish to engage Hector, but Agamemnon hindered him from fighting with so powerful an adversary. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, as it is reported, obtained the forgiveness and the good graces of Menelaus by introducing him with Ulysses the night that Troy was reduced to ashes, into the chamber of Deiphobus whom she had married after the death of Paris. This perfidious conduct totally reconciled her to her first husband, and she returned with him to Sparta, during a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return. He had had a daughter called Hermione, and Nicostratus according to some by Helen, and a son called Megapenthes by a concubine. Some say that Menelaus went to Egypt on his return from the Trojan war to obtain Helen who had been detained there by the king of the country. [*Vid. Helena.*] The palace which Menelaus once inhabited was still entire in the days of Pausanias, as well as the temple which had been raised to his memory by the people of Sparta. *Homer Od.* 4, &c. *Il.* 1, &c.—*Apollod* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 3, c. 14 & 19.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 14.—*Ovid Heroid.* 5 & 13.—*Hygin.* fab. 79.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2. *Sophocles.*——A lieutenant of Ptolemy set over Salamis. *Polyan.*—*Paus.*——A city of Egypt. *Strab.* 14.——A mathematician in the age of the emperor Trajan.

Menenius Agrippa, a celebrated Roman who appeased the Roman populace in the infancy of the consular government by repeating the well known fable of the belly and limbs. He florished 493, B. C.——A Roman consul.——An insane person in the age of Horace.

Menephron, a man who attempted to offer violence to his own mother. He was changed into a wild beast.

Menes, the first king of Egypt. He built the town of Memphis as it is generally supposed, and deserved, by his abilities and popularity, to be called a god after death. *Herodot.* 2, c. 1 & 90.—*Diod.* 1.

Menestrei Portus, a town of Hispania Bætica.

Menestæus or Menestheus or Mnestheus, a son of Perœus who so insinuated himself into the favor of the people of Athens, that during the long absence of Theseus, he was elected king. The lawful monarch at his return home was expelled, and Mneſtheus established his usurpation by his popularity and great moderation. As he had been one of Helen's suitors, he went to the Trojan war at the head of the people of Athens, and died in his return in the island of Melos. He reigned 23 years, 1205, and was succeeded by Demophoon the son of Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*——A son of Iphicrates who distinguished himself in the Athenian armies. *C. Nep. in Tim.*

Menesthius, a Greek killed by Paris in the Trojan war.

Menetas, a man set governor over Babylon by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

Menippa, one of the Amazons who assisted Æetes, &c.

Menippides, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Menippus, a Cynic philosopher of Phœnicia. He was originally a slave and obtained his liberty with a sum of money, and became one of the greatest usurers at Thebes. He grew so desperate from the continual reproaches and insults to which he was daily exposed on account of his meanness, that he destroyed himself. He wrote 13 books of satires which have been lost.——A native of Stratonice who was preceptor to Cicero for some time.

Menius, a plebeian consul at Rome. He was the first who made the rostrum at Rome with the beaks (*rostra*) of the enemy's ships.

Mennis, a town of Assyria abounding in bitumen. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

Menodotus, a physician.——A Samian historian.

Menœceus, a Theban, father of Hipponome, Jocasta, and Creon.——A young Theban, son of Creon. He offered himself to death for the Di Manes, when an oracle had ordered the Thebans to sacrifice one of the descendants of those who sprung from

from the dragon's teeth, and he killed himself near the cave where the dragon of Mars had formerly refided. *Stat. Theb.*—*Eurip. Phan.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 68.—*Sophocl. in Antig.*

Menœtes, the pilot of the ship of Gyas, at the naval games exhibited by Æneas at the anniversary of his father's death. He was thrown into the sea by Gyas for his inattention, and saved himself by swimming to a rock. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 161, &c.——An Arcadian killed by Turnus in the war of Æneas. *Id.* 12, v. 517.

Menœtius, a son of Actor and Ægina after her amour with Jupiter. He left his mother and went to Opus where he had by Sthenele, Patroclus often called from him Menœtiades. Menœtius was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Homer. Il.* 1, v. 307.—*Hygin.* fab. 97.

Menon, a Theſſalian commander in the expedition of Cyrus the younger againſt his brother Artaxerxes. He was diſmiſſed on the ſuſpicion that he had betrayed his fellow ſoldiers. *Diod.* 14.——A Theſſalian refuſed the freedom of Athens, though he furniſhed a number of auxiliaries to the people.——The huſband of Semiramis.——A ſophiſt in the age of Socrates.——One of the firſt kings of Phrygia. *Dionyſ. Hal.*——A ſcholar of Phidias, &c.

Menophilus, an eunuch to whom Mithridates, when conquered by Pompey, entruſted the care of his daughter. Menophilus murdered the princeſs for fear of her falling into the enemy's hands. *Ammian.* 16.

Menta or Minthe. [*Vid.* Minthe.]

Mentes, a king of the Taphians in Ætolia in the time of the Trojan war.

Mentissa, a town of Spain. *Liv.* 26, c. 17.

Mento, a Roman conſul, &c.

Mentor, a faithful friend of Ulyſſes.——A ſon of Hercules.——A king of Sidonia who revolted againſt Artaxerxes Ochus, and afterwards was reſtored to favor by his treachery to his allies, &c. *Diod.* 16.——An excellent artiſt in poliſhing cups and engraving flowers on them. *Plin.* 33, c. 11.—*Mart.* 9, ep. 63, v. 16.

Menyllus, a Macedonian ſet over the garriſon which Antipater had ſtationed at Athens. He attempted in vain to corrupt the innocence of Phocion. *Plut.*

Mera, a prieſt of Venus. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 478.——A dog of Icarius, who by his cries ſhewed Erigone where her murdered father had been thrown. Immediately after this diſcovery, the daughter hung herſelf in deſpair, and the dog pined away, and was made a conſtellation in the heavens known by the name of Canis. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 363.—*Hygin.* fab. 130.—*Ælian. Hiſt. an.* 7, c. 28.

Mera or Merra, one of the Atlantides who married Tegeates ſon of Lycaon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.

Mercurius, a celebrated god of antiquity, called Hermes by the Greeks. There were no leſs than five of this name according to Cicero; a ſon of Cœlus and Lux; a ſon of Vulcan and Coronis, a ſon of the Nile; a ſon of Jupiter and Maia, and another called by the Egyptians Thaut. Some add a ſixth, a ſon of Bacchus and Proſerpine. To the ſon of Jupiter and Maia, the actions of all the others have been probably attributed, as he is the moſt famous, and the beſt known. Mercury was the meſſenger of the gods and of Jupiter in particular; he was the patron of travellers and of ſhepherds; he conducted the ſouls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only preſided over orators, merchants, declaimers, but he was alſo the god of thieves, pickpockets, and all diſhoneſt perſons. His name is derived *a mercibus*, becauſe he was the god of merchandize among the Latins. He was born, according to the more received opinion in Arcadia, on mount Cyllene, and in his infancy he was entruſted to the care of the Seaſons. The day that he was born, or more probably the following day, he gave an early proof of his craftineſs and diſhoneſty, in ſtealing away the oxen of Admetus which Apollo tended. He gave another proof of his thieviſh propenſity, by taking alſo the quiver and arrows of the divine ſhepherd, and he encreaſed his fame by robbing Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his ſword, Jupiter of his ſceptre, and Vulcan of many of his mechanical inſtruments. Theſe ſpecimens of his art recommended him to the notice of the gods, and Jupiter took him as his meſſenger, interpreter, and cup-bearer in the aſſembly of the gods. This laſt office he diſcharged till the promotion of Ganymede. He was preſented by the king of heaven with a winged cap called *petaſus*, and with wings for his feet called *talaria*. He had alſo a ſhort ſword called *harpe*, which he lent to Perſeus. With theſe he was enabled to go into whatever part of the univerſe he pleaſed with the greateſt celerity, and beſides he was permitted to make himſelf inviſible, and to aſſume whatever ſhape he pleaſed. As meſſenger of Jupiter he was entruſted with all his ſecrets. He was the ambaſſador and plenipotentiary of the gods, and he was concerned in all alliances and treaties. He was the confident of Jupiter's amours, and he often was ſet to watch over the jealouſy and intrigues of Juno. The invention of the lyre and its ſeven ſtrings is aſcribed to him. This he gave to Apollo, and received

in exchange the celebrated caduceus with which the god of poetry uſed to drive the flocks of king Admetus. [*Vid. Caduceus.*] In the wars of the giants againſt the gods, Mercury ſhowed himſelf brave, ſpirited and active. He delivered Mars from the long confinement which he ſuffered from the ſuperior power of the Aloides. He purified the Danaides of the murder of their huſbands, he tied Ixion to his wheel in the infernal regions, he deſtroyed the hundred-eyed Argus, he ſold Hercules to Omphale the queen of Lydia, he conducted Priam to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his ſon Heſtor, and he carried the infant Bacchus to the nymphs of Nyſa. Mercury had many ſirnames and epithets. He was called Cyllenius, Caduceator, Acacetos, from Acacus, an Arcadian; Acaceſius, Tricephalos, Triplex, Chthonius, Camillus, Agoueus, Delius, Arcas, &c. His children are alſo numerous as well as his amours. He was father of Autolycus, by Chione; Myrtillus, by Cleobula; Libys, by Libya; Echion and Eurytus, by Antianira; Cephalus, by Creuſa; Prylis, by Iſſa; and of Priapus, according to ſome. He was alſo father of Hermaphroditus, by Venus; of Eudorus, by Polimela; of Pan, by Dryope, or Penelope. His worſhip was well eſtabliſhed, particularly in Greece, Egypt and Italy. He was worſhipped at Tanagra in Bœotia, under the name of Criophorus, and repreſented as carrying a ram on his ſhoulders, becauſe he delivered the inhabitants from a peſtilence by telling them to carry a ram in that manner round the walls of their city. The Roman merchants yearly celebrated a feſtival on the 15th of May, in honor of Mercury in a temple near the Circus Maximus. A pregnant ſow was then ſacrificed and ſometimes a calf, and particularly the tongues of animals were offered. After the votaries had ſprinkled themſelves with water with laurel leaves, they offered prayers to the divinity, and intreated him to be favorable to them, and to forgive whatever artful meaſures, falſe oaths, or falſ-hoods they had uſed or uttered in the purſuit of gain. Sometimes Mercury appears on monuments with a large cloak round his arm or tied under his chin. The chief enſigns of his power and offices are his *caduceus*, his *petaſus*, and his *talaria*. Sometimes he is repreſented ſitting upon a cray fiſh, holding in one hand his caduceus, and in the other the claws of the fiſh. At other times he is like a young man without a beard, holding in one hand a purſe, as being the tutelary god of merchants, with a cock on his wriſts as an emblem of vigilance, and at his feet, a goat, a ſcorpion and a fly. Some of his ſtatues repreſented him as a youth *faſcino erecto*. Sometimes he reſts his foot upon a tortoiſe. In Egypt his ſtatues repreſented him with the head of a dog, whence he was often confounded with Anubis, and received the ſacrifice of a ſtork. Offerings of milk and honey were made becauſe he was the god of eloquence, whoſe powers were ſweet and perſuaſive. The Greeks and Romans offered tongues to him by throwing them into the fire, as he was the patron of ſpeaking, of which the tongue is the organ. Sometimes his ſtatues repreſent him as without arms, becauſe, according to ſome, the power of ſpeech can prevail over every thing even without the aſſiſtance of arms. *Homer Od.* 1, &c. *Il.* 1, &c. *Hymn in Merc.*—*Lucian in Mort. Dial.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 5. v. 667. *Met.* 1, 4, 11, 14.—*Martial* 9, ep. 35.—*Stat. Theb.* 4.—*Pauſ.* 1, 7, 8 & 9.—*Orph us.*—*Plut. in Num.*—*Varro de L. L.* 6.—*Plato in Phæd.*—*Liv.* 36.—*Virg. G.* 1. *Æn.* 1, v. 48.—*Diod.* 4 & 5.—*Apollod.* 1, 2 & 3.—*Apollon. Arg.* 1.—*Horat.* 1, od. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. *P. A.* 2.—*Tzetz. in Lyc.* 219.—*Cic. de Nat. D.*—*Lactantius.*—*Philoſtr.* 1. *Icon.* c. 27.—*Manil.*—*Macrob.* 1, *Sat.* c. 19.——Triſmegiſtus, a prieſt and philoſopher of Egypt who taught his countrymen how to cultivate the olive, and meaſure their lands, and to underſtand hieroglyphics. He lived in the age of Oſiris and wrote 40 books on theology, medicine, and geography, from which Sanchoniathon the Phœnician hiſtorian has taken his theogonia. *Diod.* 1 & 5.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſ.*—*Cic.* 3, *de Nat. D.*

MERIONES, a charioteer of Idomeneus king of Crete during the Trojan war, ſon of Molus a Cretan prince, and Melphidis. He ſignalized himſelf before Troy and fought with Deiphobus the ſon of Priam, whom he wounded. He was greatly admired by the Cretans who even paid him divine honors after death. *Horat.* 1, od. 6. v. 15.—*Homr. Il.* 2, &c.—*Dictys Cret.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 1.——A brother of Jaſon ſon of Æſon, famous for his great opulence and for his avarice.

MERMEROS, a Centaur.——A Trojan killed by Antilochus.——A ſon of Jaſon and Medea who was father to Ilus of Corinth.

MERMNADÆ, a race of kings in Lydia of which Gyges was the firſt. They ſat on the Lydian throne till the reign of Crœſus, who was conquered by Cyrus king of Perſia. They were deſcendants of the Heraclidæ, and probably received the name of Mermnadæ, from Mermnas, one of their own family. They were deſcended from Lemnos, or according to others, Agelaus the ſon of Omphale by Hercules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7 & 14.

MEROE, an iſland of Æthiopia with a town

town of the ſame name. Its original name was Saba and Cambyſes gave it that of Meroe from his ſiſter. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 31.—*Mela.* 1.

MERŎPE, one of the Atlantides. She married Siſyphus ſon of Æolus, and, like her ſiſters, was changed into a conſtellation after death. [*Vid. Pleiades.*] It is ſaid, that in the conſtellation of the Pleiades the ſtar of Merope appears more dim and obſcure than the reſt, becauſe ſhe, as the poets obſerve, married a mortal, while her ſiſters married ſome of the gods, or their deſcendants. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 175.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin* fab. 192.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Cypſelus who married Creſphontes king of Meſſenia, by whom ſhe had three children. Her huſband and two of her children were murdered by Polyphontes. The murderer obliged her to marry him, and ſhe would have been forced to comply had not Epytus, or Telephontes her 3d ſon revenged his father's death by aſſaſſinating Polyphontes. *Apollod.* 2. c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.——A daughter of Œnopion beloved by Orion. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——A daughter of the Cebrenus who married Æſacus the ſon of Priam.——A daughter of Erechtheus mother of Dædalus. *Plut. in Theſ.*——A daughter of Pandarus.——A daughter of the river Sangarius who married king Priam.

MERŎPS, a king of the iſland of Cos, who married Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was changed into an eagle and placed among the conſtellations. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 763.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin.*——A celebrated ſoothſayer of Percoſus in Troas who foretold the death of his ſons Adraſtus and Amphius who were engaged in the Trojan war. They ſlighted their father's advice and were killed by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 2.——One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 702.

MEROS, a mountain of India ſacred to Jupiter. It is called by Pliny, 6, c. 21, Nyſa. Bacchus was educated upon it, whence aroſe the fable that Bacchus was confined in the thigh (μηρος) of his father. *Mela.* 2. c. 7.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10—*Diod.* 1.

MERŬLA CORN. a Roman who fought againſt the Gauls, and was made conſul by Octavius in the place of Cinna. He ſometime after killed himſelf in deſpair, &c. *Plut.*

MESABĀTES, an eunuch in Perſia, flead alive by order of Paryſatis, becauſe he had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus. *Plut. in Artax.*

MESABIUS, a mountain of Bœotia hanging over the Euripus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 22.

MESAPIA, an antient name of Bœotia.

MESAULIUS, a ſervant of Eumæus the ſteward of Ulyſſes. *Homer. Od.* 14, v. 449.

MESEMBRIA, a maritime city of Thrace. Hence *Meſembriacus.*——Another at the mouth of the Liſſus.

MESENI, a country near the Tigris.

MESOMEDES, a lyric poet in the age of the emperor Antoninus.

MESOPOTĀMIA, a country of Aſia which receives its name from its ſituation between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. It is yearly inundated by the Euphrates, and the water properly conveyed over the country by canals. It is now called Diarbec. *Strab.* 2. *Mela.* 1, c. 11.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 52.

MESSĀLA, a name of Valerius Corvinus, from his having conquered Meſſana in Sicily. This family was very antient; the moſt celebrated were a friend of Brutus, who ſeized the camp of Auguſtus at Philippi. He was afterwards reconciled to Auguſtus, and died, A. D. 9, in his 77th year. *Plut.*——The father of Valeria who married the dictator Sylla. *Id.*——A great flatterer at the court of Tiberius.——A governor of Syria.——A tribune in one of the Roman legions during the civil war between Veſpaſian and Vitellius, of which he wrote an hiſtorical account mentioned by Tacitus *Orat.* 14.——A conſul with Domitius, &c.——A painter at Rome, who floriſhed, B. C. 235.——A writer whoſe book *de Auguſti progenie* was edited 12mo. L. Bat. 1648.

MESSALINA VALERIA, a daughter of Meſſala Barbatus. She married the emperor Claudius, and diſgraced herſelf by her cruelties and incontinence. Her huſband's palace was not the only ſeat of her laſciviouſneſs, but ſhe proſtituted herſelf in the public ſtreets, and few men there were at Rome who could not boaſt of having enjoyed the favors of the impure Meſſalina. Her extravagancies at laſt irritated her huſband, he commanded her to appear before him to anſwer to all the accuſations which were brought againſt her, upon which ſhe attempted to deſtroy herſelf, and when her courage failed, one of the tribunes who had been ſent to her diſpatched her with his ſword, A. D. 48. It is in ſpeaking of her debaucheries and lewdneſs that a celebrated ſatiriſt ſays

Et laſſata viris, nec dum ſatiata, receſſit.

Juv.—*Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 37.—*Suet. in Claud.*—*Dio.*——Another called alſo Statilia. She was deſcended of a conſular family, and married the conſul Atticus Viſtinus whom Nero murdered. She received with great marks of tenderneſs her huſband's murderer and married him. She had married four huſbands before ſhe came to the imperial throne, and after the death of Nero ſhe retired to literary purſuits and peaceful occu-

patient. Otho courted her and would have married her had he not destroyed himself. In his moments he wrote her a very pathetic and consolatory letter, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

Messalinus M. Valer, a Roman officer in the reign of Tiberius. He was appointed governor of Dalmatia, and rendered himself known by his opposition to Piso, and by his attempts to persuade the Romans, of the necessity of suffering women to accompany the camps on their different expeditions, *Tacit. Ann.* 3.——One of Domitian's informers.——A flatterer of the emperor Tiberius.

Messana, an antient and celebrated town of Sicily on the streights which separate Italy from Sicily. It was antiently called Zanole and was founded 1600 years before the Christian era. The inhabitants, being continually exposed to the depradations of the people of Cuma, implored the assistance of the Messenians of Peloponnesus, and with them repelled the enemy. After this victorious campaign, the Messenians entered Zancle and lived in such intimacy with the inhabitants that they changed their name, and assumed that of the Messenians and called their city Messana. Another account says, that Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium, made war against the Zancleans with the assistance of the Messenians of Peloponnesus, and that after he had obtained a decisive victory, he called the conquered city Messana in compliment to his allies, about 494 years before the Christian era. After this revolution at Zancle, the Mamertini took possession of it and made it the capital of the neighbouring country. [*Vid. Mamertini.*] It afterwards fell into the hands of the Romans, and was for some time the chief of their possessions in Sicily. The inhabitants were called Messenii, Messanienses, and Mamertini. The streights of Messana have always been looked upon as very dangerous, especially by the antients, on account of the rapidity of the currents and the irregular and violent flowing and ebbing of the sea. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 4, c. 23.—*Diod.* 4.—*Thucyd.* 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 23. l. 7. c. 28.

Messapia, a country of Italy, between Tarentum and Brundusium. It is the same as Calabria. It received its name from Messapus, the son of Neptune who left a part of Bœotia called *Messapia*, and came to Italy where he assisted the Rutulians against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 691.

Messapus, a town of Achaia. *Paus.* 7. c. 18.

Messe, a town in the island of Cythera. *Stat.* 1. *Theb.* 4, v. 226.

Messeis, a fountain of Thessaly. *Strab* 9.

Messene, a daughter of Triopas, king of Argos, who married Polycaon son of Lelex, king of Laconia. She encouraged her husband to levy troops, and to seize a part of Peloponnesus, which after it had been conquered, received her name. She received divine honors after death. *Paus.* 4, c. 1, &c.

Messene or Messena, a city in the Peloponnesus, the capital of the country called Messenia. The inhabitants have rendered themselves famous for the war, which they carried on against the Spartans, and which received the appellation of the Messenian war. The first Messenian war, arose from the following circumstances; The Messenians offered violence to some Spartan women who had assembled to offer sacrifices in a temple, which was common to both nations, and which stood on the borders of their respective territories, and besides they killed Teleclus, the Spartan king, who attempted to defend the innocence of the females. This account, according to the Spartan traditions is contradicted, by the Messenians, who observe that Teleclus with a chosen body of Spartans assembled at the temple, before mentioned, disguised in women's cloaths, and all secretly armed with daggers. This hostile preparation was to surprize some of the neighbouring inhabitants, and in a quarrel which soon after arose Teleclus and his associates were all killed. These quarrels were the cause of the first Messenian war, which began, B. C. 743 years. It was carried with vigor and spirit on both sides, and after many obstinate and bloody battles had been fought and continued for 19 years, it was at last finished by the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, a place which had stood a siege of ten years, and been defended with all the power of the Messenians. The insults to which the conquered Messenians were continually exposed, at last excited their resentment, and they resolved to shake off the yoke. They suddenly revolted and the second Messenian war was begun 685, B. C. and continued 14 years. The Messenians at first gained some advantages, but a fatal battle in the third year of the war so totally disheartened them that that fled to Ira, where they resolved to maintain an obstinate siege against their victorious pursuers. The Spartans were assisted by the Samians in besieging Ira and the Messenians were at last obliged to submit to the superior power of their adversaries. The taking of Ira, by the Lacedæmonians, after a siege of 11 years put an end to the second Messenian war. Peace was re-established for some time in Peloponnesus, but after the expiration of 200 years, the Messenians attempted a third time to free themselves from the power of Lacedæmon, B. C. 465. At that time the

the Helots had revolted from the Spartans, and the Messenians by joining their forces to these wretched slaves looked upon their respective calamities as common, and thought themselves commonly interested in each other's welfare. The Lacedæmonians were assisted by the Athenians, but they soon grew jealous of one another's power, and their political connection ended in the most inveterate enmity and at last open war. Ithome was the place in which the Messenians had a second time gathered all their forces, and though ten years had already elapsed both parties seemed equally confident of victory. The Spartans were afraid of storming Ithome, as the oracle of Delphi had threatened them with the greatest calamities, if they offered any violence to a place which was dedicated to the service of Apollo. The Messenians, however, were soon obliged to submit to their victorious adversaries, B. C. 453, and they consented to leave their native country, and totally to depart from the Peloponnesus, solemnly promising that if they ever returned into Messenia, they would suffer themselves to be sold as slaves. The Messenians, upon this miserably exiled, applied to the Athenians for protection, and were permitted to inhabit Naupactus, whence some of them were afterwards removed to take possession of their antient territories in Messenia, during the Peloponnesian war. The third Messenian war was productive of great revolutions in Greece, and though almost a private quarrel, it soon engaged the attention of all the neighbouring states, and kindled the flames of dissension every where. Every state took up arms as if in its own defence, or to prevent additional power and dominion to be lodged in the hands of its rivals. The descendants of the Messenians at last returned to Peloponnesus, B. C. 370, after a long banishment of 300 years. *Paus. Mess.* &c.—*Justin.* 3, c. 4. &c. *Strab.* 6, &c.—*Thucyd.* 1, &c.—*Diod.* 11, &c.—*Plut. in Cim.* &c.——*Polyæn.* 3.—*Polyb.* 4, &c.

Messenia, a province of Peloponnesus, situate between Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, and the sea. Its chief city is Messena. *Vid.* Messene.

Mestor, a son of Perseus.——Of Perilaus.——Of Priam. *Apollod.*

Mesula, a town of Italy, in the country of the Sabines.

Metabus, a tyrant of the Privernates. He was father of Camilla, whom he consecrated to the service of Diana, when he had been banished from his kingdom by his subjects. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 540.

Metagitnia, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated by the inhabitants of Melite, who migrated to Attica. It received its name from its being observed in the month called Metagitnion.

Metanira, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis who first taught mankind agriculture. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.

Metapontus, a town of Lucania in Italy, founded about 1069 years, B. C. by Metabus, the father of Camilla or Opis, one of the companions of Hector. Pythagoras retired there for some time and perished in a sedition. *Strab.* 3.—*Mela*, 2, c. 4.—*Justin.* 12, c. 2.

Metapontus, a son of Sisyphus, who married Theana. *Vid.* Theana. *Hygin.* fab. 186.

Metaurus, a town with a small river of the same name in the country of the Brutii. The river Metaurus falls into the Adriatic. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 425.

Metella, the wife of Sylla.

Metelli, the surname of the family of the Cæcilii at Rome, the most known of whom were—A general, who defeated the Achæans, took Thebes, and invaded Macedonia, &c.——Q. Cæcilius, who rendered himself illustrious by his success against Jugurtha the Numidian king, from which he was surnamed *Numidicus*. He took in this expedition, the celebrated Marius as his lieutenant, and he had soon cause to repent of the confidence he had placed in him. Marius raised himself to power by defaming the character of his benefactor and Metellus was recalled to Rome and accused of extortion and ill management. Marius was appointed successor to finish the Numidian war, and Metellus was acquitted of the crimes laid to his charge before the tribunal of the Roman knights, who observed that the probity of his whole life, and the greatness of his exploits were greater proofs of his innocence, than the most powerful arguments.——Another who saved from the flames the Palladium, when Vesta's temple was on fire. He was then high priest. He lost his sight and one of his arms in doing it, and the senate to reward his zeal and piety permitted him always to be drawn to the senate house in a chariot, an honor which no one had ever before enjoyed. He also gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, &c.——Q. Cæcilius Celer, another who distinguished himself by his spirited exertions against Catiline. He married the sister of Clodius, who disgraced him by her incontinence and lasciviousness. He died 57 years before Christ. He was greatly lamented by Cicero, who shed tears at the loss of one of his most faithful and aluable friends.——L. Cæcilius, a tribune in the civil wars of J. Cæsar and Pompey. He favored the cause of Pompey, and opposed Cæsar when he entered

near Rome with a victorious army. He refused to open the gates of Saturn's temple, in which were deposited great treasures, upon which they were broke open by Cæsar, and Metellus seized, when threatened with death.——Q. Cæcilius, a warlike general who conquered Crete and Macedonia, and was surnamed *Macedonicus*. He had four sons, of which three were consuls, and the other obtained a triumph, all during their father's life time.——A general of the Roman armies against the Sicilians and Carthaginians. Before he marched he offered sacrifices to all the gods, except Vesta, for which neglect the goddess was so incensed that she demanded the blood of his daughter Metella. When Metella was going to be immolated the goddess placed a heifer in her place and carried her to a temple at Lanuvium, of which she became the priestess.——Lucius Cæc. was surnamed *Creticus* from his conquest in Crete, B. C. 66.——Another surnamed *Dalmaticus* from his conquest over Dalmatia.——Cimber, one of the conspirators against J. Cæsar. It was he who gave the signal to attack and murder the dictator in the senate house.——Pius, a general in Spain, against Sertorius on whose head he set a price of 100 talents and 20,000 acres of land.——A consul who commanded in Africa, &c. *Val. Max. Plin. Plut. Liv. Patere.* 2.—*Flor.* 3, c. 8.—*Paus.* 7, c. 8 & 13.—*Cic. in Tusc.* &c.—*Juv.* 3, v. 138.—*Appian Civ.*—*Cæsar bell. Civ.*—*Sallust. in Jug.*

METHARMA, a daughter of Pygmalion, king of Cyprus, and mother of Adonis by Cinyras, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

METHION, the father of Phorbas, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 3.

METHODIUS, a bishop of Tyre, who maintained a controversy against Porphyry. The best edition is that of Paris, fol. 1657.

METHONE, a town of Peloponnesus, where king Philip gained his first battle over the Athenians, B. C. 360.

METHYDRIUM, a town of Peloponnesus near Megalopolis.

METHYMNA, a town of the island of Lesbos, which receives its name from a daughter of Macareus. It is the second city of the island in greatness, population and opulence, and its territory is fruitful, and the wines it produces, excellent. It was the native place of Arion. When the whole island of Lesbos revolted from the power of the Athenians, Methymna alone remained firm to its antient allies. *Diod.* 5, —*Thucyd.* 3.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 8, v. 50.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 90.

METIADUSA, a daughter of Eupalamus, who married Cecrops, by whom she had Pandion. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

METILIA, a Roman law, enacted A. U. C. 536, to settle the power of the dictator, and of his master of horse within certain bounds.

METILII, a Roman family brought from Alba to Rome, by Tullus Hostilius. *Dionys. Halic.*

METIUS, a man who accused Fabius Maximus, before the senate, &c.

METIOCHUS, a son of Miltiades, who was taken by the Phœnicians, and given to Darius king of Persia. He was tenderly treated by the monarch, though his father had conquered the Persian armies in the plains of Marathon. *Plut. Herodot.* 6, c. 41.—An Athenian entrusted with the care of the roads, &c.

METION, a son of Erechtheus, king of Athens and Praxithea. He married Alcippe, daughter of Mars and Agraulos. His sons drove Pandion from the throne of Athens, and were afterwards expelled by Pandion's children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6.

METIS, one of the Oceanides. She was Jupiter's first wife, celebrated for her great prudence and sagacity above the rest of the gods. Jupiter who was afraid lest she should bring forth into the world a child more cunning and greater than himself, devoured her in the first month of her pregnancy. Sometime after this adventure the god had his head opened, from which issued Minerva armed from head to foot. According to Apollodorus, 1, c. 2. Metis gave a potion to Saturn and obliged him to throw up the children he had devoured. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Hygin.*

METISCUS, a charioteer to Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 469.

METIUS CURTIUS, one of the Sabines, who fought against the Romans on account of the stolen virgins.

METIUS SUFFETIUS, a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. He fought against the Romans and at last finally to settle their dispute, he proposed a single combat between the Horatii and Curatii. The Albans were conquered, and Metius promised to assist the Romans against their enemies. In a battle against the Veientes and Fidenates, Metius showed his infidelity by forsaking the Romans at the first onset, and retired to a neighbouring eminence, to wait for the event of the battle, and to fall upon whatever side proved victorious. The Romans obtained the victory and Tullus ordered Metius to be tied between two chariots, which were drawn by four horses two different ways, and his limbs were torn away from his body, about 669 years before the Christian era. *Liv.*

Lib. 1, c. 23, &c. *Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 642.——A critic. *Vid.* Turpa.——Carus, a celebrated informer under Domitian who enriched himself with the plunder of those who were sacrificed to the emperor's suspicion.

METŒCIA, festivals instituted by Theseus in commemoration of the people of Attica having removed to Athens.

METON, an astrologer and mathematician of Athens. His father's name was Pausanias. He refused to go to Sicily with his countrymen, and pretended to be insane, because he foresaw the calamities that attended that expedition. In a book called *Enneadecaterides*, or the cycle of 19 years, he endeavoured to adjust the course of the sun and of the moon, and supported that the solar and lunar years could regularly begin from the same point in the heavens. This is called by the moderns *the golden numbers*. He flourished, B. C. 432. *Vitruv.* 1.—*Plut. in Nicia.*——A native of Tarentum, who pretended to be intoxicated that he might draw the attention of his countrymen, when he wished to dissuade them from making an alliance with king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrr.*

METOPE, the wife of the river Sangarius. She was mother of Hecuba.——The daughter of Ladon, who married the Asopus.——A river of Arcadia.

METRA, a daughter of Erechthon, a Thessalian prince, beloved by Neptune. When her father had spent all his fortune to gratify the canine hunger under which he labored, she prostituted herself to her neighbours, and received for reward oxen, goats, and sheep, which she presented to Erichthon. Some say that she had received from Neptune the power of changing herself into whatever animal she pleased, and that her father sold her continually to gratify his hunger, and that she instantly assumed a different shape and became again his property. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 21.

METRODIUS, a player greatly favored by Sylla. *Plut.*

METRŌCLES, a pupil of Theophrastus, who had the care of the education of Cleombrotus and Cleomenes. He suffocated himself when old and infirm. *Diog.*

METRODŌRUS, a physician of Chios, B. C. 444. He was disciple of Democritus, and had Hippocrates among his pupils. His compositions on medicine, &c. are lost. He supported that the world was eternal and infinite, and denied the existence of motion. *Diog.*——A painter and philosopher of Stratonice, B. C. 171. He was sent to Paulus Æmylius, who, after the conquest of Perseus, demanded of the Athenians a philosopher and a painter, the former to instruct his children, and the latter to make a painting of his triumph. Metrodorus was sent, as in him alone were united the philosopher and the painter. *Cic. de Finib.* 1. *de Orat.* 3. *Vid. Diog. in Epic.*——A friend of Mithridates, sent as ambassador to Tigranes, king of Armenia. He was remarkable for his learning, moderation, humanity, and justice. He was put to death by his royal master for his infidelity B. C. 72. *Strab.—Plut.*

METROPHANES, an officer of Mithridates, who invaded Eubœa, &c.

METROPŌLIS, a town of Phrygia on the Mæander.—Another of Thessaly, near Pharsalia.

METTIUS, a chief of the Gauls, imprisoned by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.*

MEVANIA, a town of Umbria. *Lucan.* 1, v. 473.

MEVIUS, a wretched poet. *Vid.* Mævius.

MEZENTIUS, a king of the Tyrrhenians when Æneas came into Italy. He was remarkable for his cruelties, and put his subjects to death by slow tortures, or sometimes tied a man to a dead corpse face to face, and suffered him to die in that condition. He was expelled by his subjects and fled to Turnus, who employed him in his war against the Trojans. He was killed by Æneas. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 15.—*Justin.* 43, c. 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 648. l. 8, v. 482.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 881.

MICCA, a virgin of Elis, murdered by a soldier, &c.

MICIPSA, a king of Numidia, son of Masinissa, who, at his death, B. C. 119, left his kingdom between his sons Adherbal and Hyempsal, and his nephew Jugurtha. Jugurtha abused his uncle's favors by murdering his two sons. *Sallust. de Jug.—Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut.*

MICYTHUS, a youth through whom an attempt was made to bribe Epaminondas. *Cor. Nep.*

MIDAS, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius or Gorgias. In the early part of his life, according to some traditions, he found a large treasure, to which he owed his greatness and opulence. The hospitality he shewed to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, who had been brought to him by some peasants, was liberally rewarded, and Midas, when he conducted back the old man to the god, was permitted to chuse whatever recompence he pleased. He had the imprudence and the avarice to demand of the god that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted, but he was soon convinced of his injudicious choice, and when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away a present which must prove so fatal to the receiver. He

He was ordered to waſh himſelf in the river Pactolus, whoſe ſands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Some time after this adventure Midas had the imprudence to ſupport that Pan was ſuperior to Apollo in ſinging and playing upon the flute, for which raſh opinion the offended god changed his ears into thoſe of an aſs, to ſhew his ignorance and ſtupidity. This Midas attempted to conceal from the knowledge of his ſubjects, but one of his ſervants ſaw the length of his ears, and being unable to keep the ſecret, and afraid to reveal it, apprehenſive of the king's reſentment, he opened a hole in the earth, and after he had whiſpered there that Midas had the ears of an aſs, he covered the place as before, as if he had buried his words in the ground. On that place, as the poets mention, grew a number of reeds which when agitated by the wind uttered the ſame ſound that had been buried beneath, and publiſhed to the world that Midas had the ears of an aſs. Some explain the fable of the ears of Midas, by the ſuppoſition that he kept a number of informers and ſpies, who were continually employed in gathering every ſeditious word that might drop from the mouths of his ſubjects. Midas, according to Strabo, died of drinking bull's hot blood. This he did, as Plutarch mentions, to free himſelf from the numerous ill-dreams which continually tormented him. Midas, according to ſome, was ſon of Cybele. He built a town which he called Ancyræ. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 5.—*Plut. de Superſt.*—*Strab.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 191.—*Max. Tyr.* 30.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 4.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6. *Herodot.* 1, c. 14.—*Ælian V. hi.* 4 & 12.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, &c.

MIDEA, a town of Argolis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 20.—of Lycia. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 45.—Of Bœotia, drowned by the inundations of the lake Copais. *Strab.* 8.——A nymph who had Aſpledon by Neptune. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 38.——A miſtreſs of Electryon. *Apollod.*

MILANION, a youth who became enamoured of Atalanta. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2. v. 188.——A ſon of Amphidamas.

MILESII, the inhabitants of Miletus. *Vid.* Miletus.

MILESIORUM MURUS, a place of Egypt at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile.

MILESIUS, a ſirname of Apollo.——A native of Miletus.

MILETIA, one of the daughters of Scedaſus, raviſhed with her ſiſter by ſome young Thebans.

MILETUM, a town of Calabria, built of the people of Miletus of Aſia.——A town of Crete.

MILETUS, a ſon of Apollo, who fled from Crete to avoid the wrath of Minos, whom he meditated to dethrone. He came to Caria, where he built a city which he called by his own name. Some ſuppoſe that he only conquered a city there, which aſſumed his name. They further ſay, that he put the inhabitants to the ſword, and divided the women among his ſoldiers. A woman called Cyanea fell to his ſhare. *Strab.* 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 446.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A celebrated town of Aſia Minor, the capital of all Ionia, ſituate about ten ſtadia ſouth of the mouth of the river Mæander near the ſea coaſt, on the confines of Ionia and Caria. It was founded by a Cretan colony under Miletus, or, according to others, by Neleus, the ſon of Codrus, or by Sarpedon, Jupiter's ſon. It has ſucceſſively been called Lelegeis, Pithyuſa, and Anactoria. The inhabitants, called Mileſii, were very powerful, and long maintained an obſtinate war againſt the kings of Lydia. They early applied themſelves to navigation, and planted no leſs than 80 colonies, or, according to Seneca, 380, in different parts of the world. Miletus gave birth to Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Hecataeus, Timotheus the muſician, Pittacus one of the ſeven wiſe men, &c. Miletus was alſo famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo Didymæus, and for its excellent wool. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 306.—*Strab.* 15.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Senec. de Conſol. ad Alb.*

MILIAS, a part of Lycia.

MILICHUS, a freedman who diſcovered Piſo's conſpiracy againſt Nero. *Tacit.* 15. *Ann.* c. 54.

MILINUS, a Cretan king, &c.

MILIONIA, a town of the Samnites taken by the Romans.

MILO, a celebrated athlete of Crotona in Italy. His father's name was Diotimus. He early accuſtomed himſelf to carry the greateſt burdens, and by degrees became a monſter in ſtrength. It is ſaid that he carried on his ſhoulders a young bullock 4 years old, for above 40 yards, and afterwards killed it with one blow of his fiſt, and eat it up in one day. He was ſeven times crowned at the Pythian games, and ſix at Olympia. He preſented himſelf a ſeventh time, but no one had the courage or boldneſs to enter the liſts againſt him. He was one of the diſciples of Pythagoras, and to his uncommon ſtrength the learned preceptor and his pupils owed their life. The pillar which ſupported the roof of the ſchool ſuddenly gave way, but Milo ſupported the whole weight of the building, and gave the philoſopher and his auditors time to eſcape. In his old age Milo attempted to pull up a tree by the roots and break it. He partly effect-

ed it, but his ſtrength being gradually exhauſted, the tree when half cleft reunited, and his hands remained pinched in the body of the tree. He was then alone, and being unable to diſentangle himſelf he was eaten up by the wild beaſts of the place, about 500 years before the Chriſtian era. *Ovid. Met.* 15.—*Cic. de Senect.*—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—*Strab.* 16.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 11.——T. Annius, a native of Lanuvium, who attempted to obtain the conſulſhip at Rome by intrigue and ſeditious tumults. Clodius the tribune oppoſed his views, yet Milo would have ſucceeded, had not an unfortunate event totally fruſtrated his hopes. As he was going into the country, attended by his wife and a numerous retinue of gladiators and ſervants, he met on the Appian road his enemy Clodius, who was returning to Rome with three of his friends and ſome domeſtics completely armed. A quarrel aroſe between the ſervants. Milo ſupported his attendants, and the diſpute became general. Clodius received many ſevere wounds, and was obliged to retire to a neighbouring cottage. Milo purſued his enemy in his retreat, and ordered his ſervants to diſpatch him. Eleven of the ſervants of Clodius ſhared his fate, as alſo the owner of the houſe who had given them reception. The body of the murdered tribune was carried to Rome, and expoſed to public view. The enemies of Milo inveighed bitterly againſt the violence and barbarity with which the ſacred perſon of a tribune had been treated. Cicero undertook the defence of Milo, but the continual clamors of the friends of Clodius, and the ſight of an armed ſoldiery, which ſurrounded the ſeat of judgment, ſo terrified the orator, that he forgot the greateſt part of his arguments, and the defence he made was weak and injudicious. Milo was condemned, and baniſhed to Maſſilia. Cicero ſoon after ſent his exiled friend a copy of the oration which he had delivered in his defence, in the form in which we have it now, and Milo, after he had read it, exclaimed, *O Cicero, hadſt thou ſpoken beſore my accuſers in theſe terms, Milo would not be now eating figs at Marſeilles.* The friendſhip and cordiality of Cicero and Milo were the fruits of long intimacy and familiar intercourſe. It was by the ſucceſsful labors of Milo that the orator was recalled from baniſhment and reſtored to his friends. *Cic. pro Milon.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 47 & 68.—*Dio.* 40.——A general of the forces of Pyrrhus. He was made governor of Tarentum, and that he might be reminded of his duty to his ſovereign, Pyrrhus ſent him as a preſent a chain, which was covered with the ſkin of Nicias the phyſician, who had perfidiouſly offered the Romans to poiſon his royal maſter for a ſum of money. *Paſan.* 8, &c.——A tyrant of Piſa in Elis, thrown into the river Alpheus by his ſubjects for his oppreſſion. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 325.

Milonius, a drunken buffoon at Rome, accuſtomed to dance when intoxicated. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 24.

Miltas, a ſoothſayer, who aſſiſted Dion in explaining prodigies, &c.

Miltiades, an Athenian, ſon of Cypſelus, who obtained a victory in a chariot race at the Olympic games, and led a colony of his countrymen to the Cherſoneſus. The cauſes of this appointment are ſtriking and ſingular. The Thracian Dolonci, haraſſed by a long war with the Abſynthians, were directed by the oracle of Delphi to take for their king the firſt man they met in their return home, who invited them to come under his roof and partake of his entertainments. This was Miltiades, whom the appearance of the Dolonci, their ſtrange arms and garments had ſtruck. He invited them to his houſe, and was made acquainted with the commands of the oracle. He obeyed, and when the oracle of Delphi had approved a ſecond time the choice of the Dolonci, he departed for the Cherſoneſus, and was inveſted by the inhabitants with ſovereign power. The firſt meaſure he took was to ſtop the further incurſions of the Abſynthians, by building a ſtrong wall acroſs the iſthmus. When he had eſtabliſhed himſelf at home, and fortified his dominions againſt foreign invaſion, he turned his arms againſt Lampſacus. His expedition was unſucceſsful; he was taken in an ambuſcade and made priſoner. His friend Crœſus, king of Lydia, was informed of his captivity, and he procured his releaſe by threatening the people of Lampſacus with his ſevereſt diſpleaſure. He lived a few years after he had recovered his liberty. As he had no iſſue, he left his kingdom and poſſeſſions to Steſagoras the ſon of Cimon, who was his brother by the ſame mother. The memory of Miltiades was greatly honored by the Dolonci, and they regularly celebrated feſtivals and exhibited ſhews in commemoration of a man to whom they owed their greatneſs and preſervation. Some time after Steſagoras died without iſſue, and Miltiades the ſon of Cimon, and the brother of the deceaſed, was ſent by the Athenians with one ſhip, to take poſſeſſion of the Cherſoneſus. At his arrival Miltiades appeared mournful, as if lamenting the recent death of his brother. The principal inhabitants of the country viſited the new governor to condole with him; but their confidence in his ſincerity proved fatal to them. Miltiades

ſeized

ſeized their perſons, and made himſelf abſolute in Cherſoneſus and to ſtrengthen himſelf he married Hegeſipyla, the daughter of Olorus, the king of the Thracians. His triumph was ſhort. In the third year of his government his dominions were threatened by an invaſion of the Scythian Nomades, whom Darius had ſome time before irritated by entering their country. He fled before them, but as their hoſtilities were of ſhort duration, he was ſoon reſtored to his kingdom. Three years after he left Cherſoneſus and ſet ſail for Athens, where he was received with great applauſe. He was preſent at the celebrated battle of Marathon, in which all the chief officers ceded their power to him, and left the event of the battle to depend upon his ſuperior abilities. He obtained an important victory [*Vid. Marathon.*] over the more numerous forces of his adverſaries; and when he had demanded of his fellow-citizens an olive crown as the reward of his valor in the field of battle, he was not only refuſed, but ſeverely reprimanded for preſumption. The only reward, therefore, that he received for a victory which proved ſo beneficial to the intereſts of univerſal Greece, was in itſelf ſimple and inconſiderable, though truly great in the opinion of that age. He was repreſented in the front of a picture, among the reſt of the commanders who fought at the battle of Marathon, and he ſeemed to exhort and animate his ſoldiers to fight with courage and intrepidity. Some time after Miltiades was entruſted with a fleet of 70 ſhips, and ordered to puniſh thoſe iſlands which had revolted to the Perſians. He was ſucceſsful at firſt, but a ſudden report that the Perſian fleet was coming to attack him, changed his operations as he was beſieging Paros. He raiſed the ſiege and returned to Athens, where he was accuſed of treaſon, and particularly of holding correſpondence with the enemy. The falſity of theſe accuſations might have appeared, if Miltiades had been able to come into the aſſembly. A wound which he had received before Paros detained him at home, and his enemies taking advantage of his abſence, became more eager in their accuſations and louder in their clamors. He was condemned to death, but the rigor of the ſentence was retracted on the recollection of his great ſervices to the Athenians, he he was put into priſon till he had paid a fine of 50 talents to the ſtate. His inability to diſcharge ſo great a ſum detained him in confinement, and ſoon after his wounds became incurable, and he died about 489 years before the Chriſtian era. His body was ranſomed by his ſon Cimon, who was obliged to borrow and pay the 50 talents, to give his father a decent burial. The crimes of Miltiades were probably aggravated in the eyes of his countrymen, when they remembered how he made himſelf abſolute in Cherſoneſus, and in condemning the barbarity of the Athenians towards a general, who was the ſource of their military proſperity, we muſt remember the jealouſy which ever reigns among a free and independent people, and how watchful they are in defence of the natural rights which they ſee wreſted from others by violence and oppreſſion. Cornelius Nepos has written the life of Miltiades the ſon of Cimon, but his hiſtory is incongruous and not authentic; and the author, by confounding the actions of the ſon of Cimon with thoſe of the ſon of Cypſelus, has made the whole dark and unintelligible. Greater reliance in reading the actions of both the Miltiades is to be placed on the narration of Herodotus, whoſe veracity is confirmed, and who was undiſputedly more informed and more capable of giving an account of the life and exploits of men who floriſhed in his age, and of which he could ſee the living monuments. Herodotus was born about ſix years after the famous battle of Marathon, and C. Nepos, as a writer of the Auguſtan age, floriſhed about 450 years after the age of the father of hiſtory. *C. Nep. in vita.—Herodot.* 4, c. 137, l. 6, c. 34, &c.—*Plut. in Cim.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 2.—*Pauſ.*——An archon at Athens.

Milto, a favorite miſtreſs of Cyrus the younger. *Vid.* Aſpaſia.

Milvius, a paraſite at Rome, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 7.——A bridge at Rome.

Milyas, a country of Aſia minor better known by the name of Lycia. Its inhabitants called *Milyades*, and afterwards *Solymi*, were of the numerous nations which formed the army of Xerxes in his invaſion of Greece. *Herodot.*

Mimallones, the Bacchanals, who when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus put horns on their heads. They are alſo called Mimallonides. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 660.

Mimas, a giant whom Jupiter deſtroyed with thunder. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—A mountain of Aſia minor, near Colophon. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 5.——A Trojan, ſon of Theano and Amycus, born on the ſame night as Paris, with whom he lived in great intimacy. He followed the fortune of Æneas, and was killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 702.

Mimnermus, a Greek poet and muſician of Colophon in the age of Solon. He chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry, whence ſome have attributed the invention of it to him, and,

and, indeed, he was the poet who made elegy an amorous poem, instead of a mournful and melancholy tale. In the expression of love, Propertius prefers him to Homer, as this verse shews:

Plus in amore valet Mimnermi versus Homero.

In his old age Mimnermus became enamoured of a young girl called Nanno. Some few fragments of his poetry remain, collected by Stobæus. *Strab.* 1 & 14.—*Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Diog.* 1.

MINCIUS, a river of Venetia, flowing from the lake Benacus, and falling into the Po. Virgil was born on its banks. *Virg. Ecl.* 7, *G.* 3. *Æn.* 10.

MINDARUS, a commander of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He was defeated by the Athenians, and died 410 B.C. *Plut.*

MINEIDES, the daughters of Minyas or Mineus, king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia. They were three in number, Leuconoe, Leucippe, and Alcithoe. Ovid calls the two first Clymene and Iris. They derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god inspired them with an unconquerable desire of eating human flesh. They drew lots which of them should give up her son as food to the rest. The lot fell upon Leucippe, and she gave up her son Hippasus, who was instantly devoured by the three sisters. They were changed into bats. In commemoration of this bloody crime, it was usual among the Orchomenians for the high priest, as soon as the sacrifice was finished, to pursue, with a drawn sword, all the women who had entered the temple, and even to kill the first he came up to. *Ovid. Met* 4, fab. 12.—*Plut. Quæst. Gr.*

MINERVA, the goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, was produced from Jupiter's brains without a mother. The god, as it is reported, married Metis, whose superior prudence and sagacity above the rest of the gods made him apprehend that the children of such an union would be of a more exalted nature, and more intelligent than their father. To prevent this, Jupiter devoured Metis in her pregnancy, and, some time after, to relieve the pains which he suffered in his head, he ordered Vulcan to cleave it open. Minerva came all armed and grown up from her father's brain, and immediately was admitted into the assembly of the gods, and made one of the most faithful counsellors of her father. The power of Minerva was great in heaven; she could hurl the thunders of Jupiter, prolong the life of men, bestow the gift of prophecy, and, indeed, she was the only one of all the divinities whose authority and consequence were equal to those of Jupiter. The actions of Minerva are numerous, as well as the kindnesses by which she endeared herself to mankind. Her quarrel with Neptune concerning the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia, deserves attention. The assembly of the gods settled the dispute by promising the preference to whosoever of the two gave the most useful and necessary present to the inhabitants of the earth. Neptune, upon this, struck the ground with his trident, and immediately a horse issued from the earth. Minerva produced the olive, and obtained the victory by the unanimous voice of the gods, who observed, that the olive, which is the emblem of peace, is far preferable to the horse, who is the symbol of war and bloodshed. The victorious deity called the capital Athenæ, and became the tutelar goddess of the place. Minerva was always very jealous of her power, and the manner in which she punished the presumption of Arachne is well known. [*Vid. Arachne.*] The attempts of Vulcan to offer her violence are strong marks of her virtue. Jupiter had sworn by the Styx to give to Vulcan, who made him a complete suit of armour, whatever he desired. Vulcan demanded Minerva, and the father of the gods who had permitted Minerva to live in perpetual celibacy, consented, but privately advised his daughter to make all the resistance she could to frustrate the attempts of her lover. The prayers and the force of Vulcan proved ineffectual, and her chastity was not violated, though the god left on her body the marks of his passion, and, from the impurity which proceeded from the scuffle, and which Minerva threw down upon earth wrapped up in wool, was born Erichthon, an uncommon monster. [*Vid. Erichthonius.*] Minerva was the first who built a ship, and it was her zeal for navigation and her care for the Argonauts, which placed the prophetic tree of Dodona behind the ship Argo, when going to Colchis. She was known among the ancients by many names. She was called Athena, Pallas, [*Vid. Pallas.*] Parthenos, from her remaining in perpetual celibacy; Tritonia, because worshipped near the lake Tritonis; Glaucopis, from the blueness of her eyes; Agorea, from her presiding over markets; Hippia, because she first taught mankind how to manage the horse; Stratea and Area, from her martial character; Coryphagenes, because born from Jupiter's brains; Sais, because worshipped at Sais, &c. Some attributed to her the invention of the flute, whence she was firnamed Aulon, Lusinia, Musica, Salpiga, &c. She, as it is reported, once amused herself in playing upon her favorite flute before Juno and Venus, but the goddesses ridiculed the distortion of her face in blowing the instrument. Minerva, convinced of the justness of their remarks by looking at herself in a fountain near mount Ida, threw away the musical instrument, and denounced

denounced a melancholy death to him who found it. Marsyas was the miserable proof of the veracity of her expressions. The worship of Minerva was universally established; she had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. Sais, Rhodes, and Athens, particularly claimed her attention, and it is even said, that Jupiter rained a shower of gold upon the island of Rhodes, which had paid so much veneration and such an early reverence to the divinity of his daughter. The festivals celebrated in her honor were solemn and magnificent. [*Vid. Panathenæa.*] She was invoked by every artist, and particularly such as worked in wool, embroidery, painting, and sculpture. It was the duty of almost every member of society to implore the assistance and patronage of a deity who presided over sense, taste, and reason. Hence the poets have had occasion to say,

Tu nihil invitâ dices, faciesve Minervâ,

and,

Qui bene placêrit Pallada, doctus erit.

Minerva was represented in different ways, according to the different characters in which she appeared. She generally appeared with a countenance full more of masculine firmness and composure, than of softness and grace. Most usually she was represented with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand she held a spear, and in the other a shield, with the dying head of Medusa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breast-plate, with living serpents writhing round it, as well as her shield and helmet. In most of her statues she is represented as sitting, and sometimes she holds, in one hand, a distaff, instead of a spear. When she appeared as the goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in a variegated veil, which the ancients called *peplum*. Sometimes Minerva's helmet was covered at the top with the figure of a cock, a bird who, on account of his great courage, is properly sacred to the goddess of war. Some of her statues represented her helmet with a sphinx in the middle, supported on either side by griffins. In some medals, a chariot drawn by four horses, or sometimes a dragon or a serpent, with winding spires, appear at the top of her helmet. She was partial to the olive-tree; the owl and the cock were her favorite birds, and the dragon among reptiles was sacred to her. The functions, offices, and actions, of Minerva, seem so numerous that they undoubtedly originate in more than one person. Cicero[1] takes of five persons of this name; a Minerva, mother of Apollo; a daughter of the Nile, who was worshipped at Sais, in Egypt; a third, born from Jupiter's brains; a fourth, daughter of Jupiter and Coryphe; and a fifth, daughter of Pallas, generally represented with winged shoes. This last put her father to death because he attempted her virtue. *Paus.* 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16, l. 3, od. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Strab.* 6, 9, & 13.—*Philostr. Icon.* 2.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, &c. *Met.* 6.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 15. l. 3, c. 23, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Pindar. Olymp.* 7.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Sophocl. OEdip.*—*Homer. Il.* &c. *Od. Hymn. ad Poll.*—*Diod.* 5.—*Hesiod Theog.*—*Æschyl. in Eum.*—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Clem. Alex. Strom.* 2.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 31.—*Q. Smyrn.* 14.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 168.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 721, l. 7, &c.—*Callim. in Cerer.* *Ælian. V. H.* 12.—*C. Nep. in Paus.*—*Plut. in Ly.* &c.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Herodot.* 5.

MINERVA'LIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Minerva, celebrated in the months of March and June. During the solemnity scholars obtained some relaxation from their studious pursuits, and the present, which it was usual for them to offer to their masters, was called *Minerval*, in honor of the goddess Minerva, who patronized literature. *Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 2.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, v. 809.

MINIO, a river of Etruria, falling into the Tyrrhene Sea. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 183. ——One of the favorites of Antiochus, king of Syria.

MINNÆI, a people of Arabia.

MINOA, a town of Sicily, built by Minos, when he was pursuing Dædalus.——A town of Peloponnesus.

MINOIS, belonging to Minos. Crete is called *Minoia regna*, as being the legislator's kingdom. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 14.——A patronymic of Ariadne. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 157.

MINOS, a king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, who gave laws to his subjects, B.C. 1406, which still remained in full force in the age of the philosopher Plato. His justice and moderation procured him the appellation of the favorite of the gods, the confident of Jupiter, the wise legislator, in every city of Greece; and, according to the poets, he was rewarded for his equity, after death, with the office of supreme and absolute judge in the infernal regions. In this capacity he is represented sitting in the middle of the shades, and holding a sceptre in his hand. The dead plead their different causes before him, and the impartial judge shakes the fatal urn, which is filled with the destinies of mankind. He married Ithona, by whom he had Lycastes, who was the father of Minos 2d.—*Homer. Od.* 19.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 432.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Diod.* 4.—*Horat.* 1, od. 28.——The 2d, was a son of Lycastes, the son of Minos 1. and king of Crete. He married Pasiphae, the daughter of Sol and Perseis, and by her he had

had many children. He increased his paternal dominions by the conquest of the neighbouring islands, but he showed himself cruel in the war which he carried on against the Athenians, who had put to death his son Androgeus. [*Vid. Androgeus.*] He took Megara by the treachery of Scylla [*Vid. Scylla.*] and not satisfied with a victory, he obliged the vanquished to bring him yearly to Crete seven chosen boys, and the same number of virgins, to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] This bloody tribute was at last abolished when Theseus had destroyed the monster. [*Vid. Theseus.*] When Dædalus, whose industry and invention had fabricated the labyrinth, and whose imprudence, in assisting Pasiphae in the gratification of her unnatural desires, had offended Minos, fled from the place of his confinement with wings, [*Vid. Dædalus.*] and arrived safe in Sicily. The incensed monarch pursued the offender, resolved to punish his infidelity. Cocalus, king of Sicily, who had hospitably received Dædalus, entertained his royal guest with dissembled friendship, and, that he might not deliver to him a man whose ingenuity and abilities he so well knew, he put Minos to death. Some say that it was the daughter of Cocalus who put the king of Crete to death, by detaining him long in a bath till he fainted, after which they suffocated him. Minos died about 35 years before the Trojan war. He was father of Androgeus, Glaucus, and Deucalion, and two daughters, Phædra and Ariadne. Many authors have confounded the two Minos's, the grandfather and the grandson, but Homer, Plutarch, and Diodorus, prove plainly that they were two different persons. *Paus. in Ach.* 4.—*Plut. in Thes. Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 141.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Plut. in Min.*—*Athen.*—*Flacc.* 14.

Minōtaurus, a celebrated monster, half a man and half a bull, according to this verse of Ovid,

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem.

It was the fruit of Pasiphae's amour with a bull. Minos refused to sacrifice a white bull to Neptune, an animal which he had received from the god for that purpose. This offended Neptune, and he made Pasiphae, the wife of Minos, enamoured of this fine bull, which had been refused to his altars. Dædalus prostituted his talents in being subservient to the queen's unnatural desires, and, by his means, Pasiphae's horrible passions were gratified, and the Minotaur came into the world. Minos confined in the labyrinth a monster which convinced the world of his wife's lasciviousness and indecency, and reflected disgrace upon his family. The Minotaur usually devoured the chosen young men and maidens, which the tyranny of Minos yearly exacted from the Athenians. Theseus delivered his country from this shameful tribute, when it had fallen to his lot to be sacrificed to the voracity of the Minotaur, and, by means of Ariadne, the king's daughter, he destroyed the monster, and made his escape from the windings of the labyrinth. The fabulous tradition of the Minotaur, and of the infamous commerce of Pasiphae with a favorite bull, has been often explained. Some suppose that Pasiphae was enamoured of one of her husband's courtiers, called Taurus, and that Dædalus favored the passions of the queen by suffering his house to become the retreat of the two lovers. Pasiphae, some time after, brought twins into the world, one of whom greatly resembled Minos, and the other Taurus. In the natural resemblance of their countenances with that of their supposed fathers originated their name, and consequently the fable of the Minotaur. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 40.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Palæphat.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 26.

Minthe, a daughter of Cocytus, loved by Pluto. Proserpine discovered his husband's amour, and changed his mistress into an herb, called by the same name, *mint. Ovid. Met.* 10. v. 729.

Minturnæ, a town of Campania, between Sinuessa and Formiæ. It was in the marshes in its neighbourhood that Marius concealed himself in the mud, to avoid the partizans of Sylla. The people condemned him to death, but, when his voice alone had terrified the executioner, they showed themselves compassionate, and favored his escape. *Strab.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 8, &c.—*Paterc.* 2. c. 14.

Minūtia, a vestal virgin, accused of debauchery on account of the beauty and elegance of her dress. She was condemned to be buried alive because a female supported the false accusation, A. U. C. 418. *Liv.* 8, c. 15.

Minūtius, Augurinus, a Roman consul slain in a battle against the Samnites.—— Rufus, a master of horse to the dictator Fabius Maximus. His disobedience to the commands of the dictator was productive of an extention of his prerogative, and the master of the horse was declared equal in power to the dictator. Minutius, soon after this, fought with ill success against Annibal, and was saved by the interference of Fabius; which circumstance had such an effect upon him that he laid down his power at the feet of his deliverer, and swore that he would never act but by his directions. He was killed at the battle of Cannæ. *C. Nep. in Ann.* —— A Roman consul who defended Co-

riolanus from the insults of the people, &c. ——Another, defeated by the Æqui, and disgraced by the dictator Cincinnatus. ——A tribune who warmly opposed the views of C. Gracchus. ——A Roman chosen dictator, and obliged to lay down his office, because, during the time of his election, the sudden cry of a rat was heard. ——A Roman, one of the first who were chosen quæstors. —— Felix, an African lawyer, who flourished 207 A. D. He has written an elegant dialogue in defence of the Christian religion, called *Octavius*, from the principal speaker in it. This book was long attributed to Arnobius, and even printed as an 8th book [*Octavius*] till Balduinus discovered the imposition in his edition of Felix, 1560. The two last editions are that of Davies, 8vo. Cantab. 1712; and of Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1709.

Minyæ, a name given to the inhabitants of Orchomenos, in Bœotia, from Minyas, king of the country. Orchomenos, the son of Minyas, gave his name to the capital of the country, and the inhabitants still retained their original appellation in contradistinction to the Orchomenians of Arcadia. A colony of Orchomenians passed into Thessaly and settled in Iolchos; from which circumstance the people of the place, and particularly the Argonauts, were called Minyæ. This name they received, according to the opinion of some, not because a number of Orchomenians had settled among them, but because the chief and noblest of them were descended from the daughters of Minyas. Part of the Orchomenians accompanied the sons of Codrus when they migrated to Ionia. The descendants of the Argonauts, as well as the Argonauts themselves, received the name of Minyæ. They first inhabited Lemnos, where they had been born from the Lemnian women who had murdered their husbands. They were driven from Lemnos by the Pelasgi about 1160 years before the Christian era, and came to settle in Laconia, from whence they passed into Calliste with a colony of Lacedæmonians. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Paus.* 9, c. 6.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Herodot.* 4, c. 145.

Minyas, a king of Bœotia, son of Neptune and Tritogenia, the daughter of Æolus. Some make him the son of Neptune and Callirrhoe, or of Chryses, Neptune's son, and Chrysogenia, the daughter of Halmus. He married Clytodora, by whom he had Presbon, Periclymenus, and Etcoclymenus. He was father of Orchomenos, Diochithondes, and Athamas, by a second marriage with Phanasora, the daughter of Paon. According to Plutarch and Ovid, he had three daughters, called Leucònoe, Alcithoe, and Leucippe. They were changed into bats. [*Vid.* Mineides.] *Paus.* 9, c. 36.—*Id. Quæst. Græc.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 1, &c.

Minyus, a river of Thessaly, falling into the sea near Arene, called afterwards Orchomenus. *Homer. Il.* 11.—*Strab.* 8.

Minyia, a festival observed by Orchomenos in honor of Minyas, the king of the place. The Orchomenians were called Minyæ, and the river upon whose banks their town was built Myrsos.——A small island near Patmos.

Minyrus, one of Niobe's sons. *Apollod.*

Miraces, an eunuch of Parthia, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 690.

Misenum or Misenus. *Vid.* Misenus.

Misenus, a son of Æolus, who was piper to Hector. After Hector's death he followed Æneas to Italy, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, because he had challenged one of the Tritons. Æneas afterwards found his body on the sea shore, and buried it on a promontory which bears his name. There was also a town of the same name on the promontory, at the west of the bay of Naples, and it had also a capacious harbour, where Augustus and some of the Roman emperors kept one of their fleets. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 239, l. 6, v. 164 & 234.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 24, c. 13.

Misitheus, a Roman, celebrated for his virtues and his misfortunes. He was father-in-law to the emperor Gordian, whose counsels and actions he guided by his prudence and moderation. He was sacrificed to the ambition of Philip, a wicked senator, who succeeded him as prefect of the prætorian guards. He died A. D. 243, and left all his possessions to be appropriated for the good of the republic.

Mithras, a god of Persia, supposed to be the sun. His worship was introduced at Rome, and the Romans raised him altars, on which was this inscription, *Deo Soli Mithræ*, or *Soli Deo invicto Mithræ*. He is generally represented as a young man, whose head is covered with a turban, after the manner of the Persians. He supports his knee upon a bull that lies on the ground, and one of whose horns he holds in one hand, while, with the other, he plunges a dagger in his neck. *Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 720.

Mithracenses, a Persian who fled to Alexander after the murder of Darius by Bessus. *Curt.* 5.

Mithradates, a headsman of Astyages, ordered to put young Cyrus to death. He refused, and educated him at home as his own son, &c. *Herodot.*—*Justin.*

Mithrenes, a Persian who betrayed Sardes, &c.

Mithridates Ist, was the third king of Pontus. He was tributary to the crown of Persia, and his attempts to make himself independent

independent proved fruitless. He was conquered in a battle, and obtained peace with difficulty. Xenophon calls him merely a governor of Cappadocia. He was succeeded by Ariobarzanes, B. C. 363. *Diod.—Xenoph.*——The second of that name, king of Pontus, was grandson to Mithridates I. He made himself master of Pontus, which had been conquered by Alexander, and had been ceded to Antigonus at the general division of the Macedonian empire among the conqueror's generals. He reigned about 26 years, and died at the advanced age of 84 years, B. C. 302. He was succeeded by his son Mithridates III. Some say that Antigonus put him to death, because he favored the cause of Cassander. *Appian. Mith.—Diod.*——The III. was son of the preceding monarch. He enlarged his paternal possessions by the conquest of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia. He died after a reign of 36 years. *Diod.*——The IV. succeeded his father Ariobarzanes, who was the son of Mithridates III.——The V. succeeded his father Mithridates IV. and strengthened himself on his throne by an alliance with Antiochus the Great, whose daughter Laodice he married. He was succeeded by his son Pharnaces.——

——The VI. succeeded his father Pharnaces. He was the first of the kings of Pontus who made alliance with the Romans. He furnished them with a fleet in the third Punic war, and assisted them against Aristonicus, who had laid claim to the kingdom of Pergamus. This fidelity was rewarded; he was called *Evergetes*, and received from the Roman people the province of Phrygia Major, and was called the friend and ally of Rome. He was murdered, B. C. 123. *Appian. Mithr.—Justin.* 37, &c.——The VII. surnamed *Eupator*, and *The Great*, succeeded his father Mithridates VI. though only at the age of 11 years. The beginning of his reign was marked by ambition, cruelty, and artifice. He murdered his own mother, who had been left by his father coheiress of the kingdom, and he fortified his constitution by drinking antidotes against the poison with which his enemies at court attempted to destroy him. He early inured his body to hardship, and employed himself in many manly exercises, often remaining whole months in the country, and making the frozen snow and the earth the place of his repose. Naturally ambitious and cruel, he spared no pains to acquire himself power and dominion. He murdered the two sons whom his sister Laodice had had by Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, and placed one of his own children, only eight years old, on the vacant throne. These violent proceedings alarmed Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, who had married Laodice, the widow of Ariarathes. He suborned a youth to be king of Cappadocia, as the third son of Ariarathes, and Laodice was sent to Rome to impose upon the senate, and assure them that her third son was now alive, and that his pretensions to the kingdom of Cappadocia were just and well grounded. Mithridates used the same arms of dissimulation. He also sent to Rome Gordius, the governor of his son, who solemnly declared before the Roman people, that the youth who sat on the throne of Cappadocia was the third son and lawful heir of Ariarathes, and that he was supported as such by Mithridates. This intricate affair displeased the Roman senate, and, finally to settle the dispute between the two monarchs, the powerful arbiters took away the kingdom of Cappadocia from Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from Nicomedes. These two kingdoms being thus separated from their original possessors, were presented with their freedom and independence; but the Cappadocians refused it, and received Ariobarzanes for king. Such were the first seeds of enmity between Rome and the king of Pontus. [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum.*] Mithridates never lost an opportunity by which he might lessen the influence of his adversaries; and, the more effectually to destroy their power in Asia, he ordered all the Romans that were in his dominions to be massacred. This was done in one night, and no less than 150,000, according to Plutarch, or 80,000 Romans, as Appian mentions, were made, at one blow, the victims of his cruelty. This universal massacre called aloud for revenge. Aquilius, and soon after Sylla, marched against Mithridates with a large army. The former was made prisoner, but Sylla obtained a victory over the king's generals, and another decisive engagement rendered him master of all Greece, Macedonia, Ionia, and Asia Minor, which had submitted to the victorious arms of the monarch of Pontus. This ill fortune was aggravated by the loss of about 200,000 men, who were killed in the several engagements that had been fought; and Mithridates, weakened by repeated ill success by sea and land, sued for peace from the conqueror, which he obtained on condition of defraying the expences which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining satisfied with the possessions which he had received from his ancestors. While these negociations of peace were carried on, Mithridates was not unmindful of his real interest. His poverty, and not his inclinations, obliged him to wish for peace. He immediately took the field with an army of 140,000 infantry, and 16,000 horse, which consisted of his own forces and those of his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. With such a numerous army, he soon made himself master of the Roman provinces in Asia; none dared to oppose his conquests, and the Romans, relying on his fidelity, had withdrawn the greatest part of their armies from the country.

The news of his warlike preparations was no ſooner heard, than Lucullus, the conſul, marched into Aſia, and, without delay, he blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then beſieging Cyzicus. The Aſiatic monarch eſcaped from him, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. Lucullus purſued him with the utmoſt celerity, and would have taken him priſoner after a battle, had not the avidity of his ſoldiers preferred the plundering of a mule loaded with gold, to the taking of a monarch who had exerciſed ſuch cruelties againſt their countrymen, and ſhown himſelf ſo faithleſs to the moſt ſolemn engagements. After this eſcape, Mithridates was more careful about the ſafety of his perſon, and he even ordered his wives and ſiſters to deſtroy themſelves, fearful of their falling into the enemy's hands. The appointment of Glabrio to the command of the Roman forces, inſtead of Lucullus, was favorable to Mithridates, and he recovered the greateſt part of his dominions. The ſudden arrival of Pompey, however, ſoon put an end to his victories. A battle, in the night, was fought near the Euphrates, in which the troops of Pontus labored under every diſadvantage. The engagement was by moon-light, and, as the moon then ſhone in the face of the enemy, the lengthened ſhadows of the arms of the Romans having induced Mithridates to believe that the two armies were cloſe together, the arrows of his ſoldiers were darted from a great diſtance, and their efforts rendered ineffectual. An univerſal overthrow enſued, and Mithridates, bold in his misfortunes, ruſhed through the thick ranks of the enemy, at the head of 800 horſemen, 500 of which periſhed in the attempt to follow him. He fled to Tigranes, but that monarch refuſed an aſylum to his father-in-law, whom he had before ſupported with all the collected forces of his kingdom. Mithridates found a ſafe retreat among the Scythians, and, though deſtitute of power, friends, and reſources, yet he meditated the deſtruction of the Roman empire, by penetrating into the heart of Italy by land. Theſe wild projects were rejected by his followers, and he ſued for peace. It was denied to his ambaſſadors, and the victorious Pompey declared, that, to obtain it, Mithridates muſt aſk it in perſon. He ſcorned to truſt himſelf into the hands of his enemy, and reſolved to conquer or to die. His ſubjects refuſed to follow him any longer, and they revolted from him, and made his ſon Pharnaces king. The ſon ſhowed himſelf ungrateful to his father, and even, according to ſome writers, he ordered him to be put to death. This unnatural treatment broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poiſon herſelf, and attempted to do the ſame himſelf. It was in vain; the frequent antidotes he had taken in the early part of his life, ſtrengthened his conſtitution againſt the poiſon, and, when this was unavailing, he attempted to ſtab himſelf. The blow was not mortal, and a Gaul, who was then preſent, at his own requeſt, gave him the fatal ſtroke, about 63 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 72d year of his age. Such were the misfortunes, abilities, and miſerable end of a man, who ſupported himſelf ſo long againſt the power of Rome, and who, according to the declaration of the Roman authors, proved a more powerful and indefatigable adverſary to the capital of Italy, than the great Annibal, and Pyrrhus, Perſeus, or Antiochus. Mithridates has been commended for his eminent virtues, and cenſured for his vices. As a commander he deſerves the moſt unbounded applauſe, and it may create admiration to ſee him waging war with ſuch ſucceſs during ſo many years, againſt the moſt powerful people on earth, led to the field by a Sylla, a Lucullus, and a Pompey. He was the greateſt monarch that ever ſat on a throne, according to the opinion of Cicero; and, indeed, no better proof of his military character can be brought, than the mention of the great rejoicings which happened in the Roman armies and in the capital at the news of his death. No leſs than twelve days were appointed for public thankſgivings to the immortal gods, and Pompey, who had ſent the firſt intelligence of his death to Rome, and who had partly haſtened his fall, was rewarded with the moſt uncommon honors. [*Vid. Ampia lex.*] It is ſaid, that Mithridates conquered 24 nations, whoſe different languages he knew, and ſpoke with the ſame eaſe and fluency as his own. As a man of letters he alſo deſerves attention. He was acquainted with the Greek language, and even wrote in that dialect a treatiſe on botany. His ſkill in phyſic is well known, and even now there is a celebrated antidote which bears his name, and is called *Mithridate*. Superſtition, as well as nature, had united to render him great, and, if we rely upon the authority of Juſtin, his birth was accompanied by the appearance of two large comets, which were ſeen for ſeventy days ſucceſſively, and whoſe ſplendor eclipſed the mid-day ſun, and covered the fourth part of the heavens. *Juſtin.* 37, c. 1, &c.—*Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Plut. in Syll. Luc. Mar. & Pomp.*—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 6, &c.—*Dio.* 30, &c.—*Appian. Mithrid.*—*Plin.* 33.—*Cic. pro Man.* &c.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 18.—*Eutrop.* 5.—*Joſeph.* 14.—*Oroſ.* 6, &c.——A king of Parthia, who took Demetrius priſoner——A man made king of Armenia by Tiberius. He was afterwards impriſoned by Caligula, and ſet at liberty by Claudius. He was murdered by one of his nephews, and his family were involved in his ruin. *Tacit. Ann.*——Another, king of Armenia.——A king of Pergamus, who warmly embraced the cauſe of

of J. Cæſar, and was made king of Boſporus by him. Some ſuppoſed him to be the ſon of the great Mithridates by a concubine. He was murdered, &c ——A king of Iberia.——Another of Comagena.——A celebrated king of Parthia, who enlarged his poſſeſſions by the conqueſt of ſome of the neighbouring countries. He examined with a careful eye the conſtitution and political regulations of the nations he had conquered, and framed from them, for the ſervice of his own ſubjects, a code of laws. *Juſtin.—Oroſius.*——Another, who murdered his father, and made himſelf maſter of the crown.——A king of Pontus, put to death by order of Galba, &c.——A man in the armies of Artaxerxes. He was rewarded by the monarch for having wounded Cyrus the Younger; but, when he boaſted he had killed him, he was cruelly put to death. *Plut. in Artax.*——A ſon of Ariobarzanes, who baſely murdered Datames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

MITHRIDATICUM BELLUM, begun 89 years B.C. was one of the longeſt and moſt celebrated wars ever carried on by the Romans againſt a foreign power. The ambition of Mithridates, from whom it receives its name, may be called the cauſe and origin of it. His views upon the kingdom of Cappadocia, of which he was ſtripped by the Romans, firſt engaged him to take up arms againſt the republic. Three Roman officers, L. Caſſius, the pro-conſul, M. Aquilius, and Q. Oppius, oppoſed Mithridates with the troops of Bithynia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Gallo-græcia. The army of theſe provinces, together with the Roman ſoldiers in Aſia, amounted to 70,000 men, and 6000 horſe. The forces of the king of Pontus were greatly ſuperior to theſe; he led 250,000 foot, 40,000 horſe, and 130 armed chariots, into the field of battle, under the command of Neoptolemus and Archelaus. His fleet conſiſted of 400 ſhips of war, well manned and proviſioned. In an engagement, the king of Pontus obtained the victory, and diſperſed the Roman forces in Aſia. He became maſter of the greateſt part of Aſia, and the Helleſpont ſubmitted to his power. Two of the Roman generals were taken, and M. Aquilius, who was the principal cauſe of the war, was carried about in Aſia, and expoſed to the ridicule and inſults of the populace, and at laſt put to death by Mithridates, who ordered melted gold to be poured down his throat, as a ſtur upon the avidity of the Romans. The conqueror took every poſſible advantage; he conquered all the iſlands of the Ægean Sea, and, though Rhodes refuſed to ſubmit to his power, yet all Greece was ſoon over-run by his general Archelaus, and made tributary to the kingdom of Pontus. Mean while the Romans, incenſed againſt Mithridates on account of his perfidy, and of his cruelty in maſſacreing 80,000 of their countrymen in one day all over Aſia, appointed Sylla to march into the eaſt. Sylla landed in Greece, where the inhabitants readily acknowledged his power; but Athens ſhut her gates againſt the Roman commander, and Archelaus, who defended it, defeated, with the greateſt courage, all the efforts and operations of the enemy. This ſpirited defence was of ſhort duration. Archelaus retreated into Bœotia, where Sylla ſoon followed him. The two hoſtile armies drew up in a line of battle near Chæronea, and the Romans obtained the victory, and, of the almoſt innumerable forces of the Aſiatics, no more than 10,000 eſcaped. Another battle in Theſſaly, near Orchomenos, proved equally fatal to the king of Pontus. Dorylaus, one of his generals, was defeated, and he ſoon after ſued for peace. Sylla liſtened to the terms of accommodation, as his preſence at Rome was now become neceſſary to quell the commotions and cabals which his enemies had raiſed againſt him. He pledged himſelf to the king of Pontus to confirm him in the poſſeſſion of his dominions, and to procure him the title of friend and ally of Rome; and Mithridates conſented to relinquiſh Aſia and Paphlagonia, to deliver Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes, and Bithynia to Nicomedes, and to pay to the Romans 2000 talents to defray the expences of the war, and to deliver into their hands 70 gallies with all their rigging. Though Mithridates ſeemed to have re-eſtabliſhed peace in his dominions, yet Fimbria, whoſe ſentiments were contrary to thoſe of Sylla, and who made himſelf maſter of an army by intrigue and oppreſſion, kept him under continual alarms, and rendered the exiſtence of his power precarious. Sylla, who had returned from Greece to ratify the treaty which had been made with Mithridates, rid the world of the tyrannical Fimbria, and the king of Pontus, awed by the reſolution and determined firmneſs of his adverſary, agreed to the conditions, though with reluctance. The hoſtile preparations of Mithridates, which continued in the time of peace, became ſuſpected by the Romans, and Muræna, who was left as governor of Aſia in Sylla's abſence, and who wiſhed to make himſelf known by ſome conſpicuous action, began hoſtilities by taking Comana and plundering the temple of Bellona. Mithridates did not oppoſe him, but he complained of the breach of peace before the Roman ſenate. Muræna was publicly reprimanded; but, as he did not ceaſe from hoſtilities, it was eaſily underſtood that he acted by the private directions of the Roman people. The king upon this marched againſt him, and a battle was fought, in which both the adverſaries claimed the victory. This was the laſt blow which the king of Pontus received in this war, which is called the ſecond Mithridatic war, and which con-

tinued for about three years. Sylla, at that time, was made perpetual dictator at Rome, and he commanded Muræna to retire from the kingdom of Mithridates. The death of Sylla changed the face of affairs; the treaty of peace between the king of Pontus and the Romans, which had never been committed to writing, demanded frequent explanations, and Mithridates at last threw off the mask of friendship, and declared war. Nicomedes, at his death, left his kingdom to the Romans, but Mithridates disputed their right to the possessions of the deceased monarch, and entered the field with 120,000 men, besides a fleet of 400 ships in his ports, 16,000 horsemen to follow him, and 100 chariots armed with scythes. Lucullus was appointed over Asia, and entrusted with the care of the Mithridatic war. His valor and prudence showed his merit, and Mithridates, in his vain attempts to take Cyzicum, lost no less than 300,000 men. Success continually attended the Roman arms. The king of Pontus was defeated in several bloody engagements, and with difficulty saved his life, and retired to his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. Lucullus pursued him, and, when his applications for the person of the fugitive monarch had been despised by Tigranes, he marched to the capital of Armenia, and terrified, by his sudden approach, the numerous forces of the enemy. A battle ensued. The Romans obtained an easy victory, and no less than 100,000 foot of the Armenians perished, and only five men of the Romans were killed. Tigranocerta, the rich capital of the country, fell into the conqueror's hands. After such signal victories, Lucullus had the mortification to see his own troops mutiny, and to be dispossessed of the command by the arrival of Pompey. The new general showed himself worthy to succeed Lucullus. He defeated Mithridates, and rendered his affairs so desperate, that the monarch fled for safety into the country of the Scythians, where, for a while, he meditated the ruin of the Roman empire, and, with more wildness than prudence, secretly resolved to invade Italy by land, and march an army across the northern wilds of Asia and Europe to the Apennines. Not only the kingdom of Mithridates had fallen into the enemy's hands, but also all the neighbouring kings and princes were subdued, and Pompey saw prostrate at his feet Tigranes himself, that king of kings, who had lately treated the Romans with such contempt. Mean time, the wild projects of Mithridates terrified his subjects, and they, fearful to accompany him in a march of above 2000 miles across a barren and uncultivated country, revolted and made his son king. The monarch forsaken in his old age, even by his own children, put an end to his life, [*Vid. Mithridates* VII.] and gave the Romans cause to rejoice, as the third Mithridatic war was ended in his fall, B. C. 63. Such were the unsuccessful struggles of Mithridates against the power of Rome. He was always full of resources, and the Romans had never a greater or more dangerous war to sustain. The duration of the Mithridatic war is not precisely known. According to Justin, Orosius, Florus, and Eutropius, it lasted for forty years; but the opinion of others, who fix its duration to 30 years, is far more credible; and, indeed, by proper calculation, there elapsed no more than 26 years from the time that Mithridates first entered the field against the Romans till the time of his death. *Appian. in Mithrid.*—*Justin.* 37, &c.—*Flor.* 2, &c.—*Liv.*—*Plut. in Luc.* &c.—*Oresius.*—*Paterc.*—*Dion.*

MITHRIDĀTIS, a daughter of Mithridates the Great. She was poisoned by her father.

MITHROBARZĀNES, a king of Armenia, &c.——An officer sent by Tigranes against Lucullus, &c. *Plut.*——The father-in law of Datames.

MĪTŸLĒNE & MĪTŸLĒNÆ, the capital city of the island of Lesbos, which receives its name from Mitylene, the daughter of Macareus, a king of the country. It is greatly commended by the ancients for the stateliness of its buildings, and the fruitfulness of its soil, but more particularly for the great men it produced. Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, Terpander, Theophanes, Hellenicus, &c. were all natives of Mitylene. It was long a seat of learning, and, with Rhodes and Athens, it had the honor of having educated many of the great men of Rome and Greece. In the Peleponnesian war, the Mityleneans suffered greatly for their revolt from the power of Athens, and, in the Mithridatic wars, they had the boldness to resist the Romans, and disdain the treaties which had been made between Mithridates and Sylla. *Cic. de Leg. ag.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 3 & 12.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, &c.—*Thucyd.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp.* &c.

MITYS, a man whose statue fell upon his murderer and crushed him to death, &c. *Aristot.* 10, *de Poet.*——A river of Macedonia.

MIZÆI, a people of Elymais.

MNASALCES, a Greek poet, who wrote epigrams.

MNASIAS, an historian of Phœnicia.——Another of Colophon.——A third of Patræ, in Achaia, who flourished 141 B. C.

MNASICLES, a general of Thymbro, &c.

MNASIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, who imposed upon the credulity of the people, &c. *Polyæn.*

MNASIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent with a fleet to Corcyra, where he was killed, &c. *Diod.* 15.

MNASITHEUS, a friend of Aratus.

MNA-

Mnason, a tyrant of Elatia, who gave 1200 pieces of gold for twelve pictures of twelve gods. *Plin.* 35, c. 16.

Mnasyrium, a place in Rhodes.

Mnemon, a ſirname given to Artaxerxes, on account of his retentive memory. *C. Nep. in Reg.*——A Rhodian.

Mnēmŏsўne, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, mother of the nine Muſes, by Jupiter, who aſſumed the ſhape of a ſhepherd to enjoy her company. The word *Mnemoſyne* ſignifies *memory*, and therefore the poets have rightly called memory the mother of the muſes, becauſe it is to that mental endowment that mankind are indebted for their progreſs in ſcience. *Ovid. Met* 6, fab. 4.—*Pindar. Iſth.* 6.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.——A fountain of Bœotia, whoſe waters were generally drank by thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Trophonius. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.

Mnesarchus, a celebrated philoſopher of Greece, &c. *Cic.*

Mnesidămus, an officer, who conſpired againſt the lieutenant of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.

Mnesilaus, a ſon of Pollux and Phœbe. *Apollod.*

Mnesimăche, a woman courted by Eurytion, &c. *Id.*

Mnesimăchus, a comic poet.

Mnester, a freedman of Agrippina, who murdered himſelf at the death of his miſtreſs. *Tacit. An.* 14, c. 9.

Mnestheus, a Trojan, deſcended from Aſſaracus. He obtained the prize given to the beſt ſailing veſſel by Æneas, at the funeral games of Anchiſes, in Sicily, and became the progenitor of the family of the Memmii at Rome. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 116, &c.——A ſon of Peteus. *Vid. Meneſtheus.*——A freedman of Aurelian, &c.

Mnestia, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Mnestra, a miſtreſs of Cimon.

Mnēvis, a celebrated bull, ſacred to the ſun in the town of Heliopolis. He was worſhipped with the ſame ſuperſtiticus ceremonies as Apis, and, at his death, he receive the moſt magnificient funerals. He was the emblem of Oſiris. *Died.* 1. *Plut. de Iſid.*

Moaphernes, the uncle of Strabo's mother, &c. *Strab.* 12.

Modestus, a Latin writer, whoſe book *De re Militari* has been elegantly edited in 2 vols, 8vo. Veſaliæ, 1670.

Modia, a rich widow at Rome. *Juv.* 3, v. 130.

Moecia, one of the tribes at Rome. *Liv.* 8, c. 17.

Moenus, a river of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 28.

Moeragĕtes *fatorum ductor*, a ſirname of Jupiter. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 15.

Moeris, a king of India, who fled at the approach of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 8.——A ſteward of the ſhepherd Menalcas in *Virgil's Ecl.* 9.——A king of Egypt. He was the laſt of the 300 kings from Menes to Seſoſtris, and reigned 68 years. *Herodot.* 2, c. 13.——A celebrated lake in Egypt, ſuppoſed to have been dug by the king of the ſame name. It is about 220 miles in circumference, and intended as a reſervoir for the waters during the inundation of the Nile. There were two pyramids in it, 600 feet high, half of which lay under the water, and the other appeared on the ſurface. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6.—*Plin.* 36, c. 12.

Moedi, a people of Thrace, conquered by Philip of Macedonia.

Moeon, a Sicilian, who poiſoned Agathocles, &c.

Moesia, a country of Europe, bounded on the ſouth by the mountains of Dalmatia, north by mount Hæmus, extending from the confluence of the Savus and the Danube to the ſhores of the Euxine. It was divided into Upper and Lower Mœſia. Lower Mœſia was on the borders of the Euxine, and contains that tract of country which received the name of Pontus from its vicinity to the ſea, which is now part of Bulgaria. Upper Mœſia lies beyond the other, in the inland country, now called Servia. *Plin.* 3, c. 26. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 102.

Moleia, a feſtival in Arcadia, in commemoration of a battle in which Lycurgus obtained the victory.

Molĭŏne, the wife of Actor, ſon of Phorbas. She became mother of Creatus and Eurytus, who, from her, are called Molionides. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Molo, a philoſopher of Rhodes, called alſo Apollonius. Some are of opinion, that Apollonius and Molo are two different perſons, who were both natives of Alabanda, and diſciples of Menecles, of the ſame place. They both viſited Rhodes, and there opened a ſchool, but Molo floriſhed ſome time after Apollonius. Molo had Cicero and J. Cæſar among his pupils. *Vid. Apollonius. Cic. de Orat.*——A prince of Syria, who revolted againſt Antiochus, and killed himſelf when his rebellion was attended with ill ſucceſs.

Moloeis, a river of Bœotia, near Platæa.

Mŏlorchus, an old ſhepherd near Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great hoſpitality. The hero, to repay the kindneſs he received deſtroyed the Nemæan lion, which laid waſte the neighbouring country, and therefore the Nemæan games inſtituted on this occaſion are to be underſtood by the words *Lucus Molorchi*. There were two feſtivals inſtituted in his honor called Molorcheæ. *Martial.* 9, ep. 44.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 19.

Mŏlossi, a people of Epirus, who inhabited that part of the country which was called Moloſſia or Moloſſis from king Moloſſus. This country had the bay of Ambracia

bracia on the ſouth, and the country of the Perrhæbeans on the eaſt. The dogs of the place were famous and received the name of *Moloſſi* among the Romans. Dodona was the capital of the country according to ſome writers. Others, however, reckon it as the chief city of Theſprotia. *Strab.* 7.—*Liv.* *Juſtin.* 7, c. 6.—*C. Nep.* 2, c. 8.—*Virg.* *G.* 3, v. 495.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 6, v. 114.

MOLOSSIA, or MOLOSSIS, *Vid.* Moloſſi.

MOLOSSUS, a ſon of Pyrrhus and Anoromache. He reigned in Epirus after the death of Helenus, and part of his dominions received the name of Moloſſia from him. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.——A ſirname of Jupiter in Epirus.——An Athenian general, &c. *Id.* *in Theſ.*

MOLPADIA, one of the Amazons, &c. *Plut.*

MOLPUS, an author who wrote an hiſtory of Lacedæmon.

MOLUS, a Cretan, father of Meriones. *Homer.* *Od.* 6.——A ſon of Deucalion.

MOLYCRION, a town of Æolia between the Evenus and Naupactum. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.

MOMEMPHIS, a town of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

MOMUS, the god of pleaſantry among the ancients, ſon of Nox, according to Heſiod. He was continually employed in ſatirizing the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned to ridicule. He blamed Vulcan, becauſe in the human form which he had made of clay, he had not placed a window in his breaſt, by which whatever was done or thought there might be eaſily brought to light. He cenſured the houſe which Minerva had made, becauſe the goddeſs had not made it moveable, by which means a bad neighbourhood might be avoided. In the bull which Neptune had produced, he obſerved that his blows might have been ſurer if his eyes had been placed nearer the horns. Venus herſelf was expoſed to his ſatire, and when the ſneering god had found no fault in the body of the naked goddeſs, he obſerved as ſhe retired, that the noiſe of her feet was too loud and greatly improper in the goddeſs of beauty. Theſe illiberal reflections upon the gods were the cauſe that Momus was driven from heaven. He is generally repreſented raiſing a maſk from his face, and holding a ſmall figure in his hand. *Heſiod.* *in Theog.*—*Lucian.* *in Herm.*

MŒRA, a dog. *Vid.* Mera.

MONA, an iſland between Britain and Hibernia, anciently inhabited by a number of Druids. Is is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the modern iſland of Angleſey, and by others the iſland of Man. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.* c. 29.

MONÆSES, a king of Parthia who favored the cauſe of M. Antony againſt Auguſtus. *Horat.* 3, od. 6, c. 9.——A Parthian in the age of Mithridates, &c.

MONESUS, a general killed by Jaſon at Colchis, &c.

MONETA, a ſirname of Juno among the Romans. She received it becauſe ſhe adviſed them to ſacrifice a ſow to Cybele to avert an earthquake. *Cic.* *de Div.* 1, c. 15.

MONIMA a beautiful woman of Miletus, whom Mithridates the Great married. When his affairs grew deſperate, Mithridates ordered his wives to deſtroy themſelves, Monima attempted to ſtrangle herſelf, but when her efforts were unavailing, ſhe ordered one of her attendants to ſtab her.

MNIMUS, a philoſopher of Syracuſe.

MONODUS, a ſon of Pruſias. He had one continued bone inſtead of a row of teeth, whence his name (μονος ὀδους). *Plin.* 7, c. 16.

MONŒCUS, a town and port of Liguria, where Hercules had a temple, whence he is called Monœcius. *Strab.* 4.

MONOLEUS, a lake of Æthiopia.

MONOPHILUS, an eunuch of Mithridates. The king entruſted him with the care of one of his daughters, and the eunuch, when he ſaw the affairs of his maſter in a deſperate ſituation, ſtabbed her leſt ſhe ſhould fall into the enemy's hands, &c.

MONS SACER, a mountain near Rome, where the Roman populace retired in a tumult, which was the cauſe of the election of the tribunes.

MONS SEVERUS, a mountain near Rome, &c.

MONTANUS, a poet who wrote in hexameter and elegiac verſes. *Ovid.* *ex Pont.* 4.——An orator under Veſpaſian.——A favorite of Meſſalina.

MONOPHAGE, ſacrifices in Ægina.

MONYCHUS, a powerful giant, who could root up trees and hurl them like a javelin. He receives his name from his horſe's feet, as the word implies. *Juv.* 1, v. 11.

MONYMUS, one of the followers of Diogenes the Cynic.

MOPHIS, an Indian prince conquered by Alexander.

MOPSIUM, a hill and town of Theſſaly, between Tempe and Lariſſa. *Liv.* 42.

MOPSOPIA, an antient name of Athens, from Mopſus one of its kings. *Ovid.* *Met.* 6, fab. 10.

MOPSUS, a celebrated prophet, ſon of Manto and Apollo during the Trojan war. He was conſulted by Amphimachus, king of Colophon, who wiſhed to know what ſucceſs would attend his arms in a war which he was going to undertake. He predicted the greateſt calamities, but Calchas, who had been a ſoothſayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war, promiſed the greateſt ſucceſſes. Amphimachus followed the opinion of Calchas, but the prediction of Mopſus was fully verified. This had ſuch an effect upon Calchas that he died ſoon after. His death is attributed by ſome to another mortification of the ſame nature. The two ſoothſayers jealous of each other's fame,

fame, came to a trial of their ſkill in divination. Calchas firſt aſked his antagoniſt how many figs a neighbouring tree bore, ten thouſand except one, replied Mopſus, and one ſingle veſſel can contain them all. The figs were gathered, and his conjectures were true. Mopſus, now to try his adverſary, aſked him how many young ones a certain pregnant ſow would bring forth. Calchas confeſſed his ignorance, and Mopſus immediately ſaid that the ſow would bring forth on the morrow ten young ones, of which only one ſhould be a male, all black, and that the females ſhould all be known by their white ſtreaks. The morrow proved the veracity of his prediction, and Calchas died by exceſs of the grief which his defeat produced. Mopſus after death was ranked among the gods, and had an oracle at Malia, celebrated for the true and deciſive anſwers which it gave. *Strab.* 9.—*Paſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Ammian.* 14, c. 8.—*Plut. de orac. defect.*——A ſon of Ampyx and Chloris, born at Titareſſa in Theſſaly. He was the prophet and ſoothſayer of the Argonauts, and died at his return from Colchis by the bite of a ſerpent in Libya. Jaſon erected him a monument on the ſea ſhore, where afterwards the Africans built him a temple where he gave oracles. He has often been confounded with the ſon of Manto, as their profeſſions and their names were alike. *Hygin.* fab. 14, 128, 173.—*Strab.* 9——A ſhepherd of that name in *Virg. Ecl.*

Morgantium, a town of Sicily.

Morini, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the ſhores of the Britiſh ocean. The ſhorteſt paſſage in Britain was from their territories. They were called *extremi hominum* by the Romans becauſe ſituate on the extremities of Gaul. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 726.—*Cæſ.* 4. *Bell. G.*

Moritasgus, a king of the Senones at the arrival of Cæſar in Gaul.

Morius, a river of Bœotia.

Morpheus, a miniſter of the god Somnus, who naturally imitated the grimaces geſtures, words and manners of mankind. He is ſometimes called the god of ſleep. He is generally repreſented as a ſleeping child of a great corpulence, and with wings. He holds a vaſe in one hand, and in the other are ſome poppies. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 10.

Mors, one of the infernal deities born of Night without a father. She was worſhipped by the ancients with great ſolemnity and repreſented notas an actually exiſting power, but as an imaginary being. Euripides introduces her in one of his tragedies on the ſtage. The moderns repreſent her as a ſkeleton armed with a ſcythe and a ſcymetar.

Morys, a Trojan killed by Meriones during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 13. *&c.*

Mosa, a river of Gaul falling into the German ocean,

Moschi, a people of Aſia, at the weſt of the Caſpian ſea. *Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 5.

Moschion, a name common to four different writers whoſe compoſitions, character, and native place are unknown. Some fragments of their writings remain, ſome few verſes and a treatiſe *de morbis mulierum* edited by Geſner 4to. *Baſil.* 1566.

Moschus, a Phœnician who wroſe the hiſtory of his country in his own mother tongue.——A philoſopher of Sidon. He is ſuppoſed to be the founder of anatomical philoſophy. *Strab.*——A Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The ſweetneſs and elegance of his eclogues, which are ſtill extant, make the world regret the loſs of poetical pieces no ways inferior to the productions of Theocritus. The beſt edition of Moſchus with Bion is that of Heſkin, 8vo. Oxon. 1748.——A Greek rhetorician of Pergamus in the age of Horace, defended by Torquatus in an accuſation of having poiſoned ſome of his friends. *Horat.* 1, ep. 5, v. 9.

Mosella, a river of Belgic Gaul falling into the Rhine. *Flor.* 3, c. 10.

Moses, a celebrated, legiſlator and general among the Jews, well known in ſacred hiſtory, &c. *Diod.* 1.

Mosychlus, a mountain of Lemnos.

Mosynæci, a nation on the Euxine ſea, in whoſe territories the 10,000 Greeks ſtaid on their return from Cunaxa. *Xenoph.*

Mothone, a town of Magneſia, where Philip loſt one of his eyes. *Juſtin* 7, c. 6.

Motya, a town of Sicily beſieged and taken by Dionyſius, tyrant of Syracuſe.

Mucianus, a facetious and intriguing general under Otho and Vitellius, &c.

Mucius. *Vid.* Mutius.

Mucræ, a village of Samnium. *Ital.* 8, v. 565.

Mulciber, a ſirname of Vulcan, (*a mulcendo ferrum,*) from his occupation. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 5. *Vid.* Vulcanus.

Mulucha, a river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.

Mulvius Pons, a bridge on the Flaminian way, about one mile diſtant from Rome. *Mart.* 3, ep. 14.

L. Mummius, a Roman conſul, ſent againſt the Achæans whom he conquered, B. C. 147. He deſtroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, by order of the ſenate, and obtained the ſirname of *Achaicus* from his victories. He did not enrich himſelf with the ſpoils of the enemy, but returned home without any encreaſe of fortune. He was ſo unacquainted with the value of the paintings and works of the moſt celebrated artiſts of Greece which were found in the plunder of Corinth, that he ſaid to thoſe who conveyed them to Rome, that if they loſt them or injured them, they ſhould make others in their

ſtead. *Paterc.* 1, c. 13.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 34, c. 7, l. 37, c. 1.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 24.——A lieutenant of Craſſus defeated, &c. *Plut. in Craſſ.*——A prætor.——An orator.

MUNATIUS, PLANCUS, a conſul ſent to the rebellious army of Germanicus. He was almoſt killed by the incenſed ſoldiery who ſuſpected that it was through him that they had not all been pardoned and indemnified by a decree of the ſenate.——A cenſor.——An orator and diſciple of Cicero. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather bore the ſame name. He was with Cæſar in Gaul, and was made conſul with Brutus. He promiſed to favor the republican cauſe for ſome time, but he deſerted again to Cæſar. He was long Antony's favorite, but he left him at the battle of Actium to conciliate the favors of Auguſtus. The conqueror made him cenſor. *Suet. in Aug.* 29.——A friend of Horace. 1, *ep.* 3, v. 31.

MUNDA, a ſmall town of Hiſpania Bætica, celebrated for a battle which was fought there on the 17th of March B. C. 45, between Cæſar and the republican forces of Rome under young Pompey. Cæſar obtained the victory after an obſtinate and bloody battle, and by this blow put an end to the Roman republic. Pompey loſt 30,000 men, and Cæſar only 1000, and 500 wounded. *Hirt. bell. Hiſp.* 27.

MUNITUS, a ſon of Laodice the daughter of Priam by Acamas. He was entruſted to the care of Æthra as ſoon as born. *Parthen.* 16.

MUNYCHIÆ, a port of Attica, between the Piræus and the promontory of Sunium called after king Munychus, who built there a temple to Diana, and in whoſe honor he inſtituted feſtivals called Munychia. The temple was held ſo ſacred that whatever criminals fled there for refuge were pardoned. During the feſtivals they offered ſmall cakes which they called *amphiphontes*, απο του αμφιφαειν, *from ſhining all round*, becauſe there were lighted torches hung round when they were carried to the temple, or becauſe they were offered at the full moon at which time the ſolemnity was obſerved. It was particularly in honor of Diana who is the ſame as the moon, becauſe it was full moon when Themiſtocles conquered the Perſian fleet at Salamis. *Plut.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 709.—*Strab.* 9, *Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.

MURÆNA, a celebrated Roman left at the head of the armies of the republic in Aſia by Sylla. He invaded the dominions of Mithridates with ſucceſs, but ſoon after met with a defeat. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome. He commanded one of the wings of Sylla's army at the battle againſt Archelaus near Chæronea. He was ably defended in an oration by Cicero, when his character was attacked and cenſured. *Cic. pro Mur.*—*Appian. de Mithrid.*——A man put to death for conſpiring againſt Auguſtus, B. C. 22.

MURCUS, an enemy of the triumvirate of J. Cæſar.

MURGANTIA, a town of Samnium. *Liv.* 25, c. 27.

MURRHENUS, a friend of Turnus killed by Æneas, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 529.

MURTIA, a ſirname of Venus becauſe ſhe preſided over the myrtle. This goddeſs was the patron of idleneſs and cowardice, *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 32.

MUS, a Roman conſul. *Vid.* Decius.

MUSA ANTONIUS, a freedman and phyſician of Auguſtus. He cured his imperial maſter of a dangerous diſeaſe under which he labored, by recommending to him the uſe of the cold bath. He was greatly rewarded for this celebrated cure. He was honored with a brazen ſtatue by the Roman ſenate, which was placed near that of Æſculapius, and Auguſtus permitted him to wear a golden ring, and to be exempted from all taxes. He was not ſucceſsful in recommending the uſe of the cold bath to Marcellus, as he had been to Auguſtus, and his illuſtrious patient died under his care. The cold bath was for a long time diſcontinued, till Charmis of Marſeilles introduced it again, and convinced the world of its great benefits. Muſa was brother to Euphorbus the phyſician of king Juba. Two ſmall treatiſes, *de herbâ Betonicâ*, and *de tuendâ Valetudine*, are ſuppoſed to be the productions of his pen.——A daughter of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. She attempted to recover her father's kingdom from the Romans, but to no purpoſe, though Cæſar eſpouſed her cauſe. *Paterc.* 2.—*Suet. in Cæſ.*

MUSÆ, certain goddeſſes who preſided over poetry, muſic, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, and were nine in number, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpſichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. Some ſuppoſe that there were only three muſes, Melete, Mneme, and Aœde; others four, Telxiope, Aœde, Arche, Melete. They were, according to others, daughters of Pierus and Antiope, from which circumſtance they are called Pierides. The name of Pierides might probably be derived from mount Pierus where they were born. They have been ſeverally called Caſtalides, Aganippides, Lebethrides, Aonides, Heliconiades, &c. from the places where they were worſhipped, or over which they preſided. Apollo, who was the patron and the conductor of the muſes has received the name of *Muſagetes*, or leader of the muſes. The ſame ſirname was alſo given to Hercules. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains

tains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnaſſus, &c. were ſacred to the muſes. They were generally repreſented as young, beautiful and modeſt virgins. They were fond of ſolitude, and commonly appeared in different attire according to the arts and ſciences over which they preſided. [*Vid. Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, &c.*] Sometimes they were repreſented as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indiſſoluble connexion which exiſts between the liberal arts and ſciences. The muſes ſometimes appear with wings, becauſe by the aſſiſtance of wings they freed themſelves from the violence of Pyrenæus. Their conteſt with the daughters of Pierus is well known. [*Vid. Pierides.*] The worſhip of the muſes was univerſally eſtabliſhed, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece Theſſaly and Italy. No ſacrifices were ever offered to them, though no poets ever began a poem without a ſolemn invocation to the goddeſſes who preſided over verſe. There were feſtivals inſtituted in their honor in ſeveral parts of Greece, eſpecially among the Theſpians every fifth year. The Macedonians obſerved alſo a feſtival in honor of Jupiter and the muſes. It had been inſtituted by king Archelaus, and it was celebrated with ſtage plays, games and different exhibitions, which continued nine days according to the number of the muſes. *Plut. Erot. Pollux.—Æſchin. in Tim.—Pauſ.* 9, c. 29. —*Apollod.* 1. c. 3.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 21. —*Heſiod. Theog.—Virg. Æn.—Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 310.—*Homer. Hymn. Muſ.—Juv.* 7.—*Diod.* 1.—*Martial* 4, ep. 14.

Musæus, an ancient Greek poet, ſuppoſed to have been ſon or diſciple of Linus or Orpheus, and to have lived about 1410 years before the Chriſtian era. Virgil has paid great honor to his memory by placing him in the Elyſian fields attended by a great multitude, and taller by the head than his followers. None of the poet's compoſitions are extant. The elegant poem of the loves of Leander and Hero was written by a Muſæus who floriſhed in the fourth century, according to the more received opinions. Among the good editions of Muſæus two may be ſelected as the beſt, that of Rover 8vo. L Bat. 1727; and that of Schroder. 8vo. Leovard. 1743. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 667.—*Dig* ——A Latin poet whoſe compoſitions were very obſcene. *Martial.* 12, ep. 96. ——A poet of Thebes who lived during the Trojan war.

Musonius Rufus, a philoſopher of Etruria in the reign of Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3, c. 81.

Mustela, a man greatly eſteemed by Cicero.——A gladiator. *Cic.*

Muthullus, a river of Numidia.

Mutia, a daughter of Q. Mutius Scævola and ſiſter of Metellus Celer. She was Pompey's third wife. Her incontinent behavior ſo diſguſted her huſband that at his return from the Mithridatic war, he divorced her, though ſhe had borne him three children. She afterwards married M. Scaurus. Auguſtus greatly eſteemed her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A wife of Julius Cæſar beloved by Clodius the tribune. *Suet. in Cæſ.* 50.——The mother of Auguſtus.

Mutia Lex, the ſame as that which was enacted by Licinius Craſſus, and Q. Mutius. A. U. C. 657. *Vid.* Licinia Lex.

Mutilia, a woman intimate with Livia Auguſta. *Tacit. Ann.* 4.

Mutina, a Roman colony of Ciſalpine Gaul, where M. Antony beſieged D. Brutus whom the conſuls Panſa and Hirtius delivered. Two battles on the fifteenth of April B. C. 43, were fought, in which Antony was defeated, and at laſt obliged to retire. Mutina is now called Modena. *Lucan.* 1, v. 41. l. 7, v. 872 —*Sil.* 8, v, v. 592.—*Ovid. Met.* 15. v. 822.

Mutines, one of Annibal's generals who became citizen of Rome. *Liv.* 25, c. 41. l. 27, c. 5.

Mutinus, *Vid.* Mutunus.

Mutius, the father-in-law of C. Marius. ——A Roman who ſaved the life of young Marius, by conveying him away from the purſuits of his enemies in a load of ſtraw.—A friend of Tiberius Gracchus by whoſe means he was raiſed to the office of a tribune. ——C. Scævola, ſirnamed Cordus became famous for his courage and intrepidity When Porſenna, king of Etruria, had beſieged Rome to reinſtate Tarquin in all his rights and privileges, Mutius determined to deliver his country from ſo dangerous an enemy. He diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a Tuſcan, and as he could fluently ſpeak the language, he gained an eaſy introduction into the camp, and ſoon into the royal tent. Porſenna ſat alone with his ſecretary, when Mutius entered. The Roman immediately ruſhed upon the ſecretary, and ſtabbed him to the heart, miſtaking him for his royal maſter. This occaſioned a noiſe; and Mutius, unable to eſcape, was ſeized and brought before the king. He gave no anſwer to the enquiries of the courtiers, and only told them that he was a Roman, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals and ſternly looking at the king, and without uttering a groan, he boldly told him, that 300 young Romans like himſelf had conſpired againſt his life, and entered his camp in diſguiſe, determined either to deſtroy him, or periſh in the attempt. This extraordinary confeſſion aſtoniſhed Porſenna, he made peace with the Romans and retired from their city. Mutius obtained the ſirname of *Scævola*, becauſe he had loſt the uſe of his right hand by

by burning it in the preſence of the Etrurian king. *Plut. in Par.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 10.—*Liv.* 2, c. 12.——Q. Scævola, a Roman conſul. He obtained a victory over the Dalmatians, and ſignalized himſelf greatly in the Marſian war. He is highly commended by Cicero, whom he inſtructed in the ſtudy of civil law. *Cic.*—*Plut.*——Another appointed proconſul of Aſia, which he governed with ſo much popularity, that he was generally propoſed to others as a pattern of equity and moderation. Cicero ſpeaks of him as an eloquent, learned, and ingenious man. He was murdered in the temple of Veſta, during the civil was of Marius and Sylla, 82 years before Chriſt. *Plut.*—*Cic.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 22.

MUTUNUS, or MUTINUS, a deity among the Romans, much the ſame as the Priapus of the Greeks. The Roman matrons, and particularly newly married women diſgraced themſelves by the obſcene ceremonies which cuſtom obliged them to obſerve before the ſtatue of this impure deity.

MUTUSCÆ, a town of Umbria. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

MYAGRUS or MYODES, a divinity among the Egyptians. He was entreated by the inhabitants to protect them from flies and ſerpents. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 26.

MYCALE, a city and mountain of Caria.——A celebrated magician, who boaſted that he could draw down the moon from her orb. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263.——A promontory of Aſia oppoſite Samos, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the Greeks and Perſians on the 22d of September 479 B. C. the ſame day that Mardonius was defeated at Platæa. The Perſians were about 100,000 men, that had juſt returned from the unſucceſsful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They had drawn their ſhips to the ſhore and fortified themſelves, as if determined to ſupport a ſiege. They ſuffered the Greeks to diſembark from their fleet without the leaſt moleſtation, and were ſoon obliged to give way before the cool and reſolute intrepidity of an inferior number of men. The Greeks obtained a complete victory, ſlaughtered ſome thouſands of the enemy, burned their camp, and ſailed back to Samos with an immenſe booty, in which were ſeventy cheſts of money among other very valuable things. *Herodot.*—*Died.*——A woman's name. *Juv.* 4, v. 141.

MYCALESSUS, an inland town of Bœotia, where Ceres had a temple. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 19.

MYCENÆ, a town of Argolis, in Peloponneſus, built by Perſeus, ſon of Danae. It was ſituate on a ſmall river at the eaſt of the Inachus, about 50 ſtadia from Argos, and received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia. It was once the capital of a kingdom, whoſe monarchs reigned in the following order. Acriſius 1344 B. C. Perſeus Electryon, Mæſtor, and Sthenelus; and Sthenelus alone for eight years; Atreus and Thyeſtes, Agamemnon, Ægyſthus, Oreſtes, Æpytus, who was diſpoſſeſſed 1104 B. C. on the return of the Heraclidæ. The town of Mycenæ was taken and laid in ruins by the Argives A. U. C. 185; and it was almoſt unknown where it ſtood in the age of the geographer Strabo. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 839.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

MYCERINUS, a ſon of Cheops, king of Egypt. After the death of his father he reigned with great juſtice and moderation. *Herodot.* 2, c. 129.

MYCIBERNA, a town of the Helleſpont. *Diod.* 12.

MYCITHUS, a ſervant of Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium. He was entruſted with the care of the kingdom, and of the children of the diſeaſed prince, and he exerciſed his power with ſuch fidelity and moderation that he acquired the eſteem of all the citizens and at laſt reſtored the kingdom to his maſter's children when come to years of maturity, and retired to peace and ſolitude with a ſmall portion. He is called by ſome Micalus. *Juſtin.* 4, c. 2.

MYCON, a celebrated painter who with others aſſiſted in making and perfecting the *Peecile* of Athens. *Plin.* 33, & 35——A youth of Athens changed into a poppy by Ceres.

MYCONE, one of the Cyclades between Delos and Icaria which received its name from Myconus, an unknown perſon. It is about three miles at the eaſt of Delos, and is thirty-ſix miles in circumference. It remained long uninhabited on account of the frequent earthquakes to which it was ſubject. Some ſuppoſe that the giants whom Hercules killed were buried under that iſland, whence aroſe the proverb of *every thing is under Mycone*, applied to thoſe who treat of different ſubjects under one and the ſame title, as if none of the defeated giants had been buried under no other iſland or mountain about Mycone. Strabo obſerves, and his teſtimony is ſupported by that of modern travellers, that the inhabitants of Mycone became bald very early, even at the age of 20 or 25, from which circumſtance they were called by way of contempt, *the bald heads of Mycone*. Pliny ſays, that the children of the place were always born without hair. The iſland was poor, and the inhabitants very avaricious, whence Archilochus reproached a certain Pericles, that he came to a feaſt like a Myconian, that is, without previous invitation. *Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 11, c. 37. l. 12, c. 7. l. 14, c. 1.—*Athen.* 1.—*Thucyd.*—3, c. 29.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 463.

MYDON, one of the Trojan chiefs who defended

defended Troy againſt the Greeks. He was killed by Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 5.

MYRNUS, a mountain of Ætolia. *Plut. de Flum.*

MYRCPHŌRIS, a town in Egypt in a ſmall iſland near Bubaſtis.

MYGDON, a brother of Amycus, killed in a war againſt Hercules.

MYGDŌNIA, a ſmall province of Macedonia near Thrace, between the rivers Axius and Strymon. The inhabitants called Mygdones migrated into Aſia and ſettled near Troas, where the country received the name of their antient habitations. Cybele was called Mygdonia, from the worſhip ſhe received in Mygdonia in Phrygia.——A ſmall province of Meſopotamia, bears alſo the name of Mygdonia, and was probably peopled by a Macedonian colony. *Flacc.* 3, &c. —*Plin.* 4, c. 10.—*Ovid. Hereid.* 20.—*Horat.* 2, od. 12.

MYGDONUS, or MYGDON, a brother of Hecuba, Priam's wife who reigned in part of Thrace. His ſon Corœbus was called Mygdonides from him. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.—*Homer. Il.* 3.——A ſmall river running through Meſopotamia.

MYLASA a town of Caria. *Pauſ.*

MYLES, a ſon of Lelex.

MYLE or MYLAE, a ſmall river on the eaſt of Sicily, with a ſmall town of the ſame name. *Liv.* 42, c. 54.

MYLITTA, a firname of Venus among the Aſſyrians, in whoſe temples all the women were obliged to proſtitute themſelves to ſtrangers. *Herodot.* 1, c. 131 & 199.

MYNDUS, a maritime town of Caria near Halicarnaſſus. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

MYNES, a prince of Lyrneſſus, who married Briſeis. He was killed by Achilles, and his wife became the property of the conqueror. *Homer. Il.* 3.

MYNIÆ. *Vid.* Minyæ.

MYŎNIA, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.*

MYRĪNA, a maritime town of Æolia, called alſo Sebaſtopolis.——A queen of the Amazons, &c.——A town of Lemnos.——A town of Aſia, deſtroyed by an earthquake in Trajan's reign.——The wife of Thoas king of Lemnos, by whom ſhe had Hipſipyle.

MYRĪNUS, a firname of Apollo from Myrina in Æolia, where he was worſhipped.

MYRICA, a town of Arcadia, called alſo Megalopolis.

MYRMĒCIDES, a man's name mentioned by *Cic.* 4. *Acad.* *Ælian. V. H* 1.

MYRMIDŌNES, a people on the ſouthern borders of Theſſaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war. They received their name from Myrmidon, a ſon of Jupiter and Eurymeduſa, who married one of the daughters of Æolus, ſon of Helen. His ſon Actor married Ægina the daughter of the Aſopus. He gave his name to his ſubjects, who dwelt near the river Peneus in Theſſaly. According to ſome the Myrmidons received their name from their having been originally ants, μυρμηκες. [*Vid. Æacus.*] According to Strabo, they received it from their induſtry, becauſe they imitated the diligence of the ants, and like them were indefatigable, and were continually employed in cultivating the earth. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 654. *Strab.* *Hygin.* fab. 52.

MYRON, a tyrant of Sicyon.——A man of Priene, who wrote an hiſtory of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 6.——A celebrated ſtatuary of Greece, peculiarly happy in imitating nature. He made a cow ſo much reſembling life, that even bulls were deceived and approached her as if alive, as is frequently mentioned by many epigrams in the Anthologia. He floriſhed about 442 years before Chriſt. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, v. 319.—*Pauſ.*

MYRONIANUS, an hiſtorian. *Diog.*

MYRONIDES, an Athenian general, who conquered the Thebans. *Polyæn.*

MYRRHA, a daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. She became enamoured of her father, and introduced herſelf into his bed unknown. She had a ſon by him called Adonis. When Cinyras was apprized of the inceſt he had committed, he attempted to ſtab his daughter, and Myrrha fled into Arabia, where ſhe was changed into a tree called myrrh. *Hygin.* fab. 58 & 275.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 298.—*Plut. in Par.*

MYRSĪLUS, a ſon of Myrſus, the laſt of the Heraclidæ, who reigned in Lydia. He is alſo called Candaules. *Vid* Candaules.

MYRSUS, the father of Candaules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A Greek hiſtorian in the age of Solon.

MYRTEA, a firname of Venus, becauſe ſhe preſided over the myrtle.

MYRTĪLUS, a ſon of Mercury and Phaetuſa or Cleobule, armbearer to Œnomaus, king of Piſa. He was ſo experienced in riding and in the management of horſes, that he rendered thoſe of Œnomaus the ſwifteſt in all Greece. His infidelity proved at laſt fatal to him. Œnomaus had been informed by an oracle that his daughter Hippodamia's huſband ſhould cauſe his death, and on that account he reſolved to marry her only to him who ſhould overcome him in a chariot race. This ſeemed totally impoſſible, and to render it more terrible, Œnomaus declared that death would be the conſequence of a defeat in the ſuitors. The charms of Hippodamia were ſo great that many ſacrificed their life in the fruitleſs endeavour to obtain her hand. Pelops, at laſt preſented himſelf undaunted at the fate of thoſe who had gone before him, but before he entered the courſe he bribed Myrtilus, and aſſured him that he ſhould ſhare Hippodamia's

damia's favors if he returned victorious from the race. Myrtilus, who was enamoured of Hippodamia, gave an old chariot to Œnomaus, which broke in the course and caused his death. Pelops gained the victory, and married Hippodamia, and when Myrtilus had the audacity to claim the reward promised to his perfidy, Pelops threw him headlong into the sea, where he perished. The body of Myrtilus, according to some, was carried by the waves to the sea shore, where he received an honorable burial, and as he was the son of Mercury, he was made a constellation. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 84 & 224.—*Paus.* 8, c. 14.—*Apollon.* 1.

Myrtōum Mare, a part of the Ægean sea, which lies between Eubœa, Peloponnesus and Attica. It receives this name from Myrto a woman, or from Myrtos a small island in the neighbourhood, or from Myrtilus the son of Mercury who was drowned there, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.—*Hygin.* fab. 84.

Myratuntium, a name given to that part of the sea which lies on the coast of Epirus between the bay of Ambracia and Leucas.

Myrtōsa, a mountain of Libya.

Mys (myos) an artist famous in working and polishing silver. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 14.

Myscellus, or Miscellus, a native of Achaia, who founded Crotona in Italy, according to an oracle, which told him to build a city where he found rain with fine weather. The meaning of the oracle long perplexed him till he found a beautiful woman all in tears in Italy, which circumstance he interpreted in his favor. According to some Myscellus, who was the son of Hercules, went out of Argos, without the permission of the magistrates, for which he was condemned to death. The judges had put each a black ball as a sign of condemnation, but Hercules changed them all and made them white, and had his son acquitted, upon which Myscellus left Greece and came to Italy, where he built Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19.—*Strab* 6 & 8.

Myrtis, a Greek woman who distinguished herself by her poetical talents. She florished about 500 years B. C. and instructed the celebrated Corinna in the several rules of versification. Pindar himself, as some report, was also one of her pupils.

Myrtale, a courtezan of Rome, mistress to the poet Horace. 1, od. 33.

Mytes, a son of the poet Valgius whose early death was so lamented by the father that Horace wrote an ode to allay the grief of his friend. *Horat.* 2, od. 9.

Mysia, a country of Asia minor, generally divided into major and minor. Mysia minor was bounded on the north and west by the Propontis and Bithynia, and Phrygia on the southern and eastern borders. Mysia major had Æolia on the south, the Ægean on the west, and Phrygia on the north and east. Its chief cities were Cyzicum, Lampsacus, &c. The inhabitants were once very warlike, but they greatly degenerated, and the words *Mysorum ultimus* were emphatically used to signify a person of merit. The antients generally hired them to attend their functions as mourners, because they were naturally melancholy and inclined to shed tears. They were once governed by monarchs. They are supposed to be descended from the Mysians of Europe, a nation which inhabited that part of Thrace which was situate between mount Hæmus and the Danube. *Strab. Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Cic. in Verr.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Appian. in Mithrid.*——A festival in honor of Ceres, firnamed Mysia from Mysias, an Argive who raised her a temple near Pallene in Achaia. Some derive the word απο του μυσιαν, *to cloy* or *satisfy*, because Ceres was the first who satisfied the wants of men by giving them corn. The festival continued during seven days, &c.

Myson, a native of Sparta, one of the seven wise men of Greece. When Anacharsis consulted the oracle of Apollo, to know which was the wisest man in Greece he received for answer, he who is now ploughing his fields. This was Myson. *Diog. in vit.*

Mythecus, a sophist of Syracuse. He studied cookery, and when he thought himself sufficiently skilled in dressing meat, he went to Sparta where he gained much practice, especially among the younger citizens. He was soon after expelled the city by the magistrates, who observed that the art of Mythecus was unnecessary, as hunger was the best seasoning.

Mytilene, *Vid.* Mitylene.

Myus, (Myuntis) a town of Ionia on the confines of Caria, founded by a Grecian colony. It is one of the 12 capital cities of Ionia, situate at the distance of about 30 stadia from the mouth of the Mæander. Artaxerxes, king of Persia, gave it to Themistocles to maintain him in meat. Magnesia was to support him in bread and Lampsacus in wine. *C. Nep. in Themist.*—*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1 c. 142.

NABA-

NABAZANES, an officer of Darius 3d. at the battle of Iſſus. He conſpired with Beſſus to murder his royal maſter, either to obtain the favor of Alexander, or to ſeize the kingdom. *Diod.* 17.

NABATHÆA, a country of Arabia, of which the capital was called Petra. The word is often applied to any of the eaſtern countries of the world by the poets, and ſeems to be derived from Nabath the ſon of Iſmael. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 61, l. 5, v. 163.—*Strab.* 16.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 63.

NABIS, a celebrated tyrant of Lacedæmon, who in all acts of cruelty and oppreſſion ſurpaſſed a Phalaris or a Dionyſius. His houſe was filled with flatterers and with ſpies, who were continually employed in watching the words and the actions of his ſubjects. When he had exerciſed every art in plundering the citizens of Sparta, he made a ſtatue, which in reſemblance was like his wife, and was cloathed in the moſt magnificent apparel, and whenever any one refuſed to deliver up his riches, the tyrant led him to the ſtatue, which immediately, by means of ſecret ſprings, ſeized him in its arms, and tormented him in the moſt excruciating manner with bearded points and prickles, hid under the cloaths. To render his tyranny more popular, Nabis made an alliance with Flaminius, the Roman general, and purſued with the moſt inveterate enmity the war which he had undertaken againſt the Achæans. He beſieged Gythium, and defeated Philopœmen in a naval battle. His triumph was ſhort, the general of the Achæans ſoon repaired his loſſes, and Nabis was defeated in an engagement, and treacherouſly murdered as he attempted to ſave his life by flight, B. C. 192, after an uſurpation of 14 years. *Polyb.* 13.—*Juſtin.* 30 & 31.—*Plut. in Phil.*—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 8.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7.——A prieſt of Jupiter Ammon killed in the ſecond Punic war, as he fought againſt the Romans. *Sil.* 15, v. 672.

NACRI CAMPI, a place of Gallia Togata near Mutina. *Liv.* 41 c. 18.

NADAGARA. *Vid.* Nargara.

NÆNIA, the goddeſs of funerals at Rome, whoſe temple was without the gates of the city. The ſongs which were ſung at funerals were alſo called *nænia*. They were generally filled with the praiſes of the deceaſed, but ſometimes they were ſo unmeaning and improper, that the word became proverbial to ſignify nonſenſe. *Varro. Plaut. Aſin.* 41, c. 1, v. 63.

CN. NÆVIUS, a Latin poet in the firſt Punic war. He was originally in the Roman armies, but afterwards he applied himſelf to ſtudy, and wrote comedies, beſides a poetical account of the firſt Punic war in which he had ſerved. His ſatirical diſpoſition diſpleaſed the conſul Metellus, who drove him from Rome. He paſſed the reſt of his life in Utica, where he died, about 203 years before the Chriſtian era. Some fragments of his poetry are extant. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 1. *de Senect.*—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, c. 53.——A tribune of the people at Rome, who accuſed Scipio Africanus of extortion.——An augur in the reign of Tarquin. To convince the king and the Romans of his power, as an augur, he cut a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Tarquin rewarded his merit by erecting him a ſtatue in the *comitium* which was ſtill in being in the age of Auguſtus. The razor and flint were buried near it under an altar, and it was uſual among the Romans to make witneſſes in civil cauſes ſwear near it. This miraculous event of cutting a flint with a razor, though believed by ſome writers, is treated as fabulous and improbable by Cicero, who, himſelf, had been an augur. *Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 36.—*Cic. de divin.* 1.

NÆVOLUS, an infamous pimp in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 9, v. 1.

NAHARVALI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Germ.* 43.

NAIADES, certain inferior deities who preſided over rivers, ſprings, wells, and fountains. The Naiades generally inhabited the country and reſorted to the woods or meadow near the ſtream over which they preſided, whence the name (ναειν *to flow.*) They are repreſented as young and beautiful virgins often leaning upon an urn, from which flows a ſtream of water. Ægle was the faireſt of the Naiades, according to Virgil. They were held in great veneration among the ancients, and often ſacrifices of goats and lambs, were offered to them with libations of wine, honey, and oil. Sometimes they received only offerings of milk, fruit and flowers. *Vid.* Nymphæ. *Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 328.—*Homer. Od.* 13.

NAIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Chiron or Glaucus by Magnes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A nymph, mother by Bucolion of Æneſus and Pedaſus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A nymph in an iſland of the red ſea, who by her incantations turned to fiſhes all thoſe who approached her reſidence after ſhe had admitted them to her embraces. She was herſelf changed into a fiſh by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 49, &c.

NAPÆÆ, certain divinities among the ancients who preſided over the hills and woods of the country. Some ſuppoſe that they were titulary deities of the fountains and the Naiades of the ſea. Their name is derived from ναπη, *a grove. Virg. G.* 4, v. 535.

NAPHILUS, a river of Peloponneſus falling into the Alpheus. *Pauſ.* 8.

NAR, a river of Umbria, whose waters, famous for their sulphureous properties, pass through the lake Velinus, and issuing from thence with great rapidity fall into the Tiber. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 330.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 517.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 4.

NARBO, a town of Gaul founded by the consul Marcius, A. U. C. 634. It became the capital of a large province of Gaul, which obtained the name of Gallia Narbonensis. *Paterc.* 1, c. 15. l. 2, c. 8.—*Plin.* 3.

NARBONENSIS GALLIA, one of the four great divisions of ancient Gaul, and was bounded by the Alps, the Pyrenean mountains, Aquitania, Belgicum, and the Mediterranean, and contained the modern provinces of Languedoc, Provence, Dauphine, and Savoy.

NARCÆUS, a son of Bacchus and Physcoa. *Paus.* 5, c. 15.

NARCISSUS, a beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope, born at Thespis in Bœotia. He saw his image reflected in a fountain, and became enamoured of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to approach this beautiful object so provoked him that he grew desperate and killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower, which still bears his name. The nymphs raised a funeral pile to burn his body, according to Ovid, but they found nothing but a beautiful flower. Pausanias says that Narcissus had a sister as beautiful as himself, of whom he became deeply enamored. He often hunted in the woods in her company, but his pleasure was soon interrupted by her death, and still to keep afresh her memory, he frequently the groves, where he had often attended her, or reposed himself on the brim of a fountain, where the sight of his own reflected image still awakened tender sentiments. *Paus.* 9, c. 21.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 346, &c.—*Philostrat.* 1.——A freedman and secretary of Claudius, who abused his trust and the infirmities of his imperial master, and plundered the citizens of Rome to enrich himself. Messalina the emperor's wife endeavored to remove him, but Narcissus sacrificed her to his avarice and resentment. Agrippina, who succeeded in the place of Messalina, was more successful. Narcissus was banished by her intrigues, and compelled to kill himself, A. D. 54. Nero greatly regretted his loss, as he had found him subservient to his most criminal and extravagant pleasures. *Tacit.*—*Sueton.*——A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.——A wretch who strangled the emperor Commodus.

NARGARA, a town of Africa, where Hanibal and Scipio came to a parley. *Liv.* 30, c. 29.

NARISCI, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

NARNIA or NARNA, a town of Umbria, washed by the river Nar, from which it received its name. *Liv.* 10, c. 9.

NARTHECIS, a small island near Samos.

NARYCIA, a town of Magna Græcia, built by a colony of Locrians after the fall of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 399.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 705.

NARSES, a king of Persia, A. D. 294, defeated by Maximianus Galerius, after a reign of seven years.—An eunuch in the court of Justinian who was worthy to succeed Belisarius, &c.——A Persian general, &c.

NASAMONES, a savage people of Libya near the Syrtes, who generally lived upon plunder. *Curt.* 4, c. 7.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 439. *Herodot.* 2, c. 165.

NASCIO or NATIO, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the birth of children. She had a temple at Ardea. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3. c. 18.

NASICA, the surname of one of the Scipio's. Nasica, was the first who invented the measuring of time by water, B. C. 159, about 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials at Rome. *Vid.* Scipio.——An avaricious fellow who married his daughter to Coranus, a man as mean as himself that he might not only not repay the money, he had borrowed but moreover become his creditor's heir. Coranus, understanding his meaning purposely alienated his property from him, and his daughter and exposed him to ridicule. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 64, &c.

NASIDIENUS, a Roman knight, whose luxury, arrogance, and ostentation exhibited at an entertainment he gave to Mecenas, were ridiculed by Horace, 2, *Sat.* 8.

L. NASIDIUS, a man sent by Pompey to assist the people of Massilia. After the battle of Pharsalia, he followed the interest of Pompey's children, and afterwards revolted to Antony. *Appian.*

NASO, one of the murderers of J. Cæsar.——One of Ovid's names. *Vid.* Ovidius.

NASSUS or NASUS, a town of Acarnania, near the mouth of the Achelous.

NASUA, a general of the Suevi, when Cæsar was in Gaul.

NATALIS ANTONIUS, a Roman knight who conspired against Nero with Piso. He was pardoned for discovering the conspiracy, &c. *Tacit. Am.* 15, c. 50.

NATTA, a man whose manner of living, was so mean that his name became almost proverbial at Rome. *Horat.* 1, od. 6, v. 124.

NAVA, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine, *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 70.

NAU-

Naucolus, a charioteer of Laius, king of Thebes.——A Phocean, father of Iphitus. The ſons of Iphitus were called *Naubolides* from their grandfather.——A ſon of Lernus, one of the Argonauts.

Naucles, a general of the mercenary troops of Lacedæmon againſt Thebes, &c.

Naucrătes, a Greek poet, who was employed by Artemiſia to write a panegyric upon Mauſolus.——An orator who endeavoured to alienate the cities of Lycia from the intereſt of Brutus.

Naucrătis, a city of Egypt on the left ſide of the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It was celebrated for its commerce, and no ſhip was permitted to land at any other place, but was obliged to ſail directly to the city, there to depoſit its cargo. It gave birth to Athenæus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 97, & 179.

Navius Actius, a famous augur. *Vid.* Nævius.

Naulŏchus, a maritime town of Sicily near Pelorum.——A town of Thrace on the Euxine ſea.——A promontory of the iſland of Imbros.

Naupactus or Naupactum, a city of Ætolia, at the mouth of the Evenus. The word is derived from ναυς & πηγνυμι, becauſe it was there that the Heraclidæ *built* the firſt *ſhip*, which carried them to Peloponneſus. It firſt belonged to the Locri Ozolæ, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Athenians, who gave it to the Meſſenians, who had been driven from Peloponneſus by the Lacedæmonians. It became the property of the Lacedæmonians, after the battle of Ægoſpotamos, and it was reſtored to the Locri. Philip of Macedonia afterwards took it and gave it to the Ætolians, from which circumſtance, it has generally been called one of the chief cities of their country. *Strab.* 4 —*Pauſ.* 4, c. 25. —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Nauplia, a maritime city of Peloponneſus, the naval ſtation of the Argives. The fountain Canathos was in its neighbourhood. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 38.—*Strab.* 8.

Nauplius, a ſon of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to the celebrated Palamedes, who was ſo unjuſtly ſacrificed to the artifice and reſentment of Ulyſſes by the Greeks during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes highly irritated Nauplius, and to revenge the injuſtice of the Grecian princes, he attempted to debauch their wives and ruin their characters. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius ſaw them with pleaſure diſtreſſed in a ſtorm on the coaſts of Eubœa, and to make their diſaſter ſtill more univerſal, he lighted fires on ſuch places as were ſurrounded with the moſt dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be ſhipwrecked upon the coaſt. This ſucceeded, but Nauplius was ſo diſappointed when he ſaw Ulyſſes and Diomedes eſcape from the general calamity, that he threw himſelf into the ſea. According to ſome mythologiſts there were two perſons of this name, a native of Argos, who went to Colchis with Jaſon. He was ſon of Neptune and Amymone. The other was king of Eubœa, and lived during the Trojan war. He was, according to ſome, ſon of Clytonas, one of the deſcendants of Nauplius the Argonaut. The Argonaut was remarkable for his knowledge of ſea affairs, and of aſtronomy. He built the town of Nauplia and ſold Auge, daughter of Aleus, to king Teuthras to withdraw her from her father's reſentment. *Orph. Argon.* —*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Flacc.* 1 & 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 35.—*Hygin.* fab. 116.

Naura, a country of Scythia in Aſia.

Nausĭcaa, a daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæaceans. She met Ulyſſes ſhipwrecked on his father's coaſts, and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he received from the king. *Homer. Od.* 6.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 126.

Nausĭcles, an Athenian ſent to aſſiſt the Phocians with 5000 foot, &c.

Nausĭmĕnes, an Athenian, whoſe wife loſt her voice from the alarm ſhe received in ſeeing her ſon guilty of inceſt.

Nausithoe, one of the Nereides.

Nausithous, a king of the Phæaceans, father to Alcinous. He was ſon of Neptune and Peribœa. Heſiod makes him ſon of Ulyſſes and Calypſo.—The pilot of the veſſel, which carried Theſeus into Crete.

Nautes, a Trojan ſoothſayer, who comforted Æneas when his fleet had been burnt in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 704. He was the progenitor of the Nautii at Rome, a family to whom the Palladium of Troy, was afterwards entruſted. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 794.

Naxos, a celebrated iſland in the Ægean ſea, the largeſt and moſt fertile of all the Cyclades, about 105 miles in circumference, and 30 broad. It was formerly called Strongyle, Dia, Dionyſias and Callipolis, and received the name of Naxos from Naxus, who was at the head of a Carian colony, which ſettled in the iſland. Naxos abounds with all ſorts of fruits, and its wines are ſtill in the ſame repute as formerly. The Naxians were antiently governed by kings, but they afterwards exchanged this form of government for a republic, and enjoyed their liberty, till the age of Piſiſtratus, who appointed a tyrant over

over them. They were reduced by the Perſians, but in the expedition of Darius and Xerxes againſt Greece, they revolted and fought on the ſide of the Greeks. During the Peloponneſian war, they ſupported the intereſt of Athens. Bacchus was the chief deity of the iſland. The chief city was alſo called Naxos; and near it, on the 20th of Sept. B. C. 377, the Lacedæmonians were defeated by Chabrias. *Thucyd.* 1, &c. *Herodot.*—*Diod.* 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 636.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 16.—*Pindar.*——An antient town on the eaſtern ſide of Sicily, founded 759 years before the Chriſtian era. There was alſo another town a the diſtance of five miles from Naxos, which bore the ſame name, and was often called by contradiſtinction Tauromínium. *Plin.* 3.—*Diod.* 13.——A Carian who gave his name to the greateſt of the Cyclades.

NEÆRA, a nymph, mother of Phaetuſa and Lampetia by the ſun. *Homer. Od.* 12.——A woman mentioned in Virgil's *Ecl.* 3.——A miſtreſs of the poet Tibullus.——A favorite of Horace.——A daughter of Pereus, who married Aleus, by whom ſhe had Cepheus, Lycurgus and Auge who was raviſhed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Paſ.* 8, c. 4.——The wife of Autolycus. *Pauſ.*——A daughter of Niobe and Amphion.——The wife of the Strymon. *Apollod.*

NEÆTHUS, a river of Magna Græcia near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 51.

NEALCES, a friend of Turnus in his war againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 753.

NEALICES, a painter, &c.

NEANTHES, an orator and hiſtorian of Cyzicum, who floriſhed 257 years B, C.

NEAPŌLIS, a city of Campania, antiently called Parthenope, and now known by the name of Naples. Auguſtus called it Neapolis. *Suet. in Aug.* 98.——A town of Africa.——A city of Thrace.——A town of Egypt.—Of Paleſtine.—Of Ionia.——Alſo a part of Syracuſe.

NEARCHUS, an officer of Alexander in his Indian expedition. He was ordered to ſail upon the Indian ocean with Oneſicritus and to examine it. He wrote an account of this voyage and of the king's life; but his veracity has been called in queſtion by Arrian. After the king's death he was appointed over Lycia and Pamphylia. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.—*Polyæn.* 9.—*Juſtin.* 13, c. 4.—*Strab.* 2, &c.——A beautiful youth, &c. *Horat.* 3. od. 20.——An old man mentioned by Cicero *de Senect.*

NEBRODES, a mountain of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 237.

NEBROPHŌNOS, a ſon of Jaſon and Hypſipyle.

NECHOS, a king of Egypt, who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red ſeas, B. C. 610. No leſs than 12,000 men periſhed in the attempt. It was diſcovered in his reign that Africa was circumnavigable. *Herodot.* 2, c. 158, l. 4, c. 42.

NECTANĒBUS & NECTANABIS, a king of Egypt, who defended his country againſt the Perſians, and was ſucceeded by Tachos, B. C. 363. His grand-ſon, of the ſame name, made an alliance with Ageſilaus king of Sparta, and with his aſſiſtance he quelled a rebellion of his ſubjects. Sometime after he was joined by the Sidonians, Phœnicians and inhabitants of Cyprus who had revolted from the king of Perſia. This powerful confederacy was ſoon attacked by Darius the king of Perſia, who marched at the head of his troops. Nectanebus to defend his frontiers againſt ſo dangerous an enemy, levied 20,000 mercenary ſoldiers in Greece, the ſame number in Libya, and 60,000 were furniſhed in Egypt. This numerous body was not equal to the Perſian forces, and Nectanebus, defeated in a battle, gave up all hopes of reſiſtance and fled into Æthiopia, B. C. 350, where he found a ſafe aſylum. His kingdom of Egypt became from that time tributary to the king of Perſia. *Plut. Ageſ.*—*Diod.* 16, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.—*C. Nep. in Ageſ.*

NECYSIA, a ſolemnity obſerved by the Greeks in memory of the dead.

NEIS, the wife of Endymion. *Apollod.*

NELEUS, a ſon of Neptune and Tyro. He was brother to Pelias, with whom he was expoſed by his mother, who wiſhed to conceal her infirmities from her father. They were preſerved and brought to Tyro, who had then married Cretheus king of Iolchos. After the death of Cretheus, Pelias and Meleus ſeized the kingdom of Iolchos, which belonged to Æſon the lawful ſon of Tyro by the deceaſed monarch. After they had reigned for ſome time conjointly Pelias expelled Neleus from Iolchos. Neleus came to Aphareus, king of Meſſenia, who treated him with kindneſs and permitted him to build a city, which he called Pylos. Neleus married Chloris the daughter of Amphion, by whom he had a daughter and twelve ſons, who were all, except Neſtor, killed by Hercules, together with their father. Neleus promiſed his daughter in marriage only to him who brought him the bulls of Iphiclus. Bias was the ſucceſsful lover. *Vid.* Melampus. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 418.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 2, c. 6.——A river of Eubœa.

NELO, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2.

NEMÆA, a town of Argolis between Cleonæ and Pilius with a wood, where Hercules

Hercules, in the 16th year of his age, killed the celebrated Nemæan lion. This animal was born of the hundred headed Typhon, and infeſted the neighbourhood of Nemæa, and kept the inhabitants under continual alarms. It was the firſt labor of Hercules to deſtroy it, and the hero, when he found that his arrows and his club were uſeleſs againſt an animal whoſe ſkin was hard and impenetrable, ſeized him in his arms and ſqueezed him to death. The conqueror cloathed himſelf in the ſkin, and games were inſtituted to commemorate ſo great an event. The Nemæan games were originally inſtituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a ſerpent, (*Vid. Archemorus.*) and Hercules ſometime after renewed them. They were one of the four great and ſolemn games, which were obſerved in Greece. The Argives, Corinthians, and the inhabitants of Cleonæ generally preſided by turns at the celebration, in which were exhibited foot and horſe races, chariot races, boxing, wreſtling and conteſts of every kind, both gymnical and equeſtrian. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olive, afterwards of green parſley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurſe laid down on a ſprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or according to others, evey fifth year or more properly on the 1ſt and 3d year of every Olympiad, on the 12th day of the Corinthian month *Panemos*, which correſponds to our Auguſt. They ſerved as an era to the Argives, and to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country. It was always uſual for an orator to pronounce a funeral oration in memory of the death of Archemorus, and thoſe who diſtributed the prizes were always dreſſed in mourning. *Pauſ. in Corinth.—Clem. Alexand. —Athen.—Polyæn.—Strab.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 30 & 273.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A river of Peloponneſus falling into the bay of Corinth.

Nemesiānus, a Latin poet, of no very brilliant talents, in the third century, whoſe poems on hunting and bird catching were publiſhed by Burman, inter ſcriptores rei venaticæ, 4to. L. Bat. 1728.

Nĕmĕsis, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddeſs of vengeance always prepared to puniſh impiety, and at the ſame time liberally to reward the good and virtuous. She is made one of the Parcæ by ſome mythologiſts, and is repreſented with a helm and a wheel. The people of Smyrna were the firſt who made her ſtatues with wings, to ſhow with what celerity ſhe is prepared to puniſh the crimes of the wicked both by ſea and land, as the helm and the wheel in her hands intimate. Her power did not only exiſt in this life, but ſhe was alſo employed after death to find out the moſt effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemeſis was particularly worſhipped at Rhamnus in Attica, where ſhe had a celebrated ſtatue 10 cubits long, made of Parian marble by Phidias, or according to others, by one of his pupils. The Romans were alſo particularly attentive to the adoration of a deity whom they ſolemnly invoked, and to whom they offered ſacrifices before they declared war againſt their enemies, to ſhow the world that their wars were undertaken upon the moſt juſt grounds. Her ſtatue at Rome was in the capitol. Some ſuppoſe that Nemeſis was the perſon whom Jupiter deceived in the form of a ſwan, and that Leda was entruſted with the care of the children which ſprang from the two eggs. Others obſerve that Leda obtained the name of Nemeſis after death. According to Pauſanias, there were more than one Nemeſis. The goddeſs Nemeſis was ſirnamed Rhamnuſia, becauſe worſhipped at Rhamnus, and Adraſtia from the temple which Adraſtus king of Argos erected to her when he went againſt Thebes to revenge the indignities which his ſon-in-law Polynices had ſuffered in being unjuſtly driven from his kingdom by Eteocles. The Greeks celebrated a feſtival called Nemeſia, in memory of deceaſed perſons, as the goddeſs Nemeſis was ſuppoſed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all inſult. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 8.—*Paus.* 1, c. 33. —*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Heſiod. Theog.*——A miſtreſs of Tibullus 2, el. 3, v. 55.

Nemesius, a Greek writer whoſe elegant and uſeful treatiſe *de Naturâ Hominis*, was edited in 12mo. Ant. apud Plant. 1565 and in 8mo. Oxon, 1671.

Nemoralia, feſtivals obſerved in the woods of Aricia, in honor of Diana, who preſided over the country and the foreſts.

Nemetes, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 28.

Neobūle, a daughter of Lycambes, betrothed to the poet Archilochus. [*Vid. Lycambes.*]. A beautiful woman to whom Horace addreſſed 3, od. 12.

Neocæsaria, a town of Pontus.

Neochabis, a king of Egypt.

Nĕŏcles, an Athenian philoſopher, father, or according to Cicero, brother to the philoſopher Epicurus. *Cic.* 1, *de Nat. D.* c. 21.—*Diog.*——The father of Themiſtocles. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, &c.—*C. Nep. in Them.*

Neogĕnes, a man who made himſelf abſolute, &c. *Diod.* 15.

Neomoris, one of the Nereides.

Neon, a town of Phocis.—There was alſo another of the ſame name in the ſame country on the top of Parnaſſus. It was

afterwards called Tithorea. *Plut. in Syll.—Pauſ. Phoc.—Herodot.* 8, *c.* 32.——One of the commanders of the ten thouſand Greeks who aſſiſted Cyrus againſt Artaxerxes.

NEONTICHOS, a town of Æolia near the Hermus.

NEOPTOLEMUS, a king of Epirus, ſon of Achilles and Deidamia, called *Pyrrhus*, from the *yellow* color of his hair. He was carefully educated under the eye of his mother, and gave early proofs of his valor. After the death of Achilles, Calchas declared in the aſſembly of the Greeks, that Troy could not be taken without the aſſiſtance of the ſon of the deceaſed hero. Immediately upon this Ulyſſes and Phœnix were commiſſioned to bring Pyrrhus to the war. He returned with them with pleaſure, and received the name of Neoptolemus, (*new ſoldier*,) becauſe he had come late to the field. On his arrival before Troy he paid a viſit to the tomb of his father, and wept over his aſhes. He afterwards, according to ſome authors, accompanied Ulyſſes to Lemnos, to engage Philoctetes to come to the Trojan war. He greatly ſignalized himſelf during the remaining time of the ſiege, and he was the firſt who entered the wooden horſe. He was inferior to none of the Grecian warriors in valor, and Ulyſſes and Neſtor alone could claim a ſuperiority over him in eloquence, wiſdom, and addreſs. His cruelty however was as great as that of his father. Not ſatisfied with breaking down the gates of Priam's palace, he exerciſed the greateſt barbarity upon the remains of his family, and without any regard to the ſanctity of the place where Priam had taken refuge, he ſlaughtered him without mercy; or, according to others, dragged him by the hair, to the tomb of his father, where he ſacrificed him, and where he cut off his head, and carried it in exultation through the ſtreets of Troy fixed on the point of a ſpear. He alſo ſacrificed Aſtyanax to his fury, and immolated Polyxena on the tomb of Achilles according to thoſe who deny that that ſacrifice was voluntary. When Troy was taken the captives were divided among the conquerors, and Pyrrhus had for his ſhare Andromache the widow of Hector, and Helenus the ſon of Priam. With theſe he departed for Greece, and he probably eſcaped from deſtruction by giving credit to the words of Helenus, who foretold him that if he ſailed with the reſt of the Greeks, his voyage would be attended with fatal conſequences, and perhaps with death. This obliged him to take a different courſe from the reſt of the Greeks, and he travelled over the greateſt part of Thrace, where he had a ſevere encounter with queen Harpalyce. [*Vid. Harpalyce.*] The place of his retirement after the Trojan war is not known. Some maintain that he went to Theſſaly, where his grandfather ſtill reigned; but this is confuted by others who obſerve, perhaps with more reaſon, that he went to Epirus, where he laid the foundations of a new kingdom, becauſe his grandfather Peleus had been deprived of his ſceptre by Acaſtus the ſon of Pelias. Neoptolemus lived with Andromache after his arrival in Greece, but it is unknown whether he treated her as a lawful wife, or a concubine. He had a ſon by this unfortunate princeſs called Moloſſus, and two others if we rely on the authority of Pauſanias. Beſides Andromache he married Hermione the daughter of Menelaus, as alſo Lanaſſa the daughter of Cleodæus, one of the deſcendants of Hercules. The cauſe of his death is variouſly related. Menelaus, before the Trojan war, had promiſed his daughter Hermione to Oreſtes, but the ſervices he experienced from the valor and the courage of Neoptolemus during the ſiege of Troy, induced him to reward his merit by making him his ſon-in-law. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but Hermione became jealous of Andromache, and becauſe ſhe had no children, ſhe reſolved to deſtroy her Trojan rival who ſeemed to ſteal away the affections of their common huſband. In the abſence of Neoptolemus at Delphi, Hermione attempted to murder Andromache, but ſhe was prevented by the interference of Peleus or according to others, of the populace. When ſhe ſaw her ſchemes defeated, ſhe determined to lay violent hands upon herſelf to avoid the reſentment of Neoptolemus. The ſudden arrival of Oreſtes changed her reſolutions, and ſhe conſented to elope with her lover to Sparta. Oreſtes at the ſame time to revenge and to puniſh his rival, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated in the temple of Delphi, and he was murdered at the foot of the altar by Machareus the prieſt, or by the hand of Oreſtes himſelf according to Virgil, Paterculus, and Hyginus. Some ſay that he was murdered by the Delphians, who had been bribed by the preſents of Oreſtes. It is unknown why Neoptolemus went to Delphi. Some ſupport that he wiſhed to conſult the oracle to know how he might have children by the barren Hermione; others ſay, that he went thither to offer the ſpoils which he had obtained during the Trojan war, to appeaſe the reſentment of Apollo whom he had provoked by calling him the cauſe of the death of Achilles. The plunder of the rich temple of Delphi, if we believe others, was the object of the journey of Neoptolemus, and it cannot but be obſerved, that he ſuffered the ſame death and the ſame barba-

rities

rities which he had inflicted in the temple of Minerva upon the aged Priam and his wretched family. From this circumstance the ancients have made use of the proverb of *Neoptolemic revenge* when a person had suffered the same savage treatment which others had received from his hand. The Delphians celebrated a festival with great pomp and solemnity in memory of Neoptolemus, who had been slain in his attempt to plunder their temple, because, as they said, Apollo the patron of the place had been in some manner accessary to the death of Achilles. *Patere.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, & 3.—*Paus.* 10, c. 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 334, 455, &c. *Heroid.* 8.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pind. Nem.* 7.—*Eurip. Androm. & Oresl. &c.*—*Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Justin.* 17, c. 3.—*Dictys Cret.* 4, 5, & 6.—*Homer Od.* 11. *Il.*—*Sophocl. Philoct.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 102.—*Philostr. Her.* 19, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Q. Smyrn.* 14.——A king of the Molossi, father of Olympias the mother of Alexander. *Justin.* 17, c. 3.——Another king of Epirus.——An uncle of the celebrated Pyrrhus who assisted the Tarentines. He was made king of Epirus by the Epirots who had revolted from their lawful sovereign, and was put to death when he attempted to poison his nephew, &c. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*——A tragic poet of Athens greatly favored by Philip king of Macedonia.——A relation of Alexander. He was the first who climbed the walls of Gaza when that city was taken by Alexander. After the king's death he received Armenia as his province, and made war against Eumenes. He was supported by Craterus, but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cause. Craterus was killed and himself mortally wounded by Eumenes, B. C. 321. *C. Nep. in Eumen.*——One of the officers of Mithridates the Great, beaten by Lucullus in a naval battle. *Plut. in Luc.*——A tragic writer.

Neoris, a large country of Asia, near Gedrosia, almost destitute of waters. The inhabitants were called Neoritæ, and it was usual among them to suspend their dead bodies on the boughs of trees. *Diod.* 17.

Nepe, a constellation of the heavens, the same as Scorpio.——An inland town of Etruria, whose inhabitants are called Nepesini. *Ital.* 8, v. 490.

Nephalia, festivals in Greece, in honor of Mnemosyne the mother of the Muses.

Nephele, the first wife of Athamas king of Thebes, and mother of Phryxus and Helle. She was repudiated on pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and Athamas married Ino the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had several children. Ino became jealous of Nephele, because her children would succeed to their father's throne before her's by right of seniority, and she resolved to destroy them. Nephele was apprized of her wicked intentions, and she removed her children from the reach of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram sprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane, on whose back they escaped to Colchis. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud, whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds. Some call her *Nebula*, which word is the latin translation of *Nephele*. The fleece of the ram, which saved the life of Nephele's children, is often called the *Nephelian fleece. Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 195.—*Flacc.* 11, v. 56.——A mountain of Thessaly once the residence of the Centaurs.

Nepherites, a king of Egypt, who assisted the Spartans against Persia, when Agesilaus was in Asia. He sent them a fleet of 100 ships, which were intercepted by Conon, as they were sailing towards Rhodes, &c. *Diod.* 14.

Nephus, a son of Hercules.

Nepia, a daughter of Jasus, who married Olympus king of Mysia, whence the plains of Mysia are sometimes called *Nepiæ campi.*

Corn. Nepos, a celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus. He was born at Hostilia, and like the rest of his learned contemporaries, he shared the favors and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and of Atticus, and recommended himself to the notice of the great and opulent by delicacy of sentiment and a lively disposition. According to some writers he composed three book of chronicles, as also a biographical account of all the most celebrated kings, general and authors of antiquity. Of all his valuable compositions, nothing remains but his lives of the illustrious Greek and Roman generals, which have often been attributed to Æmylius Probus, who published them in his own name in the age of Theodosus to conciliate the favors and the friendship of that emperor. The language of Cornelius has always been admired, and as a writer of the Augustan age, he is intitled to many commendations for the delicacy of his expressions, the elegance of his stile and the clearness and precision of his narrations. Some support that he translated Dares Phrygius from the Greek original, but the inelegance of the diction, and its many incorrect expressions plainly prove that it is the production, not of a writer of the Augustan age, but the spurious composition of a more modern pen. Cornelius speaks of his account of the Greek historians *in Dion.* c 3. Among the many good editions of Cornelius Nepos, two may be selected as the best, that of Verheyk, 8vo. L. Bat. 1773, and

that of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1761.——Julius, an Emperor of the Weſt, &c.

Nepotianus Flavius Popilius, a ſon of Eutropia, the ſiſter of the emperor Conſtantine. He proclaimed himſelf emperor after the death of his couſin Conſtans, and rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty and oppreſſion. He was murdered after one month's reign, and his family were involved in his ruin.

Nepthys, wife of Typhon, became enamoured of Oſiris, her brother-in-law, and introduced herſelf to his bed. She had a ſon called Anubis by him. *Plut. de Iſid.*

Neptuni fanum, a place near Cenchreæ. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.——Another in the iſland of Calauria.——Another near Mantinea.

Neptunia, a town and colony of Magna Græcia.

Neptunium, a promontory of Arabia, at the entrance of the gulph.

Neptunius an epithet applied to Sext. Pompey, becauſe he believed himſelf to be god of the ſea, or deſcended from him, on account of his ſuperiority in ſhips, &c.

Neptunus, a god, ſon of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto and Juno. He was devoured by his father the day of his birth, and again reſtored to life by means of Metis, who gave Saturn a certain potion. Pauſanias ſays, that his mother concealed him in a ſheepfold in Arcadia, and that ſhe impoſed upon her huſband, telling him that ſhe had brought a colt into the world, which was inſtantly devoured by Saturn. Neptune ſhared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the kingdom of the ſea. This, however, did not ſeem equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth, which Jupiter had claimed, therefore he conſpired to dethrone him with the reſt of the gods. The conſpiracy was diſcovered and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] A reconciliation was ſoon after made, and Neptune was re-inſtituted to all his rights and privileges. Neptune diſputed with Minerva the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia, but he was defeated, and the olive which the goddeſs ſuddenly raiſed from the earth was deemed more ſerviceable for the good of mankind than the horſe which Neptune had produced by ſtriking the ground with his trident, as that animal is the emblem of war and ſlaughter. This deciſion did not pleaſe Neptune, he renewed the combat by diſputing for Trœzene, but Jupiter ſettled their diſputes by permitting them to be conjointly worſhipped there, and by giving the name of Polias or the *protectreſs of the city* to Minerva, and that of king of Trœzene to the god of the ſea. He alſo diſputed his right for the iſthmus of Corinth with Apollo, and Briareus, the Cyclops who was mutually choſen umpire gave the iſthmus to Neptune, and the promontory to Apollo. Neptune, as being god of the ſea, was entitled to more power than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only the ocean, rivers and fountains were ſubjected to him, but he alſo could cauſe earthquakes at his pleaſure, and raiſe iſlands from the bottom of the ſea with a blow of his trident. The worſhip of Neptune was eſtabliſhed in almoſt every part of the earth, and the Libyans in particular venerated him above all other nations, and looked upon him as the firſt and greateſt of the gods. The Greeks and the Romans were alſo attached to his worſhip, and they celebrated their Iſthmian games and Conſualia with the greateſt ſolemnity. He was generally repreſented ſitting in a chariot made of a ſhell, and drawn by ſea horſes or dolphins. Sometimes he is drawn by winged horſes, and holds his trident in his hand, and ſtands up as his chariot flies over the ſurface of the ſea. Homer repreſents him as iſſuing from the ſea, and in three ſteps croſſing the whole horizon. The mountains and the foreſts, ſays the poet, trembled as he walked; the whales, and all the fiſhes of the ſea appear round him, and even the ſea herſelf ſeems to feel the preſence of her god. The antients generally ſacrificed a bull and a horſe on his altars, and the Roman ſoothſayers always offered to him the gall of the victims, which in taſte reſembles the bitterneſs of the ſea water. The amours of Neptune are numerous. He obtained, by means of a dolphin, the favors of Amphitrite, who had made a vow of perpetual celibacy, and he placed among the conſtellations the fiſh which had perſuaded the goddeſs to become his wife. He alſo married Venilia and Salacia, which are only the names of Amphitrite, according to ſome authors, who obſerve that the former word is derived from *venire*, alluding to the continual motion of the ſea. Salacia is derived from *ſalum*, which ſignifies the ſea, and is applicable to Amphitrite. Neptune became a horſe to enjoy the company of Ceres. [*Vid. Arion.*] To deceive Theophane, he changed himſelf into a ram. [*Vid. Theophane.*] He aſſumed the form of the river Enipeus to gain the confidence of Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus, by whom he had Pelias and Neleus. He was alſo father of Phorcus and Polyphemus by Thooſſa; of Lycus, Nycteus and Euphemus by Celeno; of Chryſes by Chryſogenia; of Anæus by Aſtypalea; of Bœotus and Hellen by Antiope; of Leuconoe by Themiſto; of Agenor and Bellerophon by Eurynome the daughter of Nyſus; of Antas by Alcyone the daughter of Atlas; of Abas by

by Arethuſa; of Actor and Dictys by Agemede the daughter of Augias; of Megareus by Œnope daughter of Epopeus; of Cycnus by Harpalyce; of Taras, Otus, Ephialtes, Dorus, Aleſus, &c. The word *Neptunus* is often uſed metaphorically by the poets, to ſignify *ſea water*. In the Conſualia of the Romans, horſes were led through the ſtreets finely equipped and crowned with garlands, as the god, in whoſe honor the feſtivals were inſtituted, had produced the horſe, an animal ſo beneficial for the uſe of mankind. *Pauſ.* 1, 2, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 7, &c.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Cic de Nat. D.* 2, c. 26. l. 2, c. 25.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 12, &c. *l.* 2, 3, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 117, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 50, l. 4, c. 188.—*Macrob. Saturn.* 1, c. 17.—*Aug. de Civ. D.* 18.—*Plut. in Them.*—*Hygin.* fab. 157.—*Eurip in Phæniſſ.*—*Flacc. Apollon. Rhod.*

NĔRĔĪDES, nymphs of the ſea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were fifty, according to the greater number of the mythologiſts, whoſe names are as follows: Sao, Amphitrite, Proto, Galatæa, Thoe, Eucrate, Eudora, Galena, Glauce, Thetis, Spio, Cymothoe, Melita, Thalia, Agave, Eulimene, Erato, Paſithea, Doto, Eunice, Neſea, Dynamene, Pheruſa, Protomelia, Actea, Panope, Doris, Cymatolege, Hippothoe, Cymo, Eione, Hipponoe, Cymodoce, Neſo, Eupompe, Pronoe, Themiſto, Glauconome, Halimede, Pontoporia, Evagora, Liagora, Polynome, Laomadia, Lyſianaſſa, Autonoe, Menippe, Evarne, Pſamathe, Nemertes. In thoſe which Homer mentions, to the number of 30, we find the following names different from thoſe ſpoken of by Heſiod; Halia, Limmoria, Iera, Amphitroe, Dexamene, Amphinome, Callianira, Apſeudes, Callianaſſa, Clymene, Janira, Naſſa, Mera, Orithya, Amathea. Apollodorus, who mentions 45, mentions the following names different from the others: Glaucothoe, Protomeduſa, Pione, Pleſaura, Calypſo, Crantο, Neomeris, Dejanira, Polynoe, Melia, Dione, Iſea, Dero, Eumolpe, Ione, Ceto. Hyginus, and others differ from the preceding authors in the following names: Drymo, Xantho, Ligea, Phyllodoce, Cydippe, Lycorias, Cleio, Beroe, Ephira, Opis, Aſia, Deopea, Arethuſa, Crenis, Eurydice, and Leucothoe. The Nereides were implored as the reſt of the deities, they had altars chiefly on the coaſts of the ſea, where the piety of mankind made offerings of milk, oil, and honey, and often of the fleſh of goats. When they were on the ſea ſhore they generally reſided in grottos and caves, which were adorned with ſhells and ſhaded by the branches of vines. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the ſea, and to be ſubſervient to the will of Neptune. They were particularly fond of alcyons, and as they had the power of ruffling or calming the waters, they were always addreſſed by ſailors, who implored their protection, that they might grant them a favorable voyage and a proſperous return. They are repreſented as young and handſome virgins, ſitting on dolphins and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or ſometimes garlands of flowers, &c. *Orpheus Hymn.* 23.—*Catull. de Rapt. Pel.*—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 361, &c.—*Stat. 2. Sylv.* 2, *l.* 3. *Sylv.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2, & 9.—*Heſiod. Theogt*—*Homer. Il.*—*Hygin.* &c.

NĔRĔĬUS, a name given to Achilles, as ſon of Thetis, who was one of the Nereides. *Horat.* ep. 17, v. 8.

NĔRĔUS, a deity of the ſea, ſon of Oceanus and Terra. He married Doris by whom he had 50 daughters, called the Nereides. [*Vid. Nereides.*] Nereus was generally repreſented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and hair of an azure color. The chief place of his reſidence was in the Ægean ſea, where he was ſurrounded by his daughters, who often danced in choruſſes round him. He had the gift of prophecy, and informed thoſe that conſulted him with the different fates that attended them. He acquainted Paris with the conſequences of his elopement with Helen, and it was by his directions that Hercules obtained the golden apples of the Heſperides, but the ſea-god often evaded the importunities of inquirers by aſſuming different ſhapes, and totally eſcaping from their graſp. The word *Nereus* is often taken for the ſea itſelf. Nereus is ſometimes called the moſt antient of all the gods. *Heſiod. Theog. Hygin.*—*Homer. Il.* 18.—*Apollod.*—*Orpheus. Argon.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 13.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*

NĔRĪPHUS, a deſart iſland near the Thracian Cherſoneſus.

NĔRĪTOS, a mountain in the iſland of Ithaca, as alſo a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea, according to Mela. The word Neritos is often applied to the whole iſland of Ithaca, and Ulyſſes, the king of it, is called *Neritius dux*, and his ſhip *Neritia navis*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 271.—*Plin.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

NĔRĬUS, a ſilverſmith in the age of Horace, 2 *Sat.* 3, v. 69.——An uſurer in Nero's age, who was ſo eager to get money, that he married as often as he could, and as ſoon deſtroyed his wives by poiſon, to poſſeſs himſelf of their eſtates. *Perſ.* 2, v. 14.

NĔRO, Claudius Domitius Cæſar, a celebrated Roman emperor, ſon of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after he ſucceeded to him on the throne.

The beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greateſt kindneſs and condeſcenſion, by affability, complaiſance, and popularity. The object of his adminiſtration ſeemed to be the good of his people, and when he was deſired to ſign his name to a liſt of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, *I wiſh to heaven I could not write.* He was an enemy to flattery, and when the ſenate had liberally commended the wiſdom of his government, Nero deſired them to keep their praiſes till he deſerved them. Theſe promiſing virtues were ſoon diſcovered to be artificial, and Nero diſplayed the propenſities of his nature. He delivered himſelf from the ſway of his mother, and at laſt ordered her to be aſſaſſinated. This unnatural act of barbarity, might aſtoniſh ſome of the Romans, but Nero had his devoted adherents, and when he declared that he had taken away his mother's life to ſave himſelf from ruin, the ſenate applauded his meaſures, and the people ſignified their approbation. Many of his courtiers ſhared the unhappy fate of Agrippina, and Nero ſacrificed to his fury or caprice all ſuch as obſtructed his pleaſure, or diverted his inclination. In the night he generally ſallied out from his palace, to viſit the meaneſt taverns, and all the ſcenes of debauchery which Rome contained. In this nocturnal riot he was fond of inſulting the people in the ſtreets, and his attempts to offer violence to the wife of a Roman ſenator, nearly coſt him his life. He alſo turned actor, and publicly appeared on the Roman ſtage in the meaneſt characters. In his attempts to excel in muſic, and to conquer the diſadvantages of a hoarſe rough voice, he moderated his meals, and often paſſed the day without eating. The celebrity of the Olympian games attracted his notice. He paſſed into Greece, and preſented himſelf as a candidate for the public honor. He was defeated in wreſtling, but the flattery of the ſpectators adjudged him the victory, and Nero returned to Rome with all the pomp and ſplendor of an eaſtern conqueror drawn in the chariot of Auguſtus, and attended by a band of muſicians, actors, and ſtage dancers from every part of the empire. Theſe private and public amuſements of the emperor were indeed innocent, his character was injured and not the lives of the people. But his conduct ſoon became more abominable, he diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a woman, and was publicly married to one of his eunuchs. This violence to nature and decency was ſoon exchanged for another; Nero reſumed his ſex, and celebrated his nuptials with one of his meaneſt catamites, and it was on this occaſion that one of the Romans obſerved that the world would have been happy, if Nero's father had had ſuch a wife. But now his cruelty was diſplayed in a more ſuperlative degree, and he ſacrificed to his wantonneſs his wife Octavia Poppæa, and the celebrated writers, Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, &c. The Chriſtians alſo did not eſcape his barbarity. He had heard of the burning of Troy, and as he wiſhed to renew that diſmal ſcene, he cauſed Rome to be ſet on fire in different places. The conflagration became ſoon univerſal, and during nine ſucceſſive days the fire was unextinguiſhed. All was deſolation, nothing was heard but the lamentations of mothers whoſe children had periſhed in the flames, the groans of the dying, and the continual fall of palaces and buildings. Nero was the only one who enjoyed the general conſternation. He placed himſelf on the top of a high tower, and he ſang on his lyre the deſtruction of Troy, a dreadful ſcene which his barbarity had realized before his eyes. He attempted to avert the public odium from his head, by a feigned commiſeration of the miſeries of his ſubjects. He began to repair the ſtreets and the public buildings at his own expence. He built himſelf a celebrated palace, which he called his golden houſe. It was profuſely adorned with gold, with precious ſtones, and with whatever was rare and exquiſite. It contained ſpacious fields, artificial lakes, woods, gardens, orchards, and whatever could exhibit beauty and grandeur. The entrance of this edifice could admit a large coloſſus of the emperor 120 feet high, the galleries were each a mile long, and the whole was covered with gold. The roofs of the dining halls repreſented the firmament, in motion as well as in figure, and continually turned round night and day, ſhowering down all ſorts of perfumes and ſweet waters. When this grand edifice, which, according to Pliny, extended all round the city was finiſhed, Nero ſaid, that now he could lodge like a man. His profuſion was not leſs remarkable in all his other actions. When he went a fiſhing, his nets were made with gold and ſilk. He never appeared twice in the ſame garment, and when he undertook a voyage, there were thouſands of ſervants to take care of his wardrobe. This continuation of debauchery and extravagance, at laſt, rouſed the reſentment of the people. Many conſpiracies were formed againſt the emperor, but they were generally diſcovered, and ſuch as were acceſſary ſuffered the greateſt puniſhments. The moſt dangerous conſpiracy againſt Nero's life was that of Piſo, from which he was delivered by the confeſſion of a ſlave. The conſpiracy of Galba, proved more ſucceſsful, and the conſpirator, when he was informed that his plot was known to Nero, declared himſelf emperor. The unpopularity of Nero favored his cauſe, he was acknowledged

knowledged by all the Roman empire, and the ſenate condemned the tyrant that ſat on the throne to be dragged naked through the ſtreets of Rome, and whipped to death, and afterwards to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock like the meaneſt malefactor. This, however, was not done, and Nero by a voluntary death prevented the execution of the ſentence. He killed himſelf, A. D. 68, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 13 years and eight months. Rome was filled with acclamation at the intelligence, and the citizens more ſtrongly to indicate their joy, wore caps, ſuch as were generally uſed by ſlaves, who had received their freedom. Their vengeance was not only exerciſed againſt the ſtatues of the deceaſed tyrant, but his friends were the object of the public reſentment, and many were cruſhed to pieces in ſuch a violent manner, that one of the ſenators, amid the univerſal joy, ſaid that he was afraid they ſhould ſoon have cauſe to wiſh for Nero. The tyrant, as he expired, begged that his head might not be cut off from his body, and expoſed to the inſolence of an enraged populace, but that the whole might be burned on the funeral pile. His requeſt was granted by one of Galba's freedmen, and his obſequies were performed with the uſual ceremonies. Though his death ſeemed to be the ſource of univerſal gladneſs, yet many of his favorites lamented his fall, and were grieved to ſee that their pleaſures and amuſements were ſtopped by the death of the patron of debauchery and extravagance. Even the king of Parthia ſent ambaſſadors to Rome to condole with the Romans, and to beg that they would honor and revere the memory of Nero. His ſtatues were alſo crowned with garlands of flowers, and many believed that he was not dead, but that he would ſoon make his appearance, and take a due vengeance upon his enemies. It will be ſufficient to obſerve, in finiſhing the character of this tyrannical emperor, that the name of *Nero* is even now uſed emphatically to expreſs a barbarous and unfeeling oppreſſor. Pliny calls him the common enemy and the fury of mankind, and in this he has been followed by all writers who exhibit Nero as a pattern of the moſt execrable barbarity and unpardonable wantonneſs. *Plut. in Galb.—Suet. in vitâ.—Plin.* 7, c. 8, &c.—*Dio.* 64.—*Aurel. Victor.*—*Tacit. Ann.*

——Claudius, a Roman general ſent in Spain to ſucceed the two Scipios. He ſuffered himſelf to be impoſed upon by Aſdrubal, and was ſoon after ſucceeded by young Scipio. He was afterwards made a conſul and intercepted Aſdrubal, who was paſſing from Spain into Italy with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. An engagement was fought near the river Metaurus, in which 56,000 of the Carthaginians were left in the field of battle, and great numbers taken priſoners, 207 B.C. Aſdrubal, the Carthaginian general, was alſo killed, and his head cut off and thrown into his brother's camp by the conquerors. *Appian. in Han.—Oroſ.* 4.—*Liv.* 27, &c.—*Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 37.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.——Another, who oppoſed Cicero when he wiſhed to puniſh with death ſuch as were acceſſary to Catiline's conſpiracy.——A ſon of Germanicus, who was ruined by Sejanus, and baniſhed from Rome by Tiberius. He died in the place of his exile. His death was voluntary, according to ſome. *Sueton. in Tiber.*—— The Nero's were of the Claudian family, which, during the republican times of Rome, was honored with 28 conſulſhips, five dictatorſhips, ſix triumphs, ſeven cenſorſhips, and two ovations. They aſſumed the ſirname of Nero, which, in the language of the Sabines, ſignifies *ſtrong* and *warlike*.

NERŌNIA, a name given to Artaxata by Tiridates, who had been reſtored to his kingdom by Nero, whoſe favors he acknowledged by calling the capital of his dominions after the name of his benefactor.

NERONIĀNÆ THERMÆ, baths at Rome, made by the emperor Nero.

NERTOBRIGIA, a town of Spain.

NERVA COCCEIUS, a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96. He rendered himſelf popular by his mildneſs, his generoſity, and the active part he took in the management of affairs. He ſuffered no ſtatues to be raiſed to his honor, and he applied to the uſe of the government all the gold and ſilver ſtatues which flattery and hatred had erected to his predeceſſor. In his civil character he was the patron of good manners, of ſobriety, and temperance. He forbad the mutilation of male children, and gave no countenance to the law which permitted the marriage of an uncle with his niece. He made a ſolemn declaration that no ſenator ſhould ſuffer death during his reign, and this he obſerved with ſuch ſanctity that, when two members of the ſenate had conſpired againſt his life, he was ſatisfied to tell them that he was informed of their wicked machinations. He alſo conducted them to the public ſpectacles, and ſat himſelf between them, and, when a ſword was offered to him, according to the uſual cuſtom, he dared the conſpirators to try it upon his body. Such goodneſs of heart, ſuch confidence in the ſelf-conviction of the human mind, and ſuch reliance upon the conſequence of his lenity and indulgence, conciliated the minds of all his ſubjects. Yet, as envy and danger are the conſtant companions of greatneſs, the Pretorian guards at laſt mutinied, and Nerva meanly yielded to their fury. He uncovered his aged neck in the preſence of the incenſed ſoldiery,

and bade them wreak their vengeance upon him, provided they spared the life of those to whom he was indebted for the empire, and whom his honor commanded him to defend. His seeming submission was unavailing, and he was at last obliged to surrender, to the fury of the soldiers, some of his friends and supporters. The infirmities of his age, and his natural timidity, at last obliged him to provide himself against any future mutiny or tumult, by chusing a worthy successor. He had many friends and relations, but he did not consider the aggrandizement of his family, and he chose, for his son and successor, Trajan, a man of whose virtues and greatness of mind he was fully convinced. This voluntary choice was approved by the acclamations of the people, and the wisdom and prudence which marked the reign of Trajan showed how discerning was the judgment, and how affectionate were the intentions, of Nerva, for the good of Rome. He died on the 27th of July, A. D. 98, in his 72d year, and his successor showed his respect for his merit and for his character by raising him altars and temples in Rome, and in the provinces, and by ranking him in the number of the gods. Nerva was the first Roman emperor who was of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete. *Plin. paneg.*—*Diod.* 69.——M. Cocceius, a consul in the reign of Tiberius. He starved himself, because he would not be concerned in the extravagance of the emperor.——A celebrated lawyer, consul with the emperor Vespasian. He was father to the emperor of that name.

NERVII, a warlike people of Belgic Gaul, who continually upbraided the neighbouring nations for submitting to the power of the Romans. They attacked J. Cæsar, and were totally defeated. *Lucan.* 1, v. 428. *Cæs. bel G.*

NERULUM, an inland town of Lucania. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

NESÆA, one of the Nereides. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 338.

NESIMACHUS, the father of Hippomedon, a native of Argos.

NESIS, an island on the coast of Campania, famous for asparagus. *Plin.* 19, c. 8.—*Lucan* 6, v. 90.

NESSUS, a celebrated centaur, son of Ixion and the Cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had entrusted to his care, with orders to carry her across the river Evenus. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Hercules saw the distress of his wife from the opposite shore of the river, and immediately he let fly one of his poisoned arrows, which struck the centaur to the heart. Nessus, as he expired, gave the tunic he then wore to Dejanira, assuring her that, from the poisoned blood which had flowed from his wounds, it had received the power of calling a husband away from unlawful love. Dejanira received it with pleasure, and this mournful present caused the death of Hercules. [*Vid. Hercules.*] *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Ep.* 9.—*Senec. in Herc. fur.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 28.—*Diod.* 4.——A river. *Vid.* Nestus.

NESTOCLES, a famous statuary of Greece, rival to Phidias.

NESTOR, a son of Neleus and Chloris, nephew to Pelias, and grandson to Neptune. He had eleven brothers, who were all killed, with his father, by Hercules. His tender age detained him at home, and was the cause of his preservation. The conqueror spared his life, and placed him on the throne of Pylos. He married Eurydice, the daughter of Clymenes or, according to others, Anaxibia, the daughter of Atreus. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle, and was present at the nuptials of Pirithous, when a bloody battle was fought between the Lapithæ and Centaurs. As king of Pylos and Messenia he led his subjects to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the rest of the Grecian chiefs, by eloquence, address, wisdom, justice, and an uncommon prudence of mind. Homer displays his character as the most perfect of all his heroes, and Agamemnon exclaims, that, if he had ten generals like Nestor, he should soon see the walls of Troy reduced to ashes. After the Trojan war, Nestor retired to Greece, where he enjoyed, in the bosom of his family, the peace and tranquillity which were due to his wisdom and to his old age. The manner and the time of his death are unknown; the ancients are all agreed that he lived three generations of men, which length of time some suppose to be 300 years, though, more probably, only 90, allowing 30 years for each generation. From that circumstance, therefore, it was usual among the Greeks and the Latins, when they wished a long and happy life to their friends, to wish them to see the years of Nestor. He had two daughters, Pisidice and Polycaste; and seven sons, Perseus, Straticus, Aretus, Echephron, Pisistratus, Antilochus, and Trasimedes. Nestor was one of the Argonauts, according to *Valerius Flaccus* 1, v. 380, &c.—*Dictys Cret.* 1, c. 13, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 1, &c. *Od.* 3 & 11.—*Hygin.* fab. 10 & 273.—*Paus.* 3, c. 26, l. 4, c. 3 & 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 169, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 15.——A poet of Lycaonia in the age of the emperor Severus. He was father to Pisander, who, under the emperor Alexander, wrote some fabulous stories.——One of the body guards of Alexander. *Polyæn.*

NESTORIUS, a bishop of Constantinople, who flourished A. D. 431. He was condemned and degraded from his episcopal dignity for his heretical opinions, &c.

NESTUS or NESSUS, a small river of Thrace, rising

rising in mount Rhodope, and falling into the Ægean Sea above the island of Thasos. It was for some time the boundary of Macedonia on the east, in the more extensive power of that kingdom.

Netum, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 269.

Neuri, a people of Sarmatia. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.

Nicæa, a widow of Alexander, who married Demetrius.——A daughter of Antipater, who married Perdiccas.——A city of India, built by Alexander on the very spot where he had obtained a victory over king Porus.——A town of Bithynia, built by Antigonus, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia. It was originally called Antigonia, and afterwards Nicæa by Lysimachus, who gave it the name of his wife, who was daughter of Antipater.——A town of Liguria, built by the people of Massilia.

Nicagoras, a sophist of Athens in the reign of the emperor Philip. He wrote the lives of illustrious men, and was reckoned one of the greatest and most learned men of his age.

Nicander, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He reigned 39 years, and died B. C. 770.——A writer of Chalcedon.——A Greek grammarian, poet, and physician, of Ionia, 137 B. C. He rendered himself known by his writings. Two of his poems, entitled *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca*, are still extant; the best editions of which are those of Gorræus, 4to. Paris, 1557; and Salvinus, 8vo. Florent. 1764. *Cic.* 1, *de Orat.*

Nicanor, a man who conspired against the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 6.——A son of Parmenio, who died in Hyrcania, &c.——A surname of Demetrius. [*Vid. Demetrius* 2d.]——An unskilful pilot of Antigonus. *Polyæn.*——A servant of Atticus. *Cic.* 5, ep. 3.——A Samian, who wrote a treatise on rivers.——A governor of Media, conquered by Seleucus. He had been governor over the Athenians under Cassander, by whose orders he was put to death.——A general of the emperor Titus, wounded at the siege of Jerusalem.——A governor of Munychia, who seized the Piræus, and was at last put to death by Cassander, because he wished to make himself absolute all over Attica. *Diod.* 18.——A brother of Cassander, destroyed by Olympias. *Id.* 19.——A general of Antiochus, king of Syria. He made war against the Jews, and showed himself uncommonly cruel.

Nicarchus, a Corinthian philosopher in the age of Periander. *Plut.*——An Arcadian chief, who deserted to the Persians at the return of the ten thousand Greeks.

Nicarthides, a man set over Persepolis by Alexander.

Nicator, a surname of Seleucus, king of Syria, from his having been conquered.

Nice, a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.*

Nicephorium, a town of Mesopotamia, where Venus had a temple. *Liv.* 32, c. 33.

Nicephorius, a river, which flowed by the walls of Tigranocerta. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 4.

Nicephorus Cæsar, a Byzantine historian, whose works were edited fol. Paris, 1661.——Gregoras, another, edited fol. Paris, 1702.——A Greek ecclesiastical historian, whose works were edited by Ducæus, 2 vol. Paris, 1639.

Niceratus, a poet, who wrote a poem in praise of Lysander.——The father of Nicias.

Nicetas, one of the Byzantine historians, whose works were edited fol. Paris, 1647.

Niceteria, a festival at Athens, in memory of the victory which Minerva obtained over Neptune, in their dispute about giving a name to the capital of the country.

Nicia, a city. *Vid.* Nicæa.

Nicias, an Athenian general, celebrated for his valor and for his misfortunes. He early conciliated the good will of the people by his liberality, and he established his military character by taking the island of Cythera from the power of Lacedæmon. When Athens determined to make war against Sicily, Nicias was appointed, with Alcibiades and Lamachus, to conduct the expedition, which he reprobated as impolitic, and as the future cause of calamities to the Athenian power. In Sicily he behaved with great firmness, but he often blamed the quick and inconsiderate measures of his colleagues. The success of the Athenians remained long doubtful. Alcibiades was recalled by his enemies to take his trial, and Nicias was left at the head of affairs. Syracuse was surrounded by a wall, and, though the operations were carried on slowly, yet the city would have surrendered, had not the sudden appearance of Gylippus, the Corinthian ally of the Sicilians, cheered up the courage of the besieged at the critical moment. Gylippus proposed terms of accommodation to the Athenians, which were refused; some battles were fought in which the Sicilians obtained the advantage, and Nicias at last, tired of his ill success, and grown desponding, demanded of the Athenians a reinforcement or a successor. Demosthenes, upon this, was sent with a powerful fleet, but the advice of Nicias was despised, and the admiral, by his eagerness to come to a decisive engagement, ruined his fleet and the interest of Athens. The fear of his enemies at home prevented Nicias from leaving Sicily, and when, at last, a continued series of ill success obliged him to comply, he found himself surrounded on every side by the enemy, without hope of escaping. He gave himself up to the conquerors with all his army, but the assurances of safety which he had received soon proved vain and false, and he was no sooner in the hands of the enemy than he was shamefully put to death with Demosthenes. His troops were sent to quarries, where the plague and hard labor diminished

diminished their numbers and aggravated their misfortunes. Some suppose that the death of Nicias was not violent. He perished about 413 years before Christ, and the Athenians lamented in him a great and valiant but unfortunate general. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*C. Nep. in Alcib.*—*Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Diod.* 15.——A grammarian of Rome, intimate with Cicero.——A man of Nicæa, who wrote an history of philosophers.——A physician of Pyrrhus king of Epirus, who made an offer to the Romans of poisoning his master for a sum of money. The Roman general disdained his offers, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. He is often called Cineas.——A painter in the age of Alexander. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 31.

NICIPPE, a daughter of Pelops, who married Sthenelus.—A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

NICIPPUS, a tyrant of Cos, one of whose sheep brought forth a lion. *Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 29.

NICO, one of the Tarentine chiefs who conspired against the life of Annibal. *Liv.* 30.——A celebrated architect and geometrician. He was father to the celebrated Galen, the prince of physicians.——One of the slaves of Craterus.——The name of an ass which Augustus met before the battle of Actium, a circumstance which he considered as a favorable omen.——The name of an elephant remarkable for his fidelity to king Pyrrhus.

NICOCHARES, a Greek comic poet in the age of Aristophanes.

NICOCLES, a familiar friend of Phocion, condemned to death. *Plut.*——A king of Salamis, celebrated for his contest with a king of Phœnicia to prove which of the two was most effeminate.——A king of Paphos, who reigned under the protection of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He revolted from his friend to the king of Persia, upon which Ptolemy ordered one of his servants to put him to death, to strike terror into the other dependant princes. The servant, unwilling to murder the monarch, advised him to kill himself. Nicocles obeyed, and all his family followed his example, 310 years before the Christian era.——An ancient Greek poet, who called physicians a happy race of men, because light published their good deeds to the world, and the earth hid all their faults and imperfections.——A king of Cyprus, who succeeded Evagoras on the throne, 374 years before Christ. It was with him that the philosopher Isocrates corresponded.—A tyrant of Sicyon, deposed by means of Aratus, the Achæan.

NICOCRATES, a tyrant of Cyrene.——An author at Athens.—A king of Salamis, in Cyprus, who made himself known by the valuable collection of books which he had. *Athen.* 1.

NICOCREON, a tyrant of Salamis, in the age of Alexander the Great. He ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be broken to pieces in a mortar.

NICODEMUS, an Athenian appointed by Conon over the fleet, which was going to the assistance of Artaxerxes.——A tyrant of Italy, &c.——An ambassador sent to Pompey by Aristobulus.

NICODORUS, a wrestler of Mantinea, who studied philosophy in his old age. *Ælian. V. H.* 2.——An Athenian archon.

NICODROMUS, a son of Hercules and Nice.——An Athenian who invaded Ægina, &c.

NICOLAUS, a philosopher.——A celebrated Syracusan, who endeavoured, in a pathetic speech, to dissuade his countrymen from offering violence to the Athenian prisoners who had been taken with Nicias, their general. His eloquence was unavailing.——An officer of Ptolemy against Antigonus.——A peripatetic philosopher and historian in the Augustan age.

NICOMACHA, a daughter of Themistocles.

NICOMACHUS, the father of the philosopher Aristotle.——One of Alexander's friends.——An excellent painter.——A Pythagorean philosopher.——A Lacedæmonian general, conquered by Timotheus.——A writer in the fifth century, &c.

NICOMEDES 1st. a king of Bithynia, about 278 years before the Christian era. It was by his exertions that this part of Asia became a monarchy. He behaved with great cruelty to his brothers, and built a town which he called by his own name, Nicomedia. *Justin. Pausan.* &c.——The 2d. was ironically surnamed *Philopater*, because he drove his father Prusias from the kingdom of Bithynia, and caused him to be assassinated, B. C. 149. He reigned 59 years. Mithridates laid claim to his kingdom, but all their disputes were decided by the Romans, who deprived Nicomedes of the province of Paphlagonia, and his ambitious rival of Cappadocia. He gained the affections of his subjects by a courteous behaviour, and by a mild and peaceful government. *Justin.*——The 3d. son and successor of the preceding, was dethroned by his brother Socrates, and afterwards by the ambitious Mithridates. The Romans re-established him on his throne, and encouraged him to make reprisals upon the king of Pontus. He followed their advice, and he was, at last, expelled another time from his dominions, till Sylla came into Asia, who restored him to his former power and affluence. *Strab. Appian.*——The 4th. of that name, was son and successor of Nicomedes 3d. He passed his life in an easy and tranquil manner, and enjoyed the peace which his alliance with the Romans had procured him. He died B. C. 75, without issue, and left his kingdom, with all his possessions, to the Roman people. *Strab.* 12.—*Appian. Mithrid.*—*Justin.* 38, c. 2, &c.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.——A celebrated geometrician in the age of the philosopher Eratosthenes. He made himself known by his

his uſeful machines, &c.——An engineer in the army of Mithridates.——One of the preceptors of the emperor M. Antoninus.

NICOMĒDIA, a town of Bithynia, founded by Nicomedes 1ſt. It was the capital of the country, and it has been compared, for its beauty and greatneſs, to Rome, Antioch, or Alexandria. It became celebrated for being the reſidence of the emperor Conſtantine and moſt of his imperial ſucceſſors. Some ſuppoſe that it was originally called Aſtacus and Olbia, though it was generally believed that they were all different cities. *Ammian.* 17. *Pauſ. Eliac.—Plin.* 5, &c.—*Strab.* 12, &c.

NICON, a pirate of Phære, in Peloponneſus, &c.—*Polyæn.*——A native of Tarentum, *Vid.* Nico.

NICONIA, a town of Pontus.

NICŎPHRON, a comic poet of Athens ſome time after the age of Ariſtophanes.

NICOPŎLIS, a city of Lower Egypt.——A town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great in memory of a victory which he had there obtained over the forces of Mithridates.——Another, in Thrace, built on the banks of the Neſtus by Trajan, in memory of a victory which he obtained there over the Barbarians.——A town of Epirus, built by Auguſtus after the battle of Actium.—Another, near Jeruſalem, founded by the emperor Veſpaſian.——Another, in Mœſia.——Another, in Dacia, built by Trajan to perpetuate the memory of a celebrated battle.——Another, near the bay of Iſſus, built by Alexander.

NICOSTRĂTA, a courtezan who left all her poſſeſſions to Sylla.——The ſame as Carmente.

NICOSTRĂTUS, a man of Argos of great ſtrength. He was fond of imitating Hercules by cloathing himſelf in a lion's ſkin.——One of Alexander's ſoldiers. He conſpired againſt the king's life.——A dramatic actor of Ionia.——A comic poet of Argos.——An orator of Macedonia, in the reign of the emperor M. Antoninus.——A ſon of Menelaus and Helen.——A general of the Achæans, who defeated the Macedonians.

NICOTELEA, a celebrated woman of Meſſenia, who ſaid that ſhe became pregnant of Ariſtomenes by a ſerpent. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 14.

NICOTELES, a Corinthian drunkard. &c.

NIGER, a friend of M. Antony, ſent to him by Octavia.——A ſirname of Clitus, whom Alexander killed in a fit of drunkenneſs.——A river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic ocean.——C. Peſcennius Juſtus, a celebrated governor in Syria, well known by his valor in the Roman armies, while yet a private man. At the death of Pertinax, he was declared emperor of Rome, and his claims to that elevated ſituation were ſupported by a ſound underſtanding, prudence of mind, moderation, courage, and virtue. He propoſed to imitate the actions of the venerable Antoninus, of Trajan, of Titus, and M. Aurelius. He was remarkable for his fondneſs of ancient diſcipline, and never ſuffered his ſoldiers to drink wine, but obliged them to quench their thirſt with water and vinegar. He forbad the uſe of ſilver or gold utenſils in his camp, all the bakers and cooks were driven away, and the ſoldiers ordered to live, during the expedition they undertook, merely upon biſcuits. In his puniſhments, Niger was inexorable; he condemned ten of his ſoldiers to be beheaded in the preſence of the army, becauſe they had ſtolen and eaten a fowl. The ſentence was heard with groans: the army interfered: and, when Niger conſented to diminiſh the puniſhment for fear of kindling rebellion, he yet ordered the criminals to make each a reſtoration of ten fowls to the perſon whoſe property they had ſtolen; they were, beſides, ordered not to light a fire the reſt of the campaign, but to live upon cold aliments, and to drink nothing but water. Such great qualifications in a general ſeemed to promiſe the reſtoration of ancient diſcipline in the Roman armies, but the death of Niger fruſtrated every hope of reform. Severus, who had alſo been inveſted with the imperial purple, marched againſt him; ſome battles were fought, and Niger was, at laſt, defeated, A. D. 194. His head was cut off, and fixed to a long ſpear, and carried in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. He reigned about one year. *Herodian.*

P. NIGIDIUS FIGŬLUS, a celebrated philoſopher and aſtrologer at Rome, one of the moſt learned men of his age. He was intimate with Cicero, and gave him his moſt unbiaſſed opinions concerning the conſpirators who had leagued to deſtroy Rome with Catiline. He was made prætor, and honored with a ſeat in the ſenate. In the civil wars he followed the intereſt of Pompey, for which he was baniſhed by the conqueror. He died in the place of his baniſhment, 47 years before Chriſt. *Cic. ad ſum.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 639.

NIGRITÆ, a people of Africa, who dwell on the banks of the Niger.

NILEUS, a ſon of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Aſia, where he built Epheſus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Myus, Teos, Lebedos, Clazomenæ, &c. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 2, &c.——A philoſopher who had in his poſſeſſion all the writings of Ariſtotle.

NILUS, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt and falls into the mediterranean ſea. The Nile anciently called Ægyptus is one of the moſt celebrated rivers in the world. Its ſources were unknown to the antients, and the moderns are equally ignorant of their ſituation, whence an impoſſibility is generally meant by the prove b of

Nili caput quærere. It flows through the middle of Egypt in a northern direction, and when it comes to the town of Cercasorum, it then divides itself into several streams, and falls into the Mediterranean by seven mouths. The most eastern canal is called the Pelusian and the most western is called the Canopic mouth. The other canals are the Sebennytican, that of Sais, the Mendesian, Bolbitinic and Bucolic. They have all been formed by nature, except the two last, which have been dug by the labors of men. The island which the Nile forms by its division into several streams is called Delta, from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. The Nile yearly overflows the country, and it is to those regular inundations that the Egyptians are indebted for the fertile produce of their lands. It begins to rise in the month of May for 100 successive days, and then decreases gradually the same number of days. If it rises no higher than 16 cubits a famine is generally expected, but if it exceeds this by many cubits it is of the most dangerous consequences; houses are overturned, the cattle are drowned, and a great number of insects are produced from the mud which destroy the fruits of the earth. The overflowings of the Nile which remained unknown to the ancients, though searched with the greatest application, are owing to the heavy rains which regularly fall in Æthiopia in the months of April and May, and which rush down like torrents upon the country and lay it all under water. These causes, as some people suppose, were well known to Homer, as he seems to show it by saying that the Nile flowed down from heaven. *Strab* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9. l. 3. c. 9.—*Seneca. quæst. Nat.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, 2, &c *Claudian. ep. ad Nilo.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 800, 9, v. 31.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 2.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 712.—*Ammian.* 22.—*Paus.* 10, c. 32.—*Plin.* 5, c. 10.——One of the Greek fathers who flourished A. D. 440. His works were edited at Rome, fol. 2 vols. 1668 & 1678.

NINNIUS, a tribune who opposed Clodius the enemy of Cicero.

NINIAS, *Vid.* Ninyas.

NINUS, a son of Belus who built a city to which he gave his own name, and founded the Assyrian monarchy of which he was the first sovereign, B. C. 2059. He was very warlike, and extended his conquests from Egypt to the extremities of India and Bactriana. He became enamoured of Semiramis the wife of one of his officers, and he married her after her husband had destroyed himself through fear of his powerful rival. Ninus reigned 52 year, and at his death, he left his kingdom to the care of his wife Semiramis, by whom he had a son. The history of Ninus is very obscure and even fabulous according to the opinion of some. Ctesias is the principal historian from whom it is derived, but little reliance is to be placed upon him, when Aristotle deems him unworthy to be believed. Ninus, after death received divine honors, and became the Jupiter of the Assyrians and the Hercules of the Chaldeans. *Ctesias.*—*Diod.* 2.—*Justin.* 1, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 2.——A celebrated city, the capital of Assyria built on the banks of the Tigris by Ninus and called Nineveh in Scripture. It was, according to the relation of Diodorus Siculus, fifteen miles long, nine broad, and forty-eight in circumference. It was surrounded by large walls 100 feet high, on the top of which three chariots could pass together a-breast and defended by 1500 towers each 200 feet high. Ninus was taken by the united armies of Cyaxares and Nabopolassar king of Babylon, B. C. 606. *Strab.* 1.—*Diod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 185, &c.—*Paus.* 8, c. 33.—*Lucian.*

NINYAS, a son of Ninus and Semiramis king of Assyria, who succeeded his mother who had voluntarily abdicated the crown. Some suppose that Semiramis was put to death by her own son, because she had encouraged him to commit incest. The reign of Ninyas is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. The prince left the care of the government to his favorites and ministers, and gave himself up to pleasure, riot, and debauchery, and never appeared in public. His successors imitated the example of his voluptuousness, and therefore their name is little known till the age of Sardanapalus. *Justin.* 1. c. 2.—*Diod.* 1, &c.

NIOBE, a daughter of Tantalus king of Lydia by Euryanassa or Dione. She married Amphion the son of Jasus, by whom she had ten sons and ten daughters according to Hesiod, or two sons and three daughters according to Herodotus. Homer and Propertius say, that she had six daughters and as many sons, and Ovid, Apollodorus, &c. according to the more received opinion, support that she had seven sons and seven daughters. The sons were Sipylus, Minyrus, Tantalus, Agenor, Phædimus, Damasichthon, and Ismenus; and those of the daughters Cleodoxa, Ethodæa or Thera, Astyoche, Phthia, Pelopia or Chloris, Astycratea, and Ogygia. The number of her children encreased her pride, and she had the imprudence not only to prefer herself to Latona who had only two children, but she even insulted her, and ridiculed the worship which was paid to her, observing that she had a better claim to altars and sacrifices than the mother of Apollo and Diana. This insolence provoked Latona. She entreated her children to punish the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters ex-

except Chloris were equally deſtroyed by Diana; and Niobe, ſtruck at the ſuddenneſs of her misfortunes, was changed into a ſtone. The carcaſes of Niobe's children, according to Homer, were left unburied in the plains for nine ſucceſſive days, becauſe Jupiter changed into ſtones all ſuch as attempted to inter them. On the tenth day they were honored with a funeral by the gods. *Homer. Il.* 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* fab. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 9.—*Horat.* 4. *od.* 6.—*Propert.* 2, el. 6.——A daughter of Phoroneus, king of Peloponneſus, by Laodice. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Argus, who gave his name to Argia or Argolis, a country of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1, l. 3, c. 8.

NIPHÆUS, a man killed by horſes, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 570.

NIPHĀTES, a mountain of Aſia, which divides Armenia from Aſſyria. The ſources of the Tigris were in its neighbourhood. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 30.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 15.——A river of Armenia, falling into the Tigris. *Horat.* 2, od. 9.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 245.

NIPHE, one of Diana's companions. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 245.

NIREUS, a king of Naxos, ſon of Charops and Aglaia, celebrated for his beauty. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Horat.* 2, od. 20.

NISA, a town of Greece. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A country woman. *Virg. Ecl.* 8.——A place. *Vid.* Nyſa.——A celebrated plain of Media, near the Caſpian ſea, famous for its horſes.

NISÆA, a naval ſtation on the coaſts of Megaris. *Strab.* 9.

NISEIA, *Vid.* Niſus.

NISÆE, a ſea nymph. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 826.

NISIBIS, a town of Meſopotamia built by a colony of Macedonians on the Tigris, and celebrated as being a barrier between the provinces of Rome and the Perſian empire during the reign of the Roman emperors. It was ſometimes called Antiochia Mygdonica. *Joſeph.* 20, c. 2.—*Strab.* 11.—*Amian.* 25, &c.

NISUS, a ſon of Hyrtacus, born on mount Ida near Troy. He came to Italy with Æneas, and ſignalized himſelf by his valor againſt the Rutulians. He was joined in the cloſeſt friendſhip with Euryalus, a young Trojan, and with him he entered in the dead of night the enemy's camp. As they were returning victorious, after much bloodſhed, they were perceived by the Rutulians; who attacked Euryalus. Niſus in endeavoring to reſcue his friend from the enemy's darts, periſhed himſelf with him, and their heads were cut off and fixed on a ſpear, and carried in triumph to the camp. Their death was greatly lamented by all the Trojans, and their great friendſhip, like that of a Pylades and an Oreſtes, or of a Theſeus and Pirithous, is become proverbial. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 176, &c.——A king of Dulichium, remarkable for his probity and virtue. *Homer. Od.* 18.——A king of Megara, ſon of Mars, or more probably of Pandion. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, and received as his portion the country of Megaris. The peace of the brothers was interrupted by the hoſtilities of Minos, who wiſhed to avenge the death of his ſon Androgeus, who had been murdered by the Athenians. Megara was beſieged, and Attica laid waſte. The fate of Niſus depended totally upon a yellow lock, which, as long as it continued on his head, according to the words of an oracle, promiſed him life and ſucceſs to his affairs. His daughter Scylla (often called *Niſcia Virgo*.) ſaw from the walls of Megara the royal beſieger, and ſhe became deſperately enamoured of him. To obtain a more immediate interview with this object of her paſſion, ſhe ſtole away the fatal hair from her father's head as he was aſleep; the town was immediately taken, but Minos diſregarded the ſervices of Scylla, and ſhe threw herſelf into the ſea. The gods changed her into a lark, and Niſus aſſumed the nature of the hawk, at the very moment that he gave himſelf death not to fall into the enemy's hands. Theſe two birds have continually been at variance with each other, and Scylla, by her apprehenſions at the ſight of her father, ſeems to ſuffer the puniſhment which her perfidy deſerved. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 6, &c.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 404, &c.

NISYROS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, at the weſt of Rhodes with a town of the ſame name. It was originally joined to the iſland of Cos, according to Pliny, and it bore the name of Porphyris. Neptune, who was ſuppoſed to have ſeparated them with a blow of his trident, was worſhipped there, and called Niſyreus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.—*Strab.* 10.

NITĒTIS, a daughter of Apries, king of Egypt, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

NITOCRIS, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge acroſs the Euphrates, in the middle of that city, and dug a number of reſervoirs for the ſuperfluous waters of that river. She ordered herſelf to be buried over one of the gates of the city and placed an inſcription on her tomb, which ſignified that her ſucceſſors would find great treaſures within, if ever they were in need of money, but that their labors would be but ill repaid if ever they ventured to open it without neceſſity. Cyrus opened it through curioſity, and was ſtruck to find within theſe words, *If thy avarice had not been inſatiable thou*

thou never wouldst have violated the monuments of the dead. *Herodot.* 1, c. 185.—A queen of Egypt who built a third pyramid.

NITRIA, a country of Egypt with two towns of the same name, above Memphis.

NOAS, a river of Thrace falling into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

NOCMON, a Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

NOCTILUCA, a surname of Diana. She had a temple at Rome, on mount Palatine. *Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Horat.* 4, od. 6.

NOLA, an antient town of Campania, which became a Roman colony before the first Punic war. It was founded by a Tuscan, or according to others by an Eubœan colony. It is said that Virgil had introduced the name of Nola in his Georgics, but that when he was refused a glass of water by the inhabitants as he passed through the city, he totally blotted it out of his poem, and substituted the word *era*, in the 225th line of the 2d book of his Georgics. Nola was besieged by Annibal, and bravely defended by Marcellus. Augustus died there on his return from Neapolis to Rome. Bells were first invented there in the beginning of the fifth century, from which reason they have been called *Nolæ* or *Campanæ*, in Latin. *Patere.* 2, c. 7.—*Suet. in Aug.*—*Sil.* 12. v. 161.—*A. Gellius*, 7, c. 20.

NOMENTĀNUS, an epithet applied to L. Cassius as a native of Nomentum. He is mentioned by Horace as a mixture of luxury and dissipation. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 1, v. 102, & *alibi.*

NOMĀDES, a name given to all those uncivilized people who had no fixed habitation, and who continually changed the place of their residence, to go in quest of fresh pasture, for the numerous cattle which they tended. There were Nomades in Scythia, India, Arabia, and Africa. Those of Africa were afterwards called Numidians, by a small change of the letters which composed their name. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15. l. 4, c. 187.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela*, 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 4.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 343.—*Paus.* 8. c. 43.

NOMÆ, a town of Sicily.

NOMENTUM, a town of the Sabines in Italy. The dictator Q. Servilius Priscus, gave the Veientes and Fidenates battle there A. U. C. 312, and totally defeated them. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 905.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 773.

NOMII, mountains of Arcadia.

NOMIUS, a surname given to Apollo, because he fed the flocks of king Admetus in Thessaly. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

NONĀCRIS, a town of Arcadia, which received its name from a wife of Lycaon. There was a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood. Evander is sometimes called *Nonacrius heros*, as being an Arcadian by birth, and Atalanta *Nonacria*, as being a native of the place. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 93. *Met.* 8, fab. 10.—*Paus.* 8, c. 17, &c.

NONIUS, a Roman soldier imprisoned for paying respect to Galba's statues, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 36.

NONNIUS MARCELLUS, a grammarian whose treatise *de varia significatione verborum* was edited by Mercer. 8vo. Paris 1614.

NOPIA or CNOPIA, a town of Bœotia, where Amphiaraus had a temple.

NORA, a place of Asia, where Eumenes retired for some time, &c.

NORAX, a son of Mercury and Eurythea, who led a colony of Iberians into Sardinia. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.

NORBA, a town of the Volsci. *Liv.* 2, c. 34.

C. NORBĀNUS, a young and ambitious Roman who opposed Sylla, and joined his interest to that of young Marius. In his consulship he marched against Sylla, by whom he was defeated, &c. *Plut.*——A friend and general of Augustus employed in Macedonia against the republicans. He was defeated by Brutus, &c.

NORICUM, a country of ancient Illyricum which now forms a part of modern Bavaria and Austria. It extended between the Danube, and part of the Alps and Vindelicia. Its savage inhabitants who were once governed by kings made many incursions upon the Romans, and were at last conquered under Tiberius, and the country became a dependent province. In the reign of Diocletian Noricum was divided into two parts, Ripense and Mediterranean. The iron that was drawn for Noricum was esteemed excellent, and thence *Noricus ensis* to express the goodness of a sword. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 34, c. 14.—*Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16, v. 9.

NORTHIPPUS, a Greek tragic poet.

NORTIA, a name given to the goddess of Fortune among the Etrurians. *Liv.* 7, c. 3.

NOTHUS, a son of Deucalion.——A surname of Darius, king of Persia, from his illegitimacy.

NONUS, a Greek physician whose book *de omnium morborum curationis* was edited in 12mo. Argent, 1568.

NOTIUM, a town of Æolia near the Caystet. It was peopled by the inhabitants of Colophon, who left their antient habitations because Notium was more conveniently situated in being on the sea shore.

NOTUS, the south wind, called also Auster.

NOVĀTUS, a man who severely attacked the character of Augustus, under a fictitious name. The emperor discovered him and only fined him a small sum of money.

NOVIODŪNUM, a town of the Ædui in Gaul, taken by J. Cæsar. It is pleasantly situated on the Ligeris, and now called Noyon. *Cæs. bell. G.* 2, c. 12.

Novius Priscus, a man banished from Rome by Nero, on suspicion that he was accessary to Piso's conspiracy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 71.——A man who attempted to assassinate the emperor Claudius.——Two brothers obscurely born, distinguished in the age of Horace for their officiousness. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6.

Nonnus, a Greek writer of the 5th century known by his *Dionysiaca* a wonderful collection of heathen mythology and erudition, edited 4to. Antwerp, 1569. His *paraphrase* on John was edited by Heinsius 8vo. L. Bat. 1627.

Nox, one of the most antient deities among the heathens, daughter of Chaos. From her union with her brother Erebus, she gave birth to the Day and the Light. She was also the mother of the Parcæ, Hesperides, Dreams, of Discord, Death, Momus, Fraud, &c. She is called by some of the poets the mother of all things, of gods as well as of men, and therefore she was worshipped with great solemnity by the antients. She had a famous statue in Diana's temple at Ephesus. It was usual to offer her a black sheep, as she was the mother of the furies. The cock was also offered to her, as that bird proclaims the approach of day, during the darkness of the night. She is represented as mounted on a chariot and covered with a veil bespangled with stars. The constellations generally went before her as her constant messengers. Sometimes she is seen holding two children under her arms, one of which is black, representing death or rather night, and the other white representing sleep, or day. Some of the moderns have described her as a woman veiled in mourning, and crowned with poppies, and carried on a chariot drawn by owls and bats. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 950.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 455.—*Paus.* 10, c. 38.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

Nuceria, a town of Campania taken by Annibal. It became a Roman colony under Augustus. *Lucan.* 2, v. 472.—*Liv.* 27, c. 3.——A town of Umbria.

Nuithones, a people of Germany.

Numa Marcius, a man made governor of Rome by Tullus Hostilius.

Numa Pompilius, a celebrated philosopher of Cures. He married Tatia the daughter of Tatius the king of the Sabines, and at her death he retired into the country to devote himself more freely to literary pursuits. At the death of Romulus, the Romans fixed upon him to be their new king, and two senators were sent to acquaint him with the decisions of the senate and of the people. Numa refused their offers, and it was not but at the repeated solicitations and prayers of his friends, that he was prevailed upon to accept the royalty. The beginning of his reign was popular, and he dismissed the 300 body guards which his predecessor had kept around his person, observing that he did not distrust a people who had compelled him to reign over them. He was not, like Romulus, fond of war, and military expeditions, but he applied himself to tame the ferocity of his subjects, to inculcate in their minds a reverence for the deity, and to quell their dissensions, by dividing all the citizens into different classes. He established different orders of priests, and taught the Romans not to worship the deity by images, and from his example no graven or painted statues appeared in the temples or sanctuaries of Rome for upwards of 160 years. He encouraged the report which was spread of his paying regular visits to the nymph Egeria, and made use of her name to give sanction to the laws and institutions which he had introduced. He established the college of the vestals and told the Romans that the safety of the empire depended upon the preservation of the sacred *ancyle* or *shield* which, as was generally believed, had dropped down from heaven. He dedicated a temple to Janus, which, during his whole reign, remained shut as a mark of peace and tranquility at Rome. Numa died after a reign of 43 years, in which he had given every possible encouragement to the useful arts, and in which he had cultivated peace, B. C. 672. Not only the Romans, but also the neighbouring nations were eager to pay their last offices to a monarch whom they revered for his abilities, moderation, and humanity. He forbad his body to be burnt according to the custom of the Romans, but he ordered it to be buried near mount Janiculum, with many of the books which he had written. These books were accidentally found by one of the Romans about 400 years after his death, and as they contained nothing new or interesting, but merely the reasons why he had made innovations in the form of worship and in the religion of the Romans, they were burnt by order of the senate. He left behind one daughter called Pompilia, who married Numa Marcius, and became the mother of Ancus Martius the fourth king of Rome. Some say that he had also four sons, but this opinion is ill founded. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Varro.*—*Liv.* 1.—*Plin.* 13 & 14. &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6 & 9.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 2, & 17.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 2. *Dionys. Hal.* 2, c. 59.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, &c.—One of the Rutulian chiefs killed in the night by Nisus and Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 454.

Numana, a town of Picenum in Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

Numantia, a town of Spain near the sources of the river Durius, celebrated for the long war which it maintained against the Romans. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war, and to see the destruction of Numantia. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men,

and was bravely oppoſed by the beſieged who were no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. Both armies behaved with uncommon valor, and the courage of the Numantines was ſoon changed into deſpair and fury. Their proviſions began to fail, and they fed upon the fleſh of their horſes, and afterwards of that of their dead companions, and at laſt were neceſſitated to draw lots to kill and devour one another. The melancholy ſituation of their affairs obliged ſome to ſurrender to the Roman general. Scipio demanded them to deliver themſelves up on the morrow; they refuſed, and when a longer time had been granted to their petitions, they retired and ſet fire to their houſes, and all deſtroyed themſelves, B. C. 133, ſo that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. Some hiſtorians however deny that, and ſupport that a number of Numantines delivered themſelves into Scipio's hands, and that 50 of them were drawn in triumph at Rome and the reſt ſold as ſlaves. The fall of Numantia was more glorious than that of Carthage or Corinth, though inferior to them. The conqueror obtained the ſirname of Numanticus. *Flor.* 2, c. 18.—*Appian. Iber.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 3.—*Cic.* 1. *off.*—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut.*

NUMANTĪNA, a woman accuſed under Tiberius of making her huſband inſane by enchantments, &c. *Tacit.* 4, c. 22.

NUMĀNUS REMŬLUS, a Rutulian who accuſed the Trojans of effeminacy. He had married the younger ſiſter of Turnus and was killed by Aſcanius during the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 592, &c.

NUMĒNES, a follower of the doctrines of Plato and Pythagoras, born at Apamea in Syria. He flouriſhed in the reign of M. Antoninus.

NUMENIA, or NEOMENIA, a feſtival obſerved by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month, in honor of all the gods, but eſpecially of Apollo, or the ſun, who is juſtly deemed the author of light, and of whatever diſtinction is made in the months, ſeaſons, days and nights. It was obſerved with games and public entertainments which were provided at the expence of rich citizens, and which were always frequented by the poor. Solemn prayers were offered at Athens during the ſolemnity for the proſperity of the republic. The demigods as well as the heroes of the antients were honored and invoked in the feſtival.

NUMENIUS, a philoſopher who ſuppoſed that Chaos from which the world was created was animated by an evil and maleficent ſoul. He lived in the ſecond century.

NUMENTĀNA VIA, a road at Rome which led to mount Sacer through the gate Viminalis. *Liv.* 3, c. 52.

NUMERIĀNUS, M. Aurelius, a ſon of the emperor Carus. He accompanied his father into the eaſt with the title of Cæſar, and at his death he ſucceeded him with his brother Carinus, B. C. 282. His reign was ſhort. Eight months after his father's death, he was murdered in his litter by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who accompanied him in an expedition. The murderer who hoped to aſcend the vacant throne, continued to follow the litter as if the emperor was alive, till he found a proper opportunity to declare his ſentiments. The ſtench of his body ſoon diſcovered his perfidy, and he was ſacrificed to the fury of the ſoldiers. Numerianus has been admired for his learning as well as his moderation. He was naturally an eloquent ſpeaker, and in poetry he was inferior to no writer of his age.——A friend of the emperor Severus.

NUMERIUS, a man who favored the eſcape of Marius to Africa, &c.——A friend of Pompey taken by J. Cæſar's adherents, &c. *Plin.*

NUMICIA VIA, one of the great Roman roads which led from the capital to the town of Brundiſium.

NŪMICUS, a ſmall river of Latium near Lavinium, where the dead body of Æneas was found, and where Anna, Dido's ſiſter, drowned herſelf. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 150, &c. *Sil.* 1, v. 359.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 358, &c. *Faſt.* 3, v. 643.——A friend of Horace to whom he addreſſed 1 ep. 6.

NUMĪDA, a ſirname given by Horace 1 *od.* 36. to one of the generals of Auguſtus, from his conqueſts in Numidia. Some ſuppoſe that it is Pomponius, others, Plotius.

NŪMĪDIA, an inland country of Africa, which now forms the kingdom of Algiers and Biledulgerid. It was bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ſea, ſouth by Gætulia, weſt by Mauritania, and eaſt by a part of Libya, which was called Africa Propria. The inhabitants were called Nomades, and afterwards Numidæ. It was the kingdom of Maſiniſſa, who was the occaſion of the third Punic war, on account of the offence he had received from the Carthaginians. Jugurtha reigned there, as alſo Juba the father and ſon. It was conquered, and became a Roman province, of which Salluſt was the firſt governor. The Numidians were excellent warriors, and in their expeditions they always endeavoured to engage with the enemy in the night time. They rode without ſaddles or bridles, whence they have been called *infreni.* They had their wives in common as the reſt of the barbarian nations of antiquity. *Salluſt. in Jug.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 15.—*Strab.* 2 & 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Ovid Met.* 15, v. 754.

NUMIDIUS, a governor of Syria under Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 12.

NŪMĪTOR, a ſon of Procas, king of Alba, who inherited his father's kingdom with his brother Amulius, and began to reign conjointly with him. Amulius was too avaritious

to

to bear a colleague on the throne: he expelled his brother, and that he might more safely secure himself, he put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated the daughter Ilia to the service of the goddess Vesta, which demanded perpetual celibacy. These great precautions were rendered abortive. Ilia became pregnant, and though the two children whom she brought forth were exposed in the river by order of the tyrant, their life was preserved, and Numitor was restored to his throne by his grandsons, and the tyrannical usurper was put to death. *Dionys. Hal.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 55, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 768.——A son of Phorcus who fought with Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 342.—A rich and dissolute Roman in the age of Juvenal 7, v. 74.

NUMITORIUS, a Roman who defended Virginia, to whom Appius wished to offer violence. He was made military tribune.

NUMONIUS. *Vid.* Vala.

NUNCOREUS, a son of Sesostris king of Egypt, who made an obelisk, some ages after brought to Rome. *Plin.* 36, c. 11.——He is called Pheron by Herodotus.

NUNDINA, a goddess whom the Romans invoked when they named their children. This happened the ninth day of their birth, whence the name of the goddess, *Nona dies.*

NUNDINÆ, *Vid.* Feriæ.

NURSÆ, a town of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 744.

NURSCIA, a goddess who patronized the Etrurians. *Juv.* 10, v. 74.

NURSIA, a town of Picenum whose inhabitants are called Nursini. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 716.—*Martial.* 13, ep. 20.

NUTRIA, a town of Illyricum. *Polyb.* 2.

NYCTEIS, a daughter of Nycteus, who was mother of Labdacus.—A patronymic of Antiope the daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus by Jupiter, who had assumed the shape of a satyr to enjoy her company. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 110.

NYCTELIUS, a surname of Bacchus, *Paus.* 1, c. 40.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 15.

NYCTEUS, a son of Hyrieus and Clonia.——A son of Chthonius.——A son of Neptune by Celene, daughter of Atlas, king of Lesbos, or of Thebes according to the more received opinion. He married a nymph of Crete called Polyxo or Amalthæa, by whom he had two daughters, Nyctimene and Antiope. The first of these disgraced herself by her criminal amours, with her father, into whose bed she introduced herself by means of her nurse. When the father knew the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, who was immediately changed by Minerva into an owl. Nycteus made war against Epopeus, who had carried away Antiope, and died of a wound which he had received in an engagement, leaving his kingdom to his brother Lycus, whom he intreated to continue the war, and punish Antiope for her immodest conduct. *Vid.* Antiope. *Paus.* 2, c. 6.—*Hygin.* fab. 157 & 204.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 590, &c. l. 6, v. 110, &c.

NYCTIMENE, a daughter of Nycteus. *Vid.* Nycteus.

NYCTIMUS, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. He died without issue, and left his kingdom to his nephew Arcas, the son of Callisto. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.

NYMPHÆUM, a lake of Peloponnesus in Laconia. *Id.* 3, v. 23.

NYMPHÆ, certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two classes, nymphs of the land and nymphs of the sea. Of the nymphs of the earth, some presided over woods and were called Dryades and Hamadryades, others presided over mountains, and were called Oreades, some presided over hills and dales, and were called Napææ, &c. Of the sea nymphs some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, &c. These presided not only over the sea, but also rivers, fountains, streams and lakes. The nymphs fixed their residence not only in the sea, but also on mountains, rocks, in woods or caverns, and their grottoes were beautified by evergreens and delightful and romantic scenes. The nymphs were immortal according to the opinion of some mythologists, others supposed that, like men, they were subject to mortality, tho' their life was of long duration. They lived for several thousand years according to Hesiod, or as Plutarch seems obscurely to intimate, they lived about 9720 years. The number of the nymphs is not precisely known. There were above 3000, according to Hesiod, whose power was extended over the different places of the earth, and the various functions and occupations of mankind. They were worshipped by the ancients, tho' not with so much solemnity as the superior deities. They had no temples raised to their honor, and the only offerings they received were milk, honey, oil, and sometimes the sacrifice of a goat. They were generally represented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle and sometimes held a vase, from which they seemed to pour water. Sometimes they had grass, leaves, and shells instead of vases. It was deemed unfortunate to see them naked and such sight was generally attended by an immediate delirium, to which Propertius seems to allude in this verse, wherein he speaks of the innocence and simplicity of the primitive ages of the world,

Nec fuerat nudas pœna videre Deas.

The nymphs were generally distinguished by an epithet which denoted the place of their residence; thus the nymphs of Sicily were called Sicelides; those of Corycus, Corycides, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 320. l. 5, v. 412. l. 9, 651, &c. *Fast.* 3, v. 769.—*Paus.* 10, c. 3.

—*Plut. de Orac. def.*—*Orpheus Arg.*—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Horace*, 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Od.* 14.

NYMPHÆUM, a port of Macedonia. *Cæs. bel. civ.*——A promontory of Epirus on the Ionian sea.——A place near the walls of Apollonia, sacred to the nymphs, where Apollo had also an oracle. The place was also celebrated for the eruptions of fire which seemed to rise at a distance from the plains. It was there that a sleeping satyr was once caught and brought to Sylla as he returned from the Mithridatic war. This monster had the same features as the poets ascribe to the satyr. He was interrogated by Sylla, and by his interpreters, but his articulations were unintelligible, and the Roman spurned from him a creature which seemed to partake of the nature of a beast, more than that of a man. *Plut. in Sylla*—*Dio.* 41.—*Plin.* 5.—*Strab.* 7.——A city of Taurica Chersonesus.—The building at Rome where the nymphs were worshipped bore also this name, being adorned with the statues and with fountains and water falls which afforded an agreeable and refreshing coolness.

NYMPHÆUS, a man who went into Caria at the head of a colony, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

NYMPHIDIUS, a favorite of Nero, who said that he was descended from Caligula. He was raised to the consular dignity, and soon after disputed the empire with Galba. He was slain by the soldiers, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15.

NYMPHIS, a native of Heraclea, who wrote an history of Alexander's life and actions, divided into 24 books. *Ælian.* 7, *de Anim.*

NYMPHODORUS, a writer of Amphipolis.—A Syracusan who wrote an history of Sicily.

NYMPHOLEPTES, or Nymphomanes, *possessed by the nymphs.* This name was given to the inhabitants of mount Cithæron, who believed that they were inspired by the nymphs *Plut. in Arist.*

NYMPHON, a native of Colophon, &c.

NYPSIUS, a general of Dionysius the tyrant who took Syracuse, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. *Diod.* 16.

NYSA or NYSSA, a town of Æthiopia, at the south of Egypt, or according to others, of Arabia. This city, with another of the same name in India, was sacred to the god Bacchus, who was educated there by the nymphs of the place, and who received the name of Dionysius, which seems to be compounded of Διος & Νυσα, the name of his father, and that of the place of his education. The god made this place the seat of his empire and the capital of the conquered nations of the east. *Diod.* 3 & 4.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 13, &c.—*Ital.* 7, v. 198.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 805.—According to some geographers there were no less than ten places of the name of Nysa. One of these was on the coast of Eubœa, famous for its vines, which grew in such an uncommon manner that if a twig was planted in the ground in the morning, it immediately produced grapes, which were full ripe in the evening.—A city of Thrace.——Another seated on the top of mount Parnassus, and sacred to Bacchus. *Juv.* 7, v. 63.

NYSÆUS, a surname of Bacchus, because he was worshipped at Nysa.——A son of Dionysius of Syracuse. *C. Nep. in Dion.*

NYSAS, a river of Africa, rising in Æthiopia.

NYSIÆ PORTÆ, a small island of Africa.

NYSIÄDES, a name given to the nymphs of Nysa, to whose care Jupiter intrusted the education of his son Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 314, &c.

NYSIROS, an island. *Vid.* Nisyros.

NYSSA, a sister of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

O A

OARUS, a river of Sarmatia, falling into the Palus Mœotis. *Herodot.* 4.

OARSES, the original name of Artaxerxes Memnon.

OASIS, a town about the middle of Libya, at the distance of seven days journey from Thebes in Egypt. There were two other cities of that name very little known. *Herodot.* 3, c. 26.

OAXES, a river of Crete which received its name from Oaxus the son of Apollo. *Virg. Ecl.* 1, v. 66.

OAXUS, a town of Crete, where Etearchus reigned, who founded Cyrene.——A son of Apollo and the nymph Anchiale.

OBULTRONIUS, a quæstor put to death by Galba's orders, &c. *Tacit.*

OCALEA or OCALIA, a town of Bœotia. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A daughter of Mantineus, who married Abas, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, by whom she had Acrisius and Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

O A

OCELIA, a woman who presided over the sacred rites of Vesta for 57 years with the greatest sanctity. She died in the reign of Tiberius, and the daughter of Domitius succeeded her. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 86

OCEANIDES & OCEANITIDES, sea nymphs daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name, and of the goddess Tethys. They were 3000 according to Apollodorus, who mentions the names of seven of them; Asia, Styx, Electra, Doris, Eurynome, Amphitrite and Metis. Hesiod speaks of the eldest of them and reckons 41, Pitho, Admete, Prymno, Ianthe, Rhodia, Hippo, Callirhoe, Urania Clymene, Idyia, Pasithoe, Clythia, Zeuxo, Galuxaure, Plexaure, Perseis, Pluto, Thoe, Polydora, Melobosis, Dione, Cerceis, Xanthe, Acasta, Ianira, Telestho, Europa, Menestho, Petrea, Eudora, Calypso, Tyche, Ocyroe, Crisia, Amphiro, with those mentioned by Apollodorus, except Amphitrite. Hyginus

places mentioned to whose names are almost all different from those of Apollodorus and Hesiod, which difference proceeds from the mutilation of the original text. The Oceanides and the rest of the inferior deities were honored with libations and sacrifices. Prayers were offered to them, and they were entreated to protect sailors from storms and dangerous tempests. The Argonauts before they proceeded to their expedition, made an offering of flour, honey, and oil, on the sea shore, to all the deities of the sea, and sacrificed bulls to them, and entreated their protection. When the sacrifice was made on the sea shore the blood of the victim was received in a vessel; but when it was in open sea, the blood was permitted to run down into the waters. When the sea was calm the sailors generally offered a lamb or a young pig, but if it was agitated by the winds and rough, a black bull was deemed the most acceptable victim. *Homer. Od.* 3.—*Horat.*—*Apollon. Arg.*—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1.

Oceanus, a powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra. He married Tethys, by whom he had the most principal rivers such as the Alpheus, Peneus, Strymon, &c. with a number of daughters who are called from him Oceanides. [*Vid. Oceanides.*] According to Homer, Oceanus was the father of all the gods, and on that account he received frequent visits from the rest of the deities. He is generally represented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and sitting upon the waves of the sea. He often holds a pike in his hand, while ships under sail appear at a distance, or a sea monster stands near him. Oceanus presided over every part of the sea, and even the rivers were subjected to his power. The ancients were superstitious in their worship to Oceanus, and revered with great solemnity a deity to whose care they entrusted themselves when going on any voyage. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 81, &c.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.—*Homer. Il.*

Ocellus, an ancient philosopher of Lucania. *Vid.* Lucanus.

Oclum, a town of Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 10.

Ocha, a mountain of Eubœa, and the name of Eubœa itself.—A sister of Ochus buried alive by his orders.

Ochesius, a general of Ætolia.

Ochus, a surname given to Artaxerxes the 3d king of Persia. *Vid.* Artaxerxes.——A man of Cyzicus, who was killed by the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 3.——A prince of Persia, who refused to visit his native country for fear of giving all the women each a piece of gold. *Plut.*——A river of India, or of Bactriana.—*Plin.* 6 & 31.——A king of Persia He exchanged this name for that of Darius. *Vid.* Darius Nothus.

Ocnus, a son of the Tiber and of Manto, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. He built a town which he called Mantua after his mother's name. Some suppose that he is the same as Bianor. *Virg. Ecl.* 9.—*Æn.* 10, v. 198.——A man remarkable for his industry. He had a wife as remarkable for her profusion. She always consumed and squandered away whatever the labors of her husband had earned. He is represented as twisting a cord, which an ass standing by eats up as soon as he makes it, whence the proverb of *the cord of Ocnus*, often applied to labor which meets no return, and which is totally lost. *Propert.* 4, el. 3, v. 21.—*Plin.* 35, c. 11.—*Pers.* 10, c. 20.

Ocriculum, a town of Umbria near Rome. *Cic. pro. Mil.*

Ocridion, a king of Rhodes who was reckoned in the number of the gods after death. *Plut. in Græc. quæst.*

Ocrisia, the wife of Corniculus, was one of the attendants of Tanaquil the wife of Tarquinius Priscus. As she was throwing into the flames, as offerings, some of the meats that were served on the table of Tarquin, she suddenly saw in the fire what Ovid calls *obscæni formæ virilis*. She informed the queen of it, and when by her orders she had approached near it, she conceived a son who was called Servius Tullius, and who being educated in the king's family, afterwards succeeded to the vacant throne. Some suppose that Vulcan had assumed that form which was presented to the eyes of Ocrisia, and that the god was the father of the sixth king of Rome. *Plut. de fort. Rom.*—*Plin.* 36, c. 27.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 627.

Octacilius, a slave who was manumitted, and who afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome. He had Pompey the Great in the number of his pupils. *Sueton. in Rhet.*—*Martial.* 10, ep. 79

Octavia, a Roman lady sister to the emperor Augustus and celebrated for her beauty and virtues. She married Claudius Marcellus, and after his death M. Antony. Her marriage with Antony was a political step to reconcile her brother and her husband. Antony proved for some time attentive to her, but he soon after despised her for Cleopatra, and when she attempted to withdraw him from this unlawful amour by going to meet him at Athens, she was secretly rebuked and totally banished from his presence. This affront was highly resented by Augustus, and though Octavia endeavoured to pacify him by palliating her husband's behaviour, he resolved to revenge her cause by arms. After the battle of Actium and the death of Antony, Octavia, forgetful of the injuries she had received, took into her house all the children of her husband and treated them with uncommon tenderness. Marcellus her son by her first husband was married to a niece of Augustus, and publicly intended as a successor to his uncle. His sud-

den death plunged all his family into the greateſt grief. Virgil, whom Auguſtus patroniſed, undertook upon himſelf to pay a melancholy tribute to the memory of a young man whom Rome regarded as her future father and patron. He was deſired to repeat his compoſition in the preſence of Auguſtus and of his ſiſter. Octavia burſt into tears as ſoon as the poet began, but when he mentioned *Tu Marcellus eris*, ſhe ſwooned away. This tender and pathetic encomium upon the merit and the virtues of young Marcellus was liberally rewarded by Octavia, and Virgil received 10,000 ſeſterces for every one of the verſes. Octavia had two daughters by Antony, Antonia Major and Antonia Minor. The elder married L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom ſhe had Cn. Domitius the father of the emperor Nero by Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. Antonia Minor, who was as virtuous and as beautiful as her mother, married Druſus the ſon of Tiberius, by whom ſhe had Germanicus, and Claudius who reigned before Nero. The death of Marcellus continually preyed upon the mind of Octavia, who died of melancholy about 10 years before the Chriſtian era. Her brother paid great regard to her memory by pronouncing himſelf, her funeral oration. The Roman people alſo ſhowed their reſpect for her virtues by their wiſh to pay her divine honors. *Sueton. in Aug.—Plut. in Anton.* &c.——A daughter of the emperor Claudius by Meſſalina. She was betrothed to Silanus, but by the intrigues of Agrippina, ſhe was married to the emperor Nero in the 16th year of her age. She was ſoon after divorced on pretence of barrenneſs, and the emperor married Poppæa, who exerciſed her enmity upon Octavia by cauſing her to be baniſhed into Campania. She was afterwards recalled at the inſtance of the people, and Poppæa, who was reſolved on her ruin, cauſed her again to be baniſhed to an iſland, where ſhe was ordered to kill herſelf by opening her veins. Her head was cut off and carried to Poppæa. *Suet. in Claud.* 27. *in Ner.* 7 & 35. *Tacit. Ann.* 12.

Octāviānus, or Octāvius Cæsar, the nephew of Cæſar the dictator. After the battle of Actium and the final deſtruction of the Roman republic the ſervile ſenate beſtowed upon him the title and ſirname of *Auguſtus*, as expreſſive of his greatneſs and dignity. *Vid.* Auguſtus.

Octāvius, a Roman officer who brought Perſeus, king of Macedonia, a priſoner to the conſul. He was ſent by his countrymen to be guardian to Ptolemy Eupator, the young king of Egypt, where he behaved with the greateſt arrogance. He was aſſaſſinated by Lyſias, who was before regent of Egypt. The murderer was ſent to Rome.——A man who oppoſed Metellus in the reduction of Crete, by means of Pompey. He was obliged to retire from the iſland.——A man who baniſhed Cinna from Rome and became remarkable for his probity and fondneſs of diſcipline. He was ſeized and put to death by order of his ſucceſsful rivals Marius and Cinna.——A Roman who boaſted of being in the number of Cæſar's murderers. His aſſertions were falſe, yet he was puniſhed as if he had been acceſſary to the conſpiracy.——A lieutenant of Craſſus in Parthia. He accompanied his general to the tent of the Parthian conqueror, and was killed by the enemy as he attempted to hinder them from carrying away Craſſus.——A governor of Cilicia. He died in his province, and Lucullus made applications to ſucceed him, &c. ——A tribune of the people of Rome, whom Tib. Gracchus his colleague depoſed.——A commander of the forces of Antony againſt Auguſtus.——An officer who killed himſelf &c.——A tribune of the people, who debauched a woman of Pontus from her huſband. She proved unfaithful to him, upon which he murdered her. He was condemned under Nero. *Tacit. Ann. & Hiſt.—Plut. in vitis.—Flor.—Liv.* &c.——A poet in the Auguſtan age intimate with Horace. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an hiſtorian. *Horat. 1. Sat.* 10, v. 82.

Octolophum, a place of Greece. *Liv.* 31.

Ocȳălus, one of the Phæacians.

Ocȳpĕte, one of the Harpies, who infected whatever ſhe touched. The name ſignifies *ſwift flying*. *Heſiod. Theog.—Apollod.* 1. c. 9.——A daughter of Thaumas.——A daughter of Danaus.

Ocȳroe, a daughter of Chiron, who had the gift of prophecy. She was changed into a mare. *Vid.* Melanippe. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 638, &c ——A woman carried away by Apollo, as ſhe was going to a feſtival at Miletus.

Odenātus, a celebrated prince of Palmyra. He early inured himſelf to bear fatigues, and by hunting leopards and wild beaſts, he accuſtomed himſelf to the labors of a military life. He was faithful to the Romans, and when Aurelian had been taken priſoner by Sapor, king of Perſia, Odenatus warmly intereſted himſelf in his cauſe, and ſolicited his releaſe by writing a letter to the conqueror and ſending him preſents. The king of Perſia was offended at the liberty of Odenatus, he tore the letter, and ordered the preſents which were offered to be thrown into a river. To puniſh Odenatus, who had the impudence, as he obſerved, to pay homage to ſo great a monarch as himſelf, he ordered him to appear before him, on pain of being devoted to inſtant deſtruction with all his family, if he dared to refuſe. Odenatus diſdained the ſummons of Sapor, and oppoſed force to force. He obtained ſome advantages over the troops of the Perſian monarch, and took his wife priſoner with a great and rich

rich booty. These services were seen with gratitude by the Romans, and Gallienus, the then reigning emperor named Odenatus as his colleague on the throne, and gave the title of Augustus to his children, and to his wife the celebrated Zenobia. Odenatus, invested with new power, resolved to signalize himself more conspicuously by conquering the northen barbarians, but his exultation was short, and he perished by the dagger of one of his relations, whom he had slightly offended in a domestic entertainment. He died at Emesse, about the 267th year of the Christian era. Zenobia succeeded to all his titles and honors.

Odessus, a river with a mountain of the same name, near the Euxine sea, in Asia minor. *Ovid.* 1. *Trist.* 9, v. 37.

Odinus, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who flourished about 70 years before the Christian æra in the northern parts of antient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark. He was at once a priest, a soldier, a poet, a monarch, and a conqueror. He imposed upon the credulity of his superstitious countrymen and made them believe that he could raise the dead to life, and that he was acquainted with futurity. When he had extended his power, and encreased his fame by conquest, and by persuasion, he resolved to die in a different manner from other men. He assembled his friends and with the sharp point of a lance he made on his body nine different wounds in the form of a circle, and as he expired he declared he was going into Scythia, where he should become one of the immortal gods. He further added, that he would prepare bliss and felicity for such of his countrymen as lived a virtuous life, who fought with intrepidity, and who died like heroes in the field of battle. These injunctions had the desired effect, his countrymen superstitiously believed him, and always recommended themselves to his protection whenever they engaged in a battle, and they entreated him to receive the souls of such as had fallen in war.

Odites, a son of Ixion killed by Mopsus, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 457.——A prince killed at the nuptials of Andromache. *Id. ib.* 5, v. 97.

Odoacer, a king of the Heruli who destroyed the western empire of some, and called himself king of Italy. A. D. 476.

Odomanti, a people of Thrace. *Liv.* 45, c. 4.

Odones, a people of Thrace.

Odrysæ, an antient people of Thrace between Abdera and the river Ister. The epithet of *Odrysius* is often applied to a Thracian. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 554.

Odyssea, one of Homer's epic poems, in which he describes in 24 books the adventures of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war, with other material circumstances. The whole of the action comprehends no more than 55 days. It is not so esteemed as the Iliad of that poet. *Vid.* Homerus.

Œagrus & Œager, the father of Orpheus by Calliope. He was king of Thrace, and from him the Hebrus, one of the rivers of the country, has received the appellation of *Œagrius*, tho' Servius, in his commentaries, disputes the explanation of Diodorus, by asserting that the Oeagrius is a river of Thrace whose waters supply the streams of the Hebrus. *Ovid. in Ib.* 484.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg. Virg. G.* 4, v. 524.—*Ital.* 5, v. 463.—*Diod.*

Œanthe, & Œanthia, a town of Achaia, where Venus had a temple. *Paus.* 10, c. 38.

Œax, a son of Nauplius and Clymene. He was brother to Palamedes. *Higin.* fab. 117.

Œbălia, the antient name of Laconia, which it received from king Œbalus. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A country of Italy, in whose territories Tarentum was built by a colony of Laconians. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 125.—*Sil.* 12, v. 451.

Œbălus, a son of Argalus or Cynortas, who was king of Laconia. He married Gorgophone the daughter of Perseus, by whom he had Hippocoon, Tyndarus, &c. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A son of Telon and the nymph Sebethis, who reigned in the neighbourhood of Neapolis in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 734.

Œbăres, a satrap of Cyrus.—*Polyæn.* 7.——A groom of Darius son of Hystaspes. He was the cause that his master obtained the kingdom of Persia, by his artifice in making his horse neigh first. *Vid.* Darius 1st. *Herodot.* 3, c. 85.—*Justin.* 1, c. 10.

Œchălia, a country of Peloponnesus in Laconia, with a small town of the same name. This town was destroyed by Hercules, while Eurytus was king over it, from which circumstance it is often called Eurytopolis.——A small town of Eubœa. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 291. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9. *Met.* 9, v. 136.

Œclides, a patronymic of Amphiaraus son of Œcleus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 7.

Œcleus, *Vid.* Oicleus.

Œcumenius, wrote in the middle of the 10th century a paraphrase of some of the books of the New Testament in Greek, edited in 2 vols. fol. Paris 1631.

Œdipŏdia, a fountain of Thebes in Bœotia.

Œdipus, a son of Laius, king of Thebes and Jocasta. As being descended from Venus by his father's side, Œdipus was born to be exposed to all the dangers and the calamities which Juno could inflict upon the posterity of the goddess of beauty. Laius the father of Œdipus was informed by the oracle, as soon as he married Jocasta, that he must perish by the hands of his son. Such dreadful intelligence awakened his fears, and to prevent

the calamity of the people, he resolved never to approach Jocasta, but his solemn resolutions were violated in a fit of intoxication. The queen became pregnant, and Laius, still intent to stop the evil, ordered his wife to destroy her child as soon as he came into the world. The mother had not the courage to obey, yet she gave the child as soon as born, to one of her domestics, with orders to expose him in the mountains. The servant was moved with pity, but to obey the command of Jocasta, he bored the feet of the child and suspended him with a twig by the heels to a tree on mount Cithæron, where he was soon found by one of the shepherds of Polybus, king of Corinth. The shepherd carried him home, and Peribœa the wife of Polybus, who had no children, educated him as her own child, with maternal tenderness. The accomplishments of the infant, who was named Œdipus, on account of the swelling of his feet (οιδεω tumeo, πους pedes,) soon became the admiration of the age. His companions envied his strength and his address, and one of them to mortify his rising ambition, told him he was an illegitimate child. This raised his doubts, he asked Peribœa, who, out of tenderness, told him that his suspicions were ill-founded. Not satisfied with this, he went to consult the oracle of Delphi, and was there told not to return home, for if he did, he must necessarily be the murderer of his father, and the husband of his mother. This answer of the oracle terrified him; he knew no home but the house of Polybus, therefore he resolved not to return to Corinth, where such calamities apparently attended him. He travelled towards Phocis, and in his journey, met in a narrow road Laius on a chariot with his armbearer. Laius haughtily ordered Œdipus to make way for him. Œdipus refused, and a contest ensued, in which Laius and his armbearer were both killed. As Œdipus was ignorant of the quality, and of the rank of the men, whom he had just killed, he continued his journey, and was attracted to Thebes by the fame of the Sphynx. This terrible monster, whom Juno had sent to lay waste the country, (*Vid. Sphynx,*) resorted in the neighbourhood of Thebes, and devoured all those who attempted to explain without success the enigmas, which he proposed. The calamity was now become an object of public concern, and as the successful explanation of an enigma would end in the death of the Sphynx, Creon, who, at the death of Laius, had ascended the throne of Thebes, promised his crown and Jocasta to him, who succeeded in the attempt. The enigma proposed was this; What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three? This was left for Œdipus to explain; he came to the monster and said that man, in the morning of life, walks upon his hands and his feet; when he has attained the years of manhood, he walks upon his two legs; and in the evening, he supports his old age with the assistance of a staff. The monster was mortified at the true explanation, and dashed his head against a rock and perished. Œdipus ascended the throne of Thebes, and married Jocasta, by whom he had two sons Polynices and Eteocles, and two daughters, Ismena and Antigone. Some years after, the Theban territories were visited with a plague; and the oracle declared that it should cease, only when the murderer of king Laius was banished from Bœotia. As the death of Laius had never been examined, and the circumstances that attended it never known, this answer of the oracle was of the greatest concern to the Thebans; but Œdipus, the friend of his people, resolved to overcome every difficulty by the most exact enquiries. His researches were successful, and he was soon proved to be the murderer of his father. The melancholy discovery was rendered the more alarming, when Œdipus considered, that he had not only murdered his father, but that he had committed incest with his mother. In the excess of his grief he put out his eyes, as unworthy to see the light, and banished himself from Thebes, or, as some say, was banished by his own sons. He retired towards Attica, led by his daughter Antigone, and came near Colonos, where there was a grove sacred to the Furies. He remembered that he was doomed by the oracle to die in such a place, and to become the source of prosperity to the country in which his bones were buried. A messenger upon this was sent to Theseus, king of the country, to inform him of the resolution of Œdipus. When Theseus arrived, Œdipus acquainted him, with a prophetic voice, that the gods had called him to die in the place where he stood; and to show the truth of this he walked, himself, without the assistance of a guide, to the spot where he must expire. Immediately the earth opened and Œdipus disappeared. Some suppose that Œdipus had not children by Jocasta, and that the mother murdered herself as soon as she knew the incest which had been committed. His tomb was near the Areopagus, in the age of Pausanias. Some of the antient poets represent him in hell, as suffering the punishment which crimes like his seemed to deserve. According to some, the four children which he had were by Eurigania, the daughter of Periphas, whom he married after the death of Jocasta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 66, &c.—*Eurip. in Phœniss.* &c.—*Sophocl. OEdip. Tyr. & Col. Antig.* &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Paus.* 9 c. 5, &c.—*Stat. Theb.*—*Senec. in OEdip.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 2.—*Diod.* 4.—*Athen.* 6. & 10

Œax, a daughter of Danaus.

Œnarètes, a favorite of young Proteus king of Egypt.

Œne, a small town of Argolis. The people are called Œneadæ.

Œnea, a river of Assyria. *Ammian.*

Œneus, a king of Calydon in Ætolia, son of Parthaon or Porthaeus, and Eurytè. He married Althæa the daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge, and Dejanira. After Althæa's death, he married Peribœa the daughter of Hipponous, by whom he had Tydeus. In a general sacrifice, which Œneus made to all the gods upon reaping the rich produce of his fields, he forgot Diana, and the goddess to revenge this unpardonable neglect incited his neighbours to take up arms against him, and besides she sent a wild boar to lay waste the country of Calydonia. The animal was at last killed by Meleager and the neighbouring princes of Greece, in a celebrated chace, known by the name of the chace of the Calydonian boar. Sometime after, Meleager died, and Œneus was driven from his kingdom by the sons of his brother Agrius. Diomedes, however, his grandson, soon restored him to his throne; but the continual misfortunes to which he was exposed, rendered him melancholy. He exiled himself from Calydon, and left his crown to his son-in-law Andremon. He died as he was going to Argolis. His body was buried by the care of Diomedes, in a town of Argolis, which from him received the name of Œnea. It is reported that Œneus received a visit from Bacchus, and that he suffered the god to enjoy the favors of Althæa, for which Bacchus permitted that the wine of which he was the patron, should be called among the Greeks by the name of Œneus (οἶνος) *Hygin.* fab. 129.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 2, c. 25.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 510.

Œnides, a patronymic of Meleager, son of Œneus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 10.

Œnoe, a nymph who married Sicinus, the son of Thoas king of Lemnos. From her the island of Sicinus has been called Œnoe.——Two villages of Attica, were also called Œnoe.——A city of Argolis.——A town of Elis in the Peloponnesus. *Strab. Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Paus.* 1. &c.

Œnomaus, a son of Mars by Sterope the daughter of Atlas. He was king of Pisa in Elis, and father of Hippodamia by Evarete, daughter of Acrisius, or Eurythoa, the daughter of Danaus. He was informed by the oracle that he should perish by the hands of his son-in-law, therefore as he could skilfully drive a chariot, he determined to marry his daughter only to him who could out run him, on condition that all who entered the list should agree to lay down their life if conquered. Many had already perished, when Pelops son of Tantalus, proposed himself. He previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, by promising him the enjoyment of the favors of Hippodamia, if he proved victorious. Myrtilus gave his master an old chariot, whose axle-tree broke on the course, which was from Pisa to the Corinthian isthmus, and Œnomaus was killed. Pelops married Hippodamia, and became king of Pisa. As he expired, Œnomaus entrusted Pelops to revenge the perfidy of Myrtilus, which was executed. Those that had been defeated when Pelops entered the lists, were Marmax, Alcathous, Eurylus, Eurymachus, Capetus, Lasius, Acrias, Chalcodon, Lycurgus, Tricolonus, Prias, Aristomachus, Æolius, Eurythrus, and Chronius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17. l. 6, c. 21, &c.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1.—*Propert.* 1. el. 2, v. 20.—*Ovid. in Il.* 367. *Art. Am.* 2, v. 8.—*Heroid.*

Œnon, apart of Locris on the bay of Corinth.

Œnona, an antient name of the island Ægina. It is also called Œnopia.——Two villages of Attica, are also called Œnona, or rather Œnoe.

Œnone, a nymph of mount Ida, daughter of the river Cebrenus in Phrygia. As she had received the gift of prophecy, she foretold to Paris, whom she married before he was discovered to be the son of Priam, that his voyage into Greece would be attended with the most serious consequences, and the total ruin of his country, and that he should have recourse to her medicinal knowledge at the hour of death. All these predictions were fulfilled, and Paris, when he had received the fatal wound, ordered his body to be carried to Œnone, in hopes of being cured by her assistance. He expired as he came into her presence, and Œnone was so struck at the sight of his dead body, that she bathed it with her tears, and stabbed herself to the heart. *Dictys. Cret.*—*Ovid. de Rem. Amor.* v. 457. *Heroid.* 5.—*Lucan.* 9.

Œnopia, one of the antient names of the island Ægina. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 473.

Œnopides, a mathematician of Chios.

Œnopion, a son of Ariadne by Theseus, or, according to others, by Bacchus. He married Helice, by whom he had a daughter called Hero, or Merope, of whom the giant Orion became enamoured. The father, unwilling to give his daughter to such a lover, and afraid of provoking him by an open refusal, evaded his applications, and at last put out his eyes when he was intoxicated. Œnopion received the island of Chios from Rhadamanthus, who had conquered most of the islands of the Ægean sea, and his tomb was still seen there in the age of Pausanias.

found ſuppoſed, and with more probability, that he reigned not at Chios, but at Ægina, which from him was called Œnopia. *Plut. in Theſ.—Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Diod. Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.—*Apollod. Rhod.* 3.

Œnŏtræ, the inhabitants of Œnotria.

Œnŏtria, a part of Italy which was afterwards called Lucania. It received this name from Œnotrus the ſon of Lycaon, who ſettled there with a colony of Arcadians. The Œnotrians afterwards ſpread themſelves into Umbria and as far as Latium, and the country of the Sabines according to ſome writers. The name of Œnotria is ſometimes applied to Italy. That part of Italy where Œnotrus ſettled was before inhabited by the Auſones. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1. c. 11.—*Pauſ.* 1. c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 536, l. 7, v. 85.—*Ital.* 8, v. 220.

Œnŏtrus, a ſon of Lycaon of Arcadia. He paſſed into Magna Græcia with a colony, and gave the name of Œnotria to that part of the country where he ſettled. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 85.

Œnūsæ, ſmall iſlands near Chios.——Others on the coaſt of the Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia. *Mela*, 2, c. 17.

Œonus, a ſon of Licymnius, killed at Sparta where he accompanied Hercules.

Œroe, an iſland of Bœotia, formed by the Aſopus.

Œta, a celebrated mountain between Theſſaly and Macedonia, upon which Hercules burnt himſelf. Its height has given occaſion to the poets to feign that the ſun, moon, and ſtars roſe behind it. Mount Œta, properly ſpeaking, is a long chain of mountains which runs from the ſtreights of Thermopylæ and the gulf of Malia in a weſtern direction to mount Pindus, and from thence to the bay of Ambracia. The ſtreights or paſſes of mount Œta, are called the ſtreights of Thermopylæ from the hot baths and mineral waters which are in the neighbourhood. Theſe paſſes are not more than 25 feet in breadth. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 20, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 9. *Met.* 2, v. 216. l. 9, v. 204, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8.—*Plin.* 25, c. 5.—*Seneca in Med.*—*Lucan.* 3, &c.——A ſmall town at the foot of mount Œta near Thermopylæ.

Œtylus or Œtylum, a town of Laconia, which received its name from Œtylus, one of the heroes of Argos. Serapis had a temple there. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.

Opellius, a man whom, though unpoliſhed, Horace repreſents as a character exemplary for wiſdom, œconomy, and moderation. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 2, v. 2.

Opi, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 28.

Ogdoliăpis, a navigable river flowing from the Alps.

Ogdōus, a king of Egypt.

Ogmius, a name of Hercules among the Gauls.

Ogoa, a deity of Caria, under whoſe temple, as was ſuppoſed, the ſea paſſed.

Ogulnia lex, by Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 453. It encreaſed the number of pontifices and auguis from four to nine. The addition was made to both orders from plebeian families.——A Roman lady as poor as ſhe was laſcivious. *Juv.* 6, v. 351.

Ogўges, a celebrated monarch, the moſt antient of thoſe that reigned in Greece. He was ſon of Terra, or, as ſome ſuppoſe, of Neptune, and married Thebe the daughter of Jupiter. He reigned in Bœotia, which, from him, is ſometimes called Ogygia, and his power was alſo extended over Attica. It is ſuppoſed that he was of Egyptian or Phœnician extraction; but his origin, as well as the age in which he lived, and the duration of his reign, are ſo obſcure and unknown, that the epithet of *Ogygian* is often applied to every thing of dark antiquity. In the reign of Ogyges there was a deluge, which ſo inundated the territories of Attica, that they remained waſte for near 200 years. This, though it is very uncertain, is ſuppoſed to have happened about 1764 years before the chriſtian era, previous to the deluge of Deucalion. According to ſome writers, it was owing to the overflowing of one of the rivers of the country. The reign of Ogyges was alſo marked by an uncommon appearance in the heavens, and as it is reported, the planet Venus changed her color, diameter, figure, and her courſe. *Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 5.—*Aug. de Civ. D.* 18, &c.

Ogўgia, a name of one of the gates of Thebes in Bœotia.——One of the daughters of Niobe and Amphion, changed into ſtones. *Apollod.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 8.——An antient name of Bœotia, from Ogyges who reigned there. The iſland of Calypſo, oppoſite the promontory of Lacinium in Magna Græcia, where Ulyſſes was ſhip-wrecked. The ſituation, and even the exiſtence of Calypſo's iſland, is diſputed by ſome writers. *Plin.* 3, c. 10.—*Homer. Od.* 1, &c.

Ogўris, an iſland in the Indian ocean.

Oiclēus, a ſon of Antiphates and Zeuxippe, who married Hypermneſtra, daughter of Theſtius, by whom he had Iphianira, Polybœa, and Amphiaraus. *Homer. Od.* 15.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.

Oïlēus, a king of the Locrians. His father's name was Odoedocus, and his mother's Agrianome. He married Eriope by whom he had Ajax, called *Oïlius* from his father, to diſcriminate him from Ajax the ſon of Telamon. He had alſo another ſon called Medon, by a courtezan called Rhene. Oïleus was one of the Argonauts. *Virg. Æn.*

Æn. 3, v. 45.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 24 & 18.—*Homer. Il.* 13 & 15.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

Olane, one of the mouths of the Po.——A mountain of Armenia.

Olanus, a town of Lesbos.

Olba, or Olbus, a town of Cilicia.

Olbia, a town of Sarmatia at the confluence of the Hypanis and the Borysthenes, about 15 miles from the sea according to Pliny. It was afterwards called Borysthenes and Miletopolis, because peopled by a Milesian colony. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.——A town of Bithynia. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.——A town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.——The capital of Sardinia. *Claudian.*

Olbius, a river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 14.

Olchinium or Olcinium, a town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

Olĕăros or Olĭros, one of the Cyclades, about 16 miles in circumference, separated from Paros by a streight of seven miles. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 126.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.—*Strab.* 10.

Olzatrum, a town of Spain.

Olen, a Greek poet of Lycia, who flourished some time before the age of Orpheus, and composed many hymns, some of which were regularly sung at Delphi on solemn occasions. Some suppose that he was the first who established the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he first delivered oracles. *Herodot.* 4, c. 35.

Olĕnus, a man who married Lethæa, a beautiful woman who preferred herself to the goddesses. She and her husband were changed into stones by the deities. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 68.

Olĕnus, or Olenum, a town of Peloponnesus between Patræ and Cyllene. The goat Amalthæa, which was made a constellation by Jupiter, is called *Olenia* from its residence there. *Ovid. Met.* 3.—*Strab.* 8.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——Another in Ætolia.

Olgasys, a mountain of Galatia.

Oligyrtis, a town of Peloponnesus.

Olinthus, a town of Macedonia.

Olitingi, a town of Lusitania. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

T. Ollius, the father of Poppæa, destroyed on account of his intimacy with Sejanus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 45.

Ollovico, a prince of Gaul called the friend of the republic by the Roman senate. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 31.

Olmius, a river of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 284.

Oliniæ, a promontory near Megara.

Olophyxus, a town of Macedonia on mount Athos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 22.

Olympeum, a place in Delos.——Another in Syracuse.

Olympia (ōrum) celebrated games which received their name either from Olympia where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. They were, according to some, instituted by Jupiter after his victory over the Titans, and first observed by the Idæi Dactyli, B. C. 1453. Some attribute the institution to Pelops, after he had obtained a victory over Œnomaus and married Hippodamia; but the more probable, and indeed the most received opinion is, that they were first established by Hercules in honor of Jupiter Olympius, after a victory obtained over Augias, B. C. 1222. Strabo objects to this opinion, by observing, that if they had been established in the age of Homer, the poet would have undoubtedly spoken of them, as he is in every particular careful to mention the amusements and diversions of the antient Greeks. But they were neglected after their first institution by Hercules, and no notice was taken of them according to many writers, till Iphitus in the age of the lawgiver of Sparta renewed them, and instituted the celebration with greater solemnity. This re-institution, which happened B. C. 884, forms a celebrated epoch in Grecian history, and is the beginning of the Olympiads. [*Vid. Olympias.*] They, however, were neglected for some time after the age of Iphitus, till Coræbus, who obtained a victory B. C. 776, re-instituted them to be regularly and constantly celebrated. The care and superintendance of the games were intrusted to the people of Elis, till they were excluded by the Pisæans B. C. 361, after the destruction of Pisa. These obtained great privileges from this appointment; they were in danger neither of violence nor war, but they were permitted to enjoy their possessions without molestation, as the games were celebrated within their territories. Only one person superintended till the 50th olympiad, when two were appointed. In the 103d olympiad, the number was encreased to twelve, according to the number of the tribes of Elis. But in the following olympiad, they were reduced to eight, and afterwards encreased to ten, which number continued till the reign of Adrian. The presidents were obliged solemnly to swear that they would act impartially, and not take any bribes, or discover why they rejected some of the combatants. They generally sat naked, and held before them the crown which was prepared for the conqueror. There were also certain officers to keep good order and regularity, called αλυται, much the same as the Roman lictors; of whom the chief was called αλυταρχης. No women were permitted to appear at the celebration of the Olympian games, and whoever dared to trespass this law, was immediately thrown down from a rock. This however was sometimes neglected, for we find not only women present at the celebration, but also some among the combatants, and some rewarded with the crown. The preparations for these festivals were

were great. No person was permitted to enter the lists if he had not regularly exercised himself ten months before the celebration at the public gymnasium of Elis. No unfair dealings were allowed, and whoever attempted to bribe his adversary, was subjected to a severe fine. No criminals, nor such as were connected with impious and guilty persons, were suffered to present themselves as combatants; and even the father and relations were obliged to swear that they would have recourse to no artifice which might decide the victory in favor of their friends. The wrestlers were appointed by lot. Some little balls superscribed with a letter, were thrown into a silver urn, and such as drew the same letter were obliged to contend one with the other. He who had an odd letter remained the last, and he often had the advantage, as he was to encounter the last who had obtained the superiority over his adversary. In these games were exhibited running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, and the throwing of the quoit, which was called altogether πεντάθλον, or *quinquertium*. Besides these, there were horse and chariot races, and also contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. The only reward that the conqueror obtained, was a crown of olive; which, as some suppose, was in memory of the labors of Hercules, which were accomplished for the universal good of mankind, and for which the hero claimed no other reward but the consciousness of having been the friend of humanity. So small and trifling a reward stimulated courage and virtue, and was more the source of great honors than the most unbounded treasures. The statues of the conquerors, called Olympionicæ, were erected at Olympia in the sacred wood of Jupiter. Their return home was that of a warlike conqueror; they were drawn in a chariot by four horses, and every where received with the greatest acclamations. Their entrance into their native city was not through the gates, but to make it more grand and more solemn, a breach was made in the walls. Painters and poets were employed in celebrating their names; and indeed the victories severally obtained at Olympia are the subjects of the most beautiful odes of Pindar. The combatants were naked; a scarf was originally tied round their waist, but when it had entangled one of the adversaries, and been the cause that he lost the victory, it was laid aside, and no regard was paid to decency. The olympic games were observed every fifth year, or to speak with greater exactness, after a revolution of four years, and in the first month of the fifth year, and they continued for five successive days. As they were the most antient and the most solemn of all the festivals of the Greeks, it will not appear wonderful that they drew so many people together, not only inhabitants of Greece, but of the neighbouring islands and countries. *Plut. Olymp.—Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 5, c. 67, &c.—*Diod.* 1. &c.—*Plut. in Thes. Lyc.* &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 10, v. 1.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 46.—*Lucian. de Gym.—Tzetz. in Lycophr.—Aristotel.—Stat. Theb.* 6.—*C. Nep. in Prof.—Virg. G.* 3, v. 49.——a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, where Jupiter had a temple with a celebrated statue 50 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. The olympic games were celebrated in the neighbourhood. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8.

Olympias, a certain space of time which elapsed between the celebration of the olympic games. The olympic games were celebrated after the expiration of four complete years, whence some have said that they were observed every fifth year. This period of time was called Olympiad, and became a celebrated era among the Greeks, who computed their time by it. The custom of reckoning time by the celebration of the olympic games was not introduced at the first institution of these festivals, but to speak accurately, only the year in which Corœbus obtained the prize. This olympiad, which has always been reckoned the first, fell, according to the accurate and learned computations of some of the moderns, exactly 776 years before the christian era, in the year of the Julian period 3938, and 23 years before the building of Rome. The games were exhibited at the time of the full moon, next after the summer solstice; therefore the olympiads were of unequal length, because the time of the full moon differs 11 days every year, and for that reason they sometimes began the next day after the solstice, and at other times four weeks after. The computations by olympiads ceased, as some suppose, after the 364th, in the year 440 of the Christian era. It was universally adopted, not only by the Greeks, but by many of the neighbouring countries, though still the Pythian games served as an epoch to the people of Delphi and to the Bœotians, the Nemæan games to the Argives and Arcadians, and the Isthmian to the Corinthians, and the inhabitants of the Peloponnesian isthmus. To the olympiads history is much indebted. They have served to fix the time of many momentous events, and indeed before this method of computing time was observed, every page of history is mostly fabulous, and filled with obscurity and contradiction, and no true chronological account can be properly established and maintained with certainty. The mode of computation, which was used after the suppression of the olympiads and of the consular fasti of Rome, was more useful as it was more universal; but while the era of the creation of the world prevailed in the east, the western nations in the 6th century began

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to adopt with more propriety the christian epoch, which was propagated in the 8th century, and at last, in the 10th, became legal and popular.——A celebrated woman who was daughter of a king of Epirus, and who married Philip, king of Macedonia, by whom she had Alexander the Great. Her haughtiness, and, more probably, her infidelity, obliged Philip to repudiate her, and to marry Cleopatra, the niece of king Attalus. Olympias was sensible of this injury, and Alexander showed his disapprobation of his father's measures by retiring from the court to his mother. The murder of Philip, which soon followed this disgrace, and which some have attributed to the intrigues of Olympias, was productive of the greatest extravagancies. The queen paid the greatest honor to her husband's murderer. She gathered his mangled limbs, placed a crown of gold on his head, and laid his ashes near those of Philip. The administration of Alexander, who had succeeded his father, was, in some instance, offensive to Olympias, but, when the ambition of her son was concerned, she did not scruple to declare publicly, that Alexander was not the son of Philip, but that he was the offspring of an enormous serpent who had supernaturally introduced himself into her bed. When Alexander was dead, Olympias seized the government of Macedonia, and, to establish her usurpation, she cruelly put to death Aridæus, with his wife Eurydice, as also Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with 100 leading men of Macedon, who were inimical to her interest. Such barbarities did not long remain unpunished; Cassander besieged her in Pydna, where she had retired with the remains of her family, and she was obliged to surrender after an obstinate siege. The conqueror ordered her to be accused and to be put to death. A body of 200 soldiers were ordered to put the bloody commands into execution, but the splendor and majesty of the queen disarmed their courage, and she was at last massacred by those whom she had cruelly deprived of their children, about 316 years before the Christian era. *Justin.* 7, c. 6, l. 9, c. 7.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.*—*Paus.*——A fountain of Arcadia, which flowed for one year and the next was dry. *Paus.* 8, c. 29.

Olympiodorus, a musician, who taught Epaminondas music. *C. Nep.*——A native of Thebes, in Egypt, who flourished under Theodosius 2d. and wrote an history, in Greek, of Honorius, besides an account of an embassy to some of the barbarian nations of the north, &c. His stile is censured by some as low, and unworthy of an historian. The commentaries of Olympiodorus on the *Meteora* of Aristotle were edited apud Ald. 1550, in fol.——An Athenian officer, present at the battle of Platæa, where he behaved with uncommon courage and valor. *Plut.*

Olympius, a surname of Jupiter at Olympia, where the god had a celebrated temple and statue, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. It was the work of Phidias. *Paus.* 5, c. 2.——An native of Carthage, called also Nemesianus. *Vid.* Nemesianus.——A favorite at the court of Honorius, who was the cause of Stilicho's death.

Olympus, a physician of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, who wrote some historical treatises. *Plut. in Anton.*——A poet and musician, disciple to Marsyas, before the Trojan war.——Another, in the age of king Midas, often confounded with the former.——A son of Hercules and Eubœa.——A mountain of Macedonia and Thessaly. The ancients supposed that it touched the heavens with its top; and, from that circumstance, they have placed the residence of the gods there, and have made it the court of Jupiter. It is about one mile and a half in perpendicular height, and is covered with pleasant woods, caves, and grottoes. On the top of the mountain, according to the notions of the poets, there was no wind, no rain, no clouds, but an eternal spring. *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, 6, &c.—*Ovid. Met.*—*Lucan.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——*Strab.* 8.——A mountain of Mysia, called the Mysian Olympus, a name it still preserves.——Another, in Elis.—Another, in Arcadia.—And another, in the island of Cyprus. Some suppose the Olympus of Mysia and of Cilicia to be the same.——A town on the coast of Lycia.

Olympusa, a daughter of Thespius.

Olynthus, a celebrated town and republic of Macedonia, on the isthmus of the peninsula of Pallene. It became famous for its flourishing situation, and for its frequent disputes with the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and king Philip. *Cic. in Verr.* 3.—*Plut. de Ir. cob. &c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 127.

Olyras, a river near Thermopylæ.

Olyzon, a town of Thessaly.

Omarius, a Lacedæmonian sent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Ombi & Tentyra, two neighbouring cities of Egypt, whose inhabitants are always in discord one with another. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

Ombri. *Vid.* Umbri.

Omole or Homole, a mountain of Thessaly. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.——There were some festivals called Homoleia, which were celebrated in Bœotia in honor of Jupiter, surnamed Homoleius.

Omophagia, a festival in honor of Bacchus. The word signifies *the eating of raw flesh*. *Vid.* Dionysia.

Omphale, a queen of Lydia, daughter of Jardanus. She married Tmolus, who, at his death, left her mistress of his kingdom. Omphale had been informed of the great exploits of Hercules, and wished to see so illustrious

luſtrious a hero. Her wiſh was ſoon gratified. After the murder of Eurytus, Hercules fell ſick, and was ordered to be ſold as a ſlave, that he might recover his health and the right uſe of his ſenſes. Mercury was commiſſioned to ſell him, and Omphale bought him, and reſtored him to liberty. The hero became enamoured of his miſtreſs, and the queen favored his paſſion, and had a ſon by him, whom ſome call Agelaus, and others Lamon. From this ſon were deſcended Gyges and Crœſus; but this opinion is different from the account which makes theſe Lydian monarchs ſpring from Alcæus, a ſon of Hercules, by one of the female ſervants of Omphale. Hercules is repreſented by the poets as ſo deſperately enamoured of the queen that, to conciliate her eſteem, he ſpins by her ſide among her women, while ſhe covers herſelf with the lion's ſkin, and arms herſelf with the club of the hero, and often ſtrikes him with her ſandals for the uncouth manner with which he holds the diſtaff, &c. Their fondneſs was mutual. As they once travelled together, they came to a grotto on mount Tmolus, where the queen dreſſed herſelf in the habit of her lover, and obliged him to appear in a female garment. After they had ſupped, they both retired to reſt in different rooms, as a ſacrifice on the morrow to Bacchus required. In the night, Faunus, or rather, Pan, who was enamoured of Omphale, introduced himſelf into the cave. He went to the bed of the queen, but the lion's ſkin perſuaded him that it was the dreſs of Hercules, and therefore he repaired to the bed of Hercules, in hopes to find there the object of his affections. The female dreſs of Hercules deceived him, and he laid himſelf down by his ſide. The hero was awaked, and kicked the intruder into the middle of the cave. The noiſe awoke Omphale, and Faunus was diſcovered lying on the ground, greatly diſappointed and aſhamed. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 305, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 17.

Omphalos, a place of Crete, ſacred to Jupiter.

Onophis, a king of India, who delivered himſelf up to Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

Onæum or Oæneum, a promontory and town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

Onarus, a prieſt of Bacchus, who is ſuppoſed to have married Ariadne after ſhe had been abandoned by Theſeus. *Plut. in Theſ.*

Onasimus, a ſophiſt of Athens, who floriſhed in the reign of Conſtantine.

Onatas, a famous ſtatuary of Ægina. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 42.

Onchestus, a town of Bœotia, founded by Onchestus, a ſon of Neptune. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 26.

Onelon, a place of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

Onesimus, a Macedonian nobleman, treated with great kindneſs by the Roman emperors. He wrote an account of the life of the emperor Probus and of Carus, with great preciſion and elegance.

Onesippus, a ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Onesius, a king of Salamis, who revolted from the Perſians.

Onetorides, an Athenian officer, who attempted to murder the garriſon which Demetrius had ſtationed at Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

Onesicritus, a cynic philoſopher of Ægina, who went with Alexander into Aſia, and was ſent to the Indian Gymnoſophiſts. He wrote an hiſtory of the king's life, which has been cenſured for the romantic, exaggerated, and improbable, narrative it gives. It is aſſerted, that Alexander, upon reading it, ſaid, that he ſhould be glad to come to life again for ſome time, to ſee what reception the hiſtorian's work met with. *Plut. in Alex. Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Onium, a place of Peloponneſus, near Corinth.

Onoba, a town near the columns of Hercules. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

Onochonus, a river of Theſſaly, falling into the Peneus. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 196.

Onomacritus, a ſoothſayer of Athens. It is generally believed, that the Greek poem, on the Argonautic expedition, attributed to Orpheus, was written by Onomacritus. The elegant poems of Muſæus are alſo, by ſome, ſuppoſed to be the production of his pen. He floriſhed about 516 years before the Chriſtian era, and was expelled from Athens by Hipparchus, one of the ſons of Piſiſtratus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 6.——A Locrian, who wrote concerning laws, &c. *Ariſtot.* 2. *Polit.*

Onomarchus, a Phocian general, diſtinguiſhed during the ſacred war. He died 353 B. C.——A man to whoſe care Antigonus entruſted the keeping of Eumenes. *C. Nep. in Eum.*

Onomastorides, a Lacedæmonian ambaſſador ſent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Onomastus, a freedman of the emperor Otho. *Pluth.*

Onophas, one of the ſeven Perſians who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. *Cteſias.* An officer in the expedition of Xerxes againſt Greece.

Onosander, a Greek writer, whoſe book *De Imperatoris Inſtitutione* has been edited by Schwebel. with a French tranſlation, fol. Norimb. 1752.

Onythes, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 514.

Opalia, feſtivals celebrated by the Romans, in honor of Ops, on the 14th of the calends of January.

Ophelas, a general of Cyrene, defeated by Agathocles.

OPHELTES, a ſon of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. He is the ſame as Archemorus. *Vid.* Archemorus.——The father of Euryalus, whoſe friendſhip with Niſus is proverbial. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 201. One of the companions of Acœtes, changed into a dolphin by Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 8.

OPHENSIS, a town of Africa. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 50.

OPHIA, a patronymic given to Combe, as daughter of Ophius, an unknown perſon.

OPHIONEUS was an ancient ſoothſayer in the age of Ariſtodemus. He was born blind.

OPHIUSA, the ancient name of Rhodes.——A ſmall iſland near Crete.——A town of Sarmatia.

OPICI, the ancient inhabitants of Campania. *Juv.* 3, v. 207.

OPIS, a nymph who was among Diana's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 532 & 867.——A town near the mouth of Tigris.——One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 343.

OPILIUS, a grammarian, who floriſhed about 94 years before Chriſt. He wrote a book called *Libri Muſarum.*

OPITER, a Roman conſul, &c.

OPIMIUS, a Roman who made himſelf conſul in oppoſition to the intereſt and efforts of the Gracchi. He ſhewed himſelf a moſt inveterate enemy to C. Gracchus and his adherents, and behaved, during his conſulſhip, like a dictator. He was accuſed of bribery, and baniſhed. He died of want at Dyrrachium. *Cic. pro Sext. Planc. & in Piſ.*—*Plut.*——A Roman, who killed one of the Cimbri in ſingle combat.——A rich uſurer at Rome in the age of Horace, 2 Sat. 3, v. 142.

OPITERGINI, a people near Aquileia, on the Adriatic. Their chief city is called Opitergum. *Lucan.* 4, v. 416.

OPITES, a native of Argos, killed by Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

OPPIA, a veſtal virgin, buried alive for her incontinence.

OPPIA LEX, by C. Oppius, the tribune, A. U. C. 540. It required that no woman ſhould wear above half an ounce of gold, have party-colored garments, or be carried in any city or town, or to any place within a mile's diſtance, unleſs it was to celebrate ſome ſacred feſtivals or ſolemnities. This celebrated law, which was made while Annibal was in Italy, and while Rome was in diſtreſſed circumſtances, created diſcontent, and, 18 years after, the Roman ladies petitioned the aſſembly of the people that it might be repealed. Cato oppoſed it ſtrongly, and made many ſatirical reflections upon the women for their appearing in public to ſolicit votes. The tribune Valerius, who had preſented their petition to the aſſembly, anſwered the objections of Cato, and his eloquence had ſuch an influence on the minds of the people, that the law was inſtantly abrogated with the unanimous conſent of all the *comitia*, Cato alone excepted. *Liv.* 33 & 34. *Cic. de Orat.* 3.

OPPIANUS, a Greek poet of Cilicia in the ſecond century. His father's name was Ageſilaus, and his mother's Zenodota. He wrote ſome poems, celebrated for their elegance and ſublimity. Two of his poems are now extant, five books on fiſhing, called *alieuticon*, and four on hunting, called *cynegeticon*. The emperor Caracalla was ſo pleaſed with his poetry that he gave him a piece of gold for every verſe of his cynegeticon; from which circumſtance the poem received the name of the golden verſes of Oppian. The poet died of the plague in the 30th year of his age. His countrymen engraved on his tomb, that the gods had haſtened to call back Oppian in the flower of youth, only becauſe he had already excelled all mankind. The beſt edition of his works is that of Schneider, 8vo. Argent. 1776.

OPPIDIUS, a rich old man introduced by Horace, 2 Sat. 3, v. 168, as wiſely dividing his poſſeſſions among his two ſons, and warning them againſt thoſe follies and that extravagance which he believed he ſaw riſing in them.

C. OPPIUS, a friend of Julius Cæſar, celebrated for his life of Scipio Africanus and of Pompey the Great. In the latter, he paid not much regard to hiſtorical facts, and took every opportunity to defame Pompey, to extol the character of his patron Cæſar. In the age of Suetonius, he was deemed the true author of the Alexandrian, African, and Spaniſh wars, which ſome attribute to Cæſar, and others to A. Hirtius.——An officer ſent by the Romans againſt Mithridates. He met with ill ſucceſs, and was ſent in chains to the king, &c.——A Roman, who ſaved his aged father from the dagger of the triumvirate.

OPS, (opis) a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the ſame as the Rhea of the Greeks, who married Saturn, and became mother of Jupiter. She was known among the ancients by the different names of Cybele, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thya, Tellus, Proſerpina, and even of Juno and Minerva; and the worſhip which was paid to theſe apparently ſeveral deities was offered merely to one and the ſame perſon, mother of the gods. The word *Ops* ſeems to be derived from *Opus*, becauſe the goddeſs, who is the ſame as the earth, gives nothing without *labor*. Tatius built her a temple at Rome. She was generally repreſented as a matron, with her right hand opened, as if offering aſſiſtance to the helpleſs, and holding a loaf in her left hand. Her feſtivals were called Opalia, &c. *Varr. de L. L.* 4. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 2. &c.—*Tibull. el.* 4, v. 68.

OPUS, (*opuntis*) a city of Locris, on the Aſopus,

Aſopus, deſtroyed by an earthquake. *Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

ORTATUS, one of the fathers, whoſe works were edited by Du Pin, fol. Paris, 1700.

ORTHUS Maximus, epithets given to Jupiter to denote his greatneſs and omnipotence.

ORA, a town of India, taken by Alexander.

——One of Jupiter's miſtreſſes.

ORACULUM, an anſwer of the gods to the queſtions of men, or the place where thoſe anſwers were given. Nothing is more famous than the ancient oracles of Egypt, Greece, Rome, &c. They were ſuppoſed to be the will of the gods themſelves, and they were conſulted, not only upon every important matter, but even in the affairs of private life. To make peace or war, to introduce a change of government, to plant a colony, to enact laws, to raiſe an edifice, to marry, were ſufficient reaſons to conſult the will of the gods. Mankind, in conſulting them, ſhewed that they wiſhed to pay implicit obedience to the command of the divinity, and, when they had been favored with an anſwer, they acted with more ſpirit and with more vigor, conſcious that the undertaking had met with the ſanction and approbation of heaven. In this, therefore, it will not appear wonderful, that ſo many places were ſacred to oracular purpoſes. The ſmall province of Bœotia could once boaſt of her 25 oracles, and Peloponneſus of the ſame number. Not only the chief of the gods gave oracles, but, in proceſs of time, heroes were admitted to enjoy the ſame privileges, and the oracles of a Trophonius and an Antinous were ſoon able to rival the fame of Apollo and of Jupiter. The moſt celebrated oracles of antiquity were thoſe of Dodona, Delphi, Jupiter Ammon, &c. [*Vid. Dodona, Delphi, Ammon.*] The temple of Delphi ſeemed to claim a ſuperiority over the other temples; its fame was once more extended, and its riches were ſo great, that not only private perſons, but even kings and numerous armies, made it an object of plunder and of rapine. The manner of delivering oracles was different. A prieſteſs at Delphi [*Vid. Pythia*] was permitted to pronounce the oracles of the god, and her delivery of the anſwers was always attended with acts of apparent madneſs and deſperate fury. Not only women, but even doves, were the miniſters of the temple of Dodona, and the ſuppliant votary was often ſtartled to hear his queſtions readily anſwered by the decayed trunk, or the ſpreading branches of a neighbouring oak. Ammon conveyed his anſwer in a plain and open manner, but Amphiaraus required many ablutions and preparatory ceremonies, and he generally communicated his oracles to his ſuppliants in dreams and viſions. Sometimes the firſt words that were heard, after iſſuing from the temple, were deemed the anſwers of the oracles, and ſometimes the nodding or ſhaking of the head of the ſtatue, the motions of fiſhes in a neighbouring lake, or their reluctance in accepting the food which was offered to them, were as ſtrong and valid as the moſt expreſs and the minuteſt explanations. The anſwers were alſo ſometimes given in verſe, or written on tablets, but their meaning was always obſcure, and often the cauſe of diſaſter to ſuch as conſulted them. Cræſus, when he conſulted the oracle of Delphi, was told that, if he croſſed the Halys, he muſt deſtroy a great empire: he ſuppoſed that that empire was the empire of his enemy, but unfortunately it was his own. The words of *Credo te, Æacida, Romanos vincere poſſe*, which Pyrrhus received when he wiſhed to aſſiſt the Tarentines againſt the Romans, by a favorable interpretation for himſelf, proved his ruin. Nero was ordered, by the oracle of Delphi, to beware of 73 years, but the pleaſing idea that he ſhould live to that age rendered him careleſs, and he was ſoon convinced of his miſtake, when Galba, in his 73d year, had the preſumption to dethrone him. It is a queſtion among the learned, whether the oracles were given by the inſpiration of evil ſpirits, or whether they proceeded from the impoſture of the prieſts. Impoſture, however, and forgery, cannot long floriſh, and falſehood becomes its own deſtroyer; and, on the contrary, it is well known how much confidence an enlightened age, therefore much more the credulous and the ſuperſtitious, places upon dreams and romantic ſtories. Some have ſtrongly believed, that all the oracles of the earth ceaſed at the birth of Chriſt, but the ſuppoſition is falſe. It was, indeed, the beginning of their decline, but they remained in repute, and were conſulted, though, perhaps, not ſo frequently, till the fourth century, when chriſtianity began to triumph over paganiſm. The oracles often ſuffered themſelves to be bribed. Alexander did it, but it is well known that Lyſander failed in the attempt. Herodotus, who firſt mentioned the corruption which often prevailed in the oracular temples of Greece and Egypt, has been ſeverely treated for his remarks by the hiſtorian Plutarch. Demoſthenes is alſo a witneſs of the corruption, and he obſerved, that the oracles of Greece were ſervilely ſubſervient to the will and pleaſure of Philip, king of Macedonia, as he beautifully expreſſes it by the word φιλιππίζειν. If ſome of the Greeks, and other European and Aſiatic countries, paid ſo much attention to oracles, and were ſo fully perſuaded of their veracity, and even divinity, many of their leading men and of their philoſophers were apprized of the deceit, and paid no regard to the command of prieſts whom money could corrupt, and interpoſition ſilence. The Egyptians ſhewed themſelves the moſt ſuperſtitious of

of mankind, by their blind acquiescence to the imposition of their priests, who persuaded them that the safety and happiness of their life depended upon the mere motions of an ox, or the tameness of a crocodile. *Homer. Il. Od.* 10. —*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Xenoph. memor. Strab.* 5, 7, &c.—*Paus.* 1, &c.—*Plut. de defect. orac. de Ages. & de Isid. malign.*—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 19.—*Justin.* 24, c. 6.—*Liv.* 37.—*Ælian. V. H.* 6.—*C. Nep. in Lys. Aristoph. in Equit. & Plut.*—*Demosth. Phil.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1.

ORÆA, a small country of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.——Certain solemn sacrifices of fruits offered in the four seasons of the year, to obtain mild and temperate weather. They were offered to the goddesses who presided over the seasons, who attended upon the sun, and who received divine worship at Athens.

ORASUS, a man who killed Ptolemy, the son of Pyrrhus.

ORBELUS, a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.

ORBILIUS PUPILLUS, a grammarian of Beneventum, who was the first instructor of the poet Horace. He came to Rome in the consulship of Cicero, and there, as a public teacher, acquired more fame than money. He was naturally of a severe disposition, of which his pupils often felt the effects. He lived almost to his 100th year, and lost his memory some time before his death. *Suet. de Illust. Gr.* 9.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 71.

ORBONA, a mischievous goddess at Rome, who, as it was supposed, made children die. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 25.

ORCADES, islands on the northern coasts of Britain. They were unknown till Britain was discovered to be an island by Agricola, who presided there as governor. *Tacit. in Agric.*—*Juv.* 2, c. 161.

ORCHALUS, an eminence of Bœotia, near Haliartus, called also Alopecos. *Plut. in Lys.*

ORCHAMUS, a king of Assyria, father of Leucothoe, by Eurynome. He buried his daughter alive for her amours with Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 212.

ORCHIA LEX, by Orchius, the tribune, A. U. C. 566. It was enacted to limit the number of guests that were to be admitted at an entertainment; and it also enforced, that, during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open.

ORCHOMENUS or ORCHOMENUM, a town of Bœotia, at the west of the lake Copais. It was anciently called Minyeia, and, from that circumstance, the inhabitants were often called Minyans of Orchomenos. There was at Orchomenos a celebrated temple sacred to the Graces. The inhabitants founded Teos in conjunction with the Ionians, under the sons of Codrus. *Plin.* 4, c. 8.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 146.—*Paus.* 9, c. 37.—*Strab.* 9.——A town of Arcadia, at the north of Mantinea. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A town of Thessaly, with a river of the same name. *Strab.*——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, who gave his name to a city of Arcadia, &c. *Paus.* 8.——A son of Minyas, king of Bœotia, who gave the name of Orchomenians to his subjects. He died without issue, and the crown devolved to Clymenus, the son of Presbon, &c. *Paus.* 9, c. 36.

ORCUS, one of the names of the god of hell, the same as Pluto, though confounded by some with Charon. He had a temple at Rome. The word *Orcus*, is generally used to signify the infernal regions. *Horat.* 1, od. 28, &c. —*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 502, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 116, &c.

ORCYNIA, a place of Cappadocia, where Eumenes was defeated by Antigonus.

ORDESSUS, a river of Scythia, which falls into the Ister.

ORESIADES, nymphs of the mountains, daughters of Phoroneus and Hecate. Some call them Oreatides, and give them Jupiter for father. They generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 504.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Strab.* 10. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v 787.

ORESAS, a son of Hercules and Chryseis.

ORESTÆ, a people of Epirus. They received their name from Orestes, who fled to Epirus when cured of his insanity. *Lucan.* 5, v. 249.

ORESTES, a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When his father was cruelly murdered by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, young Orestes was saved from his mother's dagger by means of his sister Electra, called Laodice by Homer, and he was privately conveyed to the house of Strophius, who was king of Phocis, and who had married a sister of Agamemnon. He was tenderly treated by Strophius, who carefully educated him with his son Pylades. The two young princes soon became acquainted, and, from their familiarity, arose the most inviolable attachment and friendship. When Orestes was arrived to years of manhood, he visited Mycenæ, and avenged his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra and her adulterer Ægisthus. The manner in which he committed this murder is variously reported. According to Æschylus, he was commissioned by Apollo to avenge his father, and, therefore, he introduced himself, with his friend Pylades, at the court of Mycenæ, pretending to bring the news of the death of Orestes from king Strophius. He was at first received with coldness, and, when he came into the presence of Ægisthus, who wished to inform himself of the particulars, he murdered him, and soon Clytemnestra shared the adulterer's fate. Euripides and Sophocles mention the same circumstances. Ægisthus was assassinated after Clytemnestra, according to Sophocles; and, in Euripides, Orestes is represented as murdering the adulterer, while he

he offers a ſacrifice to the nymphs. This murder, as the poet mentions, irritates the guards, who were preſent, but Oreſtes appeaſes their fury by telling them who he is, and immediately he is acknowledged king of the country. Afterwards, he ſtabs his mother, at the inſtigation of his ſiſter Electra, after he has upbraided her for her infidelity and cruelty to her huſband. Such meditated murders receive the puniſhment which, among the ancients, was always ſuppoſed to attend parricide. Oreſtes is tormented by the Furies, and exiles himſelf to Argos, where he is ſtill purſued by the avengeful goddeſſes. Apollo, himſelf, purifies him, and he is acquitted by the unanimous opinion of the Areopagites, whom Minerva, herſelf, inſtituted on this occaſion, according to the narration of the poet Æſchylus, who flatters the Athenians in his tragical ſtory, by repreſenting them as paſſing judgment, even upon the gods themſelves. According to Pauſanias, Oreſtes was purified of the murder, not at Delphi, but at Trœzene, where ſtill was ſeen a large ſtone at the entrance of Diana's temple, upon which the ceremonies of purification had been performed by nine of the principal citizens of the place. There was alſo, at Megalopolis in Arcadia, a temple dedicated to the Furies, near which Oreſtes cut off one of his fingers with his teeth in a fit of inſanity. Theſe different traditions are confuted by Euripides, who ſays, that Oreſtes, after the murder of his mother, conſulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the perſecutions of the Furies, if he did not bring into Greece Diana's ſtatue, which was in the Taurica Cherſoneſus, and which, as it is reported by ſome, had fallen down from heaven. This was an arduous enterprize. The king of the Cherſoneſus always ſacrificed on the altars of the goddeſs all ſuch as entered the borders of his country. Oreſtes and his friend were both carried before Thoas, the king of the place, and they were doomed to be ſacrificed. Iphigenia was then prieſteſs of Diana's temple, and it was her office to immolate theſe ſtrangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn ſomething about a country which had given her birth. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] She even intereſted herſelf in their misfortunes, and offered to ſpare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece from her hand. This was a difficult trial; never was friendſhip more truly diſplayed, according to the words of Ovid, *ex Pont.* 3, *el.* 2.

Ire jubet Pylades earum moriturus Oreſtem,
Hic negat; inque vicem pugnat uterque mori.

At laſt Pylades gave way to the preſſing entreaties of his friend, and conſented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. Theſe were addreſſed to Oreſtes himſelf, and, therefore, theſe circumſtances ſoon led to a total diſcovery of the connections of the prieſteſs with the man whom ſhe was going to immolate. Iphigenia was convinced that he was her brother Oreſtes, and, when the cauſes of their journey had been explained, ſhe reſolved, with the two friends, to fly from Cherſoneſus, and to carry away the ſtatue of Diana. Their flight was diſcovered, and Thoas prepared to purſue them, but Minerva interfered, and told him, that all had been done by the will and approbation of the gods. Some ſuppoſe, that Oreſtes came to Cappadocia from Cherſoneſus, and that there he left the ſtatue of Diana at Comana. Others contradict this tradition, and, according to Pauſanias, the ſtatue of Diana Orthia was the ſame as that which had been carried away from the Cherſoneſus. Some alſo ſuppoſe, that Oreſtes brought it to Aricia, in Italy, where Diana's worſhip was eſtabliſhed. After theſe celebrated adventures, Oreſtes aſcended the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect ſecurity, and married Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, and gave his ſiſter to his friend Pylades. The marriage of Oreſtes with Hermione is a matter of diſpute among the ancients. All are agreed that ſhe had been promiſed to the ſon of Agamemnon, but Menelaus had married her to Neoptolemus, the ſon of Achilles, who had ſhown himſelf ſo truly intereſted in his cauſe during the Trojan war. The marriage of Hermione with Neoptolemus diſpleaſed Oreſtes; he remembered that ſhe had been early promiſed to him, and therefore he reſolved to recover her by force or artifice. This he effected by cauſing Neoptolemus to be aſſaſſinated, or aſſaſſinating him himſelf. According to Ovid's epiſtle of Hermione to Oreſtes, Hermione had always been faithful to her firſt lover, and even it was by her perſuaſions that Oreſtes removed her from the houſe of Neoptolemus. Hermione was diſſatisfied with the partiality of Neoptolemus for Andromache, and her attachment for Oreſtes was encreaſed. Euripides, however, and others, ſpeak differently of Hermione's attachment to Neoptolemus: ſhe loved him ſo tenderly that ſhe reſolved to murder Andromache, who ſeemed to ſhare, in a ſmall degree, the affections of her huſband. She was ready to perpetrate the horrid deed when Oreſtes came into Epirus, and ſhe was eaſily perſuaded by the foreign prince to withdraw herſelf, in her huſband's abſence, from a country which ſeemed to contribute ſo much to her ſorrows. Oreſtes, the better to ſecure the affections of Hermione, aſſaſſinated Neoptolemus, [*Vid. Neoptolemus,*] and retired to his kingdom of Argos. His old age was crowned with peace and ſecurity, and he died in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne

leone to his ſon Tiſamenes, by Hermione. Three years after, the Heraclidæ recovered the Peloponneſus, and baniſhed the deſcendants of Menelaus from the throne of Argos. Oreſtes died in Arcadia, as ſome ſuppoſe, by the bite of a ſerpent; and the Lacedæmonians, who had become his ſubjects at the death of Menelaus, were directed by an oracle to bring his bones to Sparta. They were, ſome time after, diſcovered at Tegea, and his ſtature appeared to be ſeven cubits, according to the traditions mentioned by Herodotus and others. The friendſhip of Oreſtes and of Pylades became proverbial, and the two friends received divine honors among the Scythians, and were worſhipped in temples. *Pauſ.* 1, 2, 4, &c.—*Patere.* 1, c. 1 & 3.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 9 & 13.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8. *Ex. Pont.* 3, el. 2. *Met.* 15. *in Ib.*—*Euripid. in Oreſt. Andr.* &c. *Iphig. Sophocl. in Electr.* &c.—*Æſchyl. in Eum. Agam.* &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 69.—*Hygin.* fab. 120 & 261.—*Plut. in Lyc. Dictys* 6, &c.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 2.—*Plin.* 33.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, &c. *Homer. Od.* 3, &c.—*Tzetz. ad. Lycophr.*——A ſon of Achelous. *Apollod.*——A man ſent as ambaſſador, by Attila, king of the Huns, to the emperor Theodoſius. He was highly honored at the Roman court, and his ſon Auguſtulus was the laſt emperor of the weſtern empire.——A governor of Egypt under the Roman emperors.

Oreſtēum, a town of Arcadia, about 18 miles from Sparta. It was founded by Oreſtheus, a ſon of Lycaon, and originally called Oreſthaſium, and afterwards Oreſteum, from Oreſtes, the ſon of Agamemnon, who came there. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.——*Euripid.*

Oreſtĭdæ, the deſcendants or ſubjects of Oreſtes, the ſon of Agamemnon. They were driven from the Peloponneſus by the Heraclidæ, and came to ſettle in a country which, from them, was called Oreſtida, at the ſouth weſt of Macedonia. Some ſuppoſe that that part of Greece originally received its name from Oreſtes, who fled and built there a city, which gave its founder's name to the whole province. *Thucyd.* 2.—*Liv.* 31.

Oretæ, a people of Aſiatic Sarmatia, on the Euxine Sea.

Oretāni, a people of Spain.

Oretilia, a woman who married Caligula, by whom ſhe was ſoon after baniſhed.

Orĕum, one of the principal towns of Eubœa.

Orga or Orgas, a river of Phrygia, falling into the Mæander.

Orgessum, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

Orgetorix, one of the chief men of the Helvetii, while Cæſar was in Gaul.

Orgia, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus. They are the ſame as the Bacchanalia, Dionyſia, &c. which were celebrated by the ancients to commemorate the triumph of Bacchus in India. *Vid.* Dionyſia.

Oribăsus, a celebrated phyſician, greatly eſteemed by the emperor Julian, in whoſe reign he floriſhed. He abridged the works of Galenus, and of all the moſt reſpectable writers on phyſic, at the requeſt of the emperor. He accompanied Julian into the eaſt, but his ſkill proved ineffectual in attempting to cure the fatal wound, which his benefactor had received. After Julian's death, he fell into the hands of the Barbarians. The beſt edition of his works is that of Dundas, 4to. L. Bat. 1745.

Oricum or Oricus, a maritime town of Macedonia, founded by a colony from Colchis, according to Pliny. It had a celebrated harbour, and was greatly eſteemed by the Romans on account of its ſituation, but it was not well defended. The tree which produces the turpentine grew there in abundance. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 136. *Liv.* 24, c. 40.—*Plin.* 2, c. 89.—*Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 1, &c.

Oriens, in ancient geography, is taken for all the moſt eaſtern parts of the world, ſuch as Parthia, India, Aſſyria, &c.

Origen, a Greek writer, as much celebrated for the eaſineſs of his manner, his humility, and modeſty, as for his learning and the ſublimity of his genius. He was ſirnamed *Adamantus*, from his aſſiduity, and became ſo rigid a Chriſtian that he made himſelf an eunuch, by following the literal ſenſe of a paſſage in the Greek teſtament, which ſpeaks of the voluntary eunuchs of Chriſt. He ſuffered martyrdom in his 69th year, A. C. 254. His works were excellent and numerous, and contained a number of homilies, commentaries on the holy ſcriptures, and different treatiſes, beſides the *Hexapla*, ſo called from its being divided into ſix columns, the firſt of which contained the Hebrew text, the ſecond the ſame text in Greek characters, the third the Greek verſion of the Septuagint, the fourth that of Aquila, the fifth that of Symmachus, and the ſixth Theodotion's Greek verſion. This famous work firſt gave the hint for the compilation of our Polyglot Bibles. The works of Origen have been learnedly edited by the Benedictine monks, though the whole is not yet completed, in four vols. fol. Paris, 1733, 1740, and 1759. The Hexapla was publiſhed in 8vo. at Lipſ. 1769, by Car. Frid. Bahrdt.

Orĭgo, a courtezan in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 1, Sat. 2, v. 55.

Orinus, a river of Sicily.

Oriobătes, a general of Darius at the battle of Arbela, &c. *Curt.* 4.

Orion, a celebrated giant, ſprung from the urine of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. Theſe three gods, as they travelled over Bœotia, met with great hoſpitality from Hyrieus, a peaſant of the country, who was ignorant of their dignity and character. They were entertained with whatever the cottage afforded, and, when Hyrieus had diſcovered that they were gods, becauſe Neptune told him to fill up Jupiter's cup with wine, after he had ſerved

it before the reſt, the old man welcomed them by the voluntary ſacrifice of an ox. Pleaſed with his piety, the gods promiſed to grant him whatever he required, and the old man, who had lately loſt his wife, to whom he had promiſed never to marry again, deſired them that, as he was childleſs, they would give him a ſon without another marriage. The gods conſented, and they ordered him to bury in the ground the ſkin of the victim, into which they had all three made water. Hyrieus did as they commanded, and, when nine months after, he dug for the ſkin, he found in it a beautiful child, whom he called *Urion, ab urinâ*. The name was changed into Orion by the corruption of one letter, as Ovid ſays, *Perdidit antiquum littera prima ſonum*. Orion ſoon rendered himſelf celebrated, and Diana took him among her attendants, and even became deeply enamoured of him. His gigantic ſtature, however, diſpleaſed Œnopion, king of Chios, whoſe daughter Hero or Merope he demanded in marriage. The king, not to deny him openly, promiſed to make him his ſon-in-law as ſoon as he delivered his iſland from wild beaſts. This taſk, which Œnopion deemed impracticable, was ſoon performed by Orion, who eagerly demanded his reward. Œnopion, on pretence of complying, intoxicated his illuſtrious gueſt, and put out his eyes on the ſea ſhore, where he had laid himſelf down to ſleep. Orion, finding himſelf blind when he awoke, was conducted by the ſound to a neighbouring forge, where he placed one of the workmen on his back, and, by his directions, went to a place where the riſing ſun was ſeen with the greateſt advantage. Here he turned his face towards the luminary, and, as it is reported, he immediately recovered his eye-ſight, and haſtened to puniſh the perfidious cruelty of Œnopion. It is ſaid, that Orion was an excellent workman in iron, and that he fabricated a ſubterraneous palace for Vulcan. Aurora, whom Venus had inſpired with love, carried him away into the iſland of Delos, to enjoy his company with greater ſecurity; but Diana, who was jealous of this, deſtroyed Orion with her arrows. Some ſay, that Orion had provoked Diana's reſentment by offering violence to Opis, one of her female attendants, or, according to others, becauſe he had attempted the virtue of the goddeſs herſelf. According to Ovid, Orion died of the bite of a ſcorpion, which the earth produced, to puniſh his vanity in boaſting that there was not on earth any animal which he could not conquer. Some ſay that Orion was ſon of Neptune and Euryale, and that he had received from his father the privilege and power of walking over the ſea without wetting his feet. Others make him ſon of Terra, like the reſt of the giants. He had married a nymph called Sida before his connection with the family of Œnopion; but Sida was the cauſe of her own death, by boaſting herſelf fairer than Juno. According to Diodorus, Orion was a celebrated hunter, ſuperior to the reſt of mankind by his ſtrength and uncommon ſtature. He built the port of Zancle, and fortified the coaſt of Sicily againſt the frequent inundations of the ſea, by heaping a mound of earth, called Peloron, on which he built a temple to the gods of the ſea. After death, Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the conſtellations ſtill bears his name. The conſtellation of Orion, placed near the feet of the bull, was compoſed of 17 ſtars in the form of a man holding a ſword, which has given occaſion to the poets often to ſpeak of Orion's ſword. As the conſtellation of Orion, which riſes about the 9th day of March, and ſets about the 21ſt of June, is generally ſuppoſed to be accompanied, at its riſing, with great rains and ſtorms, it has acquired the epithet of *aqueſus* given it by Virgil. Orion was buried in the iſland of Delos, and the monument which the people of Tanagra, in Bœotia, ſhowed, as containing the remains of this celebrated hero, was nothing but a cenotaph. The daughters of Orion diſtinguiſhed themſelves as much as their father, and, when the oracle had declared that Bœotia ſhould not be delivered from a dreadful peſtilence before two of Jupiter's children were immolated on the altars, they joyfully accepted the offer, and voluntarily ſacrificed themſelves for the good of their country. Their names were Menippe and Metioche. They had been carefully educated by Diana, and Venus and Minerva had made them very rich and valuable preſents. The deities of hell were ſtruck at the patriotiſm of the two females, and immediately two ſtars were ſeen to ariſe from the earth, which ſtill ſmoaked with the blood, and they were placed in the heavens in the form of a crown. According to Ovid, their bodies were burned by the Thebans, and, from their aſhes, aroſe two perſons, whom the gods ſoon after changed into conſtellations. *Diod.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 5, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 517.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 8 & 13. *Faſt.* 5, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 125, & *P. A.* 2, c. 44, &c.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Horat.* 2, od. 13, l. 3, od. 4 & 27. *Epod.* 10, &c.—*Lucan* 1, &c.—*Catull. de Bere. Palæphat.* 1.—*Parthen. erotic.* 20.

ORISUS, a prince of Spain, who put Hamilcar to flight, &c.

ORISULLA LIVIA, a Roman matron, taken away from Piſo, &c.

ORITÆ, a people of India, who ſubmitted to Alexander, &c.

ORITHYIA, a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, by Praxithea. She was courted and carried away by Boreas, king of Thrace, as ſhe croſſed the Iliſſus, and became mother of Cleopatra, Chione, Zetes, and Calais. *Apollon.* 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Orpheus.*—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 706. *Faſt.* 5, v. 204.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 19. l. 5, c. 19.——One of the Nereides.——A daughter of Cecrops, who bore Europus to Macedon.——One of the Amazons, famous

for

for her warlike and intrepid spirit. *Justin.* 4, c. 4.

ORITHIA, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 8.

ORIUNDUS, a river of Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 31.

ORMĒNUS, a king of Thessaly, son of Cercaphus.——He built a town, which was called Ormenium.——A man who settled at Rhodes.——A son of Eurypylus, &c.

ORNEA, a town of Argolis.

ORNEUS, a centaur, son of Ixion and the Cloud. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 302.——A son of Erechtheus, king of Athens, who built Ornea, in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 25.

ORNITHON, a town of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon.

ORNITUS, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian wars. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 677.

ORNOSPĂDES, a Parthian, driven from his country by Artabanus. He assisted Tiberius, and was made governor of Macedonia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 37.

ORNYTION, a son of Sysiphus, king of Corinth. *Paus.* 9, c. 17.

OROBIA, a town of Eubœa.

ORŌDES, a prince of Parthia, who murdered his brother Mithridates, and ascended his throne. He defeated Crassus, the Roman triumvir, and poured melted gold down the throat of his fallen enemy, to reproach him of his avarice and ambition. He followed the interest of Cassius and Brutus at Philippi. It is said, that, when Orodes became old and infirm, his 30 children applied to him, and disputed, in his presence, their right to the succession. Phraates, the eldest of them, obtained the crown from his father, and, to hasten him out of the world, he attempted to poison him. The poison had no effect, and Phraates, still determined on his father's death, strangled him with his own hands, about 37 years before the Christian era. Orodes had then reigned about 50 years. *Justin.* 42, c. 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 30.——Another king of Parthia, murdered for his cruelty. *Josephus* 18. *Jud.*——A son of Artabanus, king of Armenia. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 33.——One of the friends of Æneas in Italy, killed by Mezentius. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 732. &c.

OROETES, a Persian governor of Sardis, famous for his cruel murder of Polycrates. He died B. C. 521.

OROMEDON, a lofty mountain in the island of Cos.

ORONTAS, a relation of Artaxerxes, sent to Cyprus, where he made peace with Evagoras, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

ORONTES, a satrap of Mysia, B. C. 385, who rebelled from Artaxerxes, &c. *Id.*—A governor of Armenia. *Id.*—A king of the Lycians during the Trojan war, who followed Æneas, and perished in a shipwreck. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 117. l. 6, v. 34.——A river of Syria, rising in Cœlosyria, and falling, after a rapid and troubled course, into the Mediterranean, below Antioch. According to Strabo, who mentions some fabulous accounts concerning it, the Orontes disappeared under ground for the space of five miles. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 248. *Strab.* 16.—*Paus.* 8, c. 20.

OROPHERNES, a man who seized the kingdom of Cappadocia. He died B. C. 154.

ORŌPUS, a town of Bœotia on the borders of Attica, near the Euripus, which received its name from Oropus, a son of Macedon. It was the frequent cause of quarrels between the Bœotians and the Athenians, whence some have called it one of the cities of Attica, and was at last confirmed in the possession of the Athenians by Philip, king of Macedon. Amphiaraus had a temple there. *Paus.* 1, c. 34.—*Strab.* 9.——A small town of Eubœa.——Another in Macedonia.

OROSIUS, a writer, A. D. 416, who published an universal history in seven books, from the creation to his own times, in which, tho' learned, diligent, and pious, he betrayed a great ignorance of the knowledge of historical facts, and of chronology. The best edition is that of Havercamp, 4to. L. Bat. 1767.

ORPHEUS, a son of Œager by the muse Calliope. Some suppose him to be son of Apollo, to render his birth more illustrious. He received a lyre from Apollo, or, according to some, from Mercury, upon which he played with such a masterly hand that even the most rapid rivers ceased to flow, the savage beasts of the forest forgot their mildness, and the mountains came to listen to his song. All nature seemed charmed and animated, and the nymphs were his constant companions. Eurydice was the only one who made a deep impression on the melodious musician, and their nuptials were celebrated. Their happiness however, was short, Aristæus became enamoured of Eurydice, and, as she fled from her pursuer, a serpent, that was lurking in the grass, bit her foot and she died of the poisoned wound. Her loss was severely felt by Orpheus, and he resolved to recover her or perish in the attempt. With his lyre in his hand, he entered the infernal regions, and gained an easy admission to the palace of Pluto. The king of hell was charmed with the melody of his strains, and according to the beautiful expressions of the poets, the wheel of Ixion stopped, the stone of Sisyphus stood still, Tantalus forgot his perpetual thirst, and even the furies relented. Pluto and Proserpine were moved with his sorrow, and consented to restore him Eurydice, provided he forbore looking behind till he had come to the extremest borders of hell. The conditions were gladly accepted, and Orpheus was already in sight of the upper regions of the air when he forgot his promises, and turned back to look at his long lost Eurydice. He saw her but she instantly vanished from his eyes. He attempted to follow her, but he was refused admission, and the only comfort he could had was to sooth his grief at the sound of his mu-

ſical inſtrument in grottoes or on the mountains. He totally ſeparated himſelf from the ſociety of mankind, and the Thracian women whom he had offended by his coldneſs to their amorous paſſion, or according to others, by his unnatural gratifications, and impure indulgencies, attacked him while they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, and after they had torn his body to pieces they threw his head into the Hebrus, which ſtill articulated the words Eurydice! Eurydice! as it was carried down the ſtream into the Ægean ſea. Orpheus was one of the Argonauts, of which celebrated expedition, he wrote a poetical account ſtill extant. This is doubted by Ariſtotle, who ſays according to Cicero, that there never exiſted an Orpheus, but that the poems which paſs under his name, are the compoſitions of a Pythagorean philoſopher named Cercops. According to ſome of the moderns the Argonautica, and the other poems attributed to Orpheus, are the production of the pen of Onomacritus, a poet who lived in the age of Piſiſtratus tyrant of Athens. Pauſanias, however, and Diodorus Siculus ſpeak of Orpheus as a great poet and muſician, who rendered himſelf equally celebrated by his knowledge of the art of war, by the extent of his underſtanding, and by the laws which he enacted. Some maintain that he was killed by a thunderbolt. He was buried at Pieria in Macedonia, according to Apollodorus. The inhabitants of Dion boaſted that his tomb was in their city, and the people of mount Libethrus in Thrace, claimed the ſame honor, and farther obſerved that the nightingales which built their neſts near his tomb, ſang with greater melody than all other birds. Orpheus, as ſome report, after death received divine honors, the muſes gave an honorable burial to his remains, and his lyre became one of the conſtellations in the heavens. The beſt edition of Orpheus is that of Geſner, 8vo. Lipſ. 1764. *Diod.* 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 38.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 645. *G.* 4, v. 457, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 1, &c.—l. 11, fab. 1.—*Plato Polit.* 10.—*Horat.* 1, od. 13 & 35.—*Orpheus.*

ORSEDICE, a daughter of Cinyras.

ORSEIS, a nymph who married Hellen.—*Apollod.*

ORSILLUS, a Perſian who fled to Alexander, when Beſſus murdered Darius.—*Curt.* 5, c. 31.

ORSILOCHUS, a ſon of Idomeneus, killed by Ulyſſes in the Trojan war, &c.—A ſon of the river Alpheus.—A Trojan killed by Camilla in the Rutulian wars, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 636 & 690.

ORSINES, one of the officers of Darius, at the battle of Arbela. *Curt.* 10, c. 1.

ORSIPPUS, a man of Megara, who was prevented from obtaining a prize at the Olympic games, becauſe his cloaths were entangled as he ran. This circumſtance was the cauſe that for the future, all the combatants were obliged to appear naked. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 44.

M. ORTALUS, a grandſon of Hortenſius who was induced to marry by a preſent from Auguſtus, who wiſhed that antient family not to be extinguiſhed. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 37.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 5.

ORTHAGORAS, a man who wrote a treatiſe on India, &c. *Ælian. de Anim.*—A muſician in the age of Epaminondas——A tyrant of Sicyon.

ORTHE, a town of Magneſia.

ORTHÆA, a daughter of Hyacinthus.—*Apollod.*

ORTHIA, a ſirname of Diana at Sparta. In her ſacrifices it was uſual for boys to be whipped. [*Vid.* Diamaſtigoſis.] *Plut. in Theſ.* &c.

ORTHRUS, or Orthos, a dog which belonged to Geryon. He had two heads, and was ſprung from the union of Echidna and Typhon. He was deſtroyed by Hercules. *Heſiod. Theog. Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ORTYGIA, a grove near Epheſus. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 61.—A ſmall iſland of Sicily, within the bay of Syracuſe which formed once one of the four quarters of that great city. It was in this iſland that the celebrated fountain Arethuſa aroſe. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 694.——An antient name of the iſland of Delos. Some ſuppoſe that it received this name from Latona, who fled thither when changed into a quail (ορτυξ) by Jupiter, to avoid the purſuits of Juno. Diana was called *Ortygia* as being born there. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 651.—*Virg, Æn.* 3, v. 124.

ORTYGIUS a Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 573.

ORUS, or Horus, one of the gods of the Egyptians, ſon of Oſiris and of Iſis. He aſſiſted his mother in avenging his father, who had been murdered by Typhon. Orus was ſkilled in medicine, he was acquainted with futurity, and he made the good and the happineſs of his ſubjects the ſole object of his government. He was the emblem of the ſun among the Egyptians, and he was generally repreſented as an infant, ſwathed in variegated cloaths. In one hand he holds a ſtaff, which terminates in the head of a hawk, in the other a whip with two thongs. *Herodot.* 2.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſ.*—*Diod.* 1.—The firſt king of Trœzene.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 30.

ORYANDER, a ſatrap of Perſia, &c. *Polyæn.* 7.

ORYX, a place of Arcadia on the Ladon. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 25.

OSCHOPHORIA, a feſtival obſerved by the Athenians. It receives its name απο του Φερειν τας οσχας *from carrying boughs hung up with grapes* called οσχαι. Its original inſtitution is thus mentioned by *Plut. in Theſ.* Theſeus at his return from Crete, forgot to hang out the white ſail, by which his father was to be apprized of his ſucceſs. This neglect was fatal to Ægeus, who threw himſelf into the ſea and periſhed. Theſeus no ſooner reached the land, than he ſent a herald to inform his father of his ſafe return, and in the

the mean time he began to make the ſacrifices which he vowed when he firſt ſet ſail from Crete. The herald, on his entrance into the city, found the people in great agitation. Some lamented the king's death while others elated at the ſudden news of the victory of Theſeus, crowned the herald with garlands in demonſtration of their joy. The herald carried back the garlands on his ſtaff to the ſea ſhore, and after he had waited till Theſeus had finiſhed his ſacrifice, he related the melancholy ſtory of the king's death. Upon this, the people ran in crouds to the city, ſhowing their grief by cries and lamentations. From that circumſtance therefore, at the feaſt of Oſchophoria, not the herald but his ſtaff is crowned with garlands, and all the people that are preſent always exclaim ιλλυ, ιε, ιε, the firſt of which expreſſes haſte and the others a conſternation or depreſſion of ſpirits. The hiſtorian further mentions, that Theſeus, when he went to Crete did not take with him the uſual number of virgins, but that inſtead of two of them, he filled up the number with two youths of his acquaintance, whom he made paſs for women, by diſguiſing their dreſs, and by uſing them to the ointments and perfumes of women, as well as by a long and ſucceſsful imitation of their voice. The impoſition ſucceeded, their ſex was not diſcovered in Crete, and when Theſeus had triumphed over the Minotaur, he, with theſe two youths, led a proceſſion with branches in their hands, in the ſame habit which is ſtill uſed at the celebration of the Oſchophoria. The branches which were carried, were in honor of Bacchus or Ariadne, or becauſe they returned in autumn, when the grapes were ripe. Beſides this proceſſion, there was alſo a race exhibited, in which only young men, whoſe parents were both alive, were permitted to engage. It was uſual for them to run from the temple of Bacchus, to that of Minerva, which was on the ſea ſhore. The place where they ſtopped was called οσχοφοριον becauſe the *boughs* which they carried in their hands were depoſited there. The rewards of the conqueror was a cup called περιλα πλοα *five-fold*, becauſe it contained a mixture of five different things, wine, honey, cheeſe, meal, and oil.

Osci, a people between Campania and the country of the Volſci, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. Some ſuppoſe that they are the ſame as the Opici, the word Oſci being a diminutive or abreviation of the other. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 730.

Oscius, a mountain with a river of the ſame name in Thrace.

Oscus, a general of the fleet of the emperor Otho.

Osinius a king of Cluſium who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 655.

Osiris, a great deity of the Egyptians, ſon of Jupiter and Niobe. All the antients greatly differ in their opinions concerning this celebrated god, but they all agree that as king of Egypt, he took particular care to civiliſe his ſubjects, to poliſh their morals, to give them good and ſalutary laws, and to teach them agriculture. After he had accompliſhed a reform at home, Oſiris reſolved to go and ſpread civilization in the other parts of the earth. He left his kingdom to the care of his wife Iſis and of her faithful miniſter Hermes or Mercury. The command of his troops at home was left to the truſt of Hercules, a warlike officer. In his expedition Oſiris was accompanied by his brother Apollo, and by Anubis, Macedo, and Pan. His march was through Æthiopia, where his army was encreaſed by the addition of the Satyrs, a hairy race of monſters who made dancing and playing on muſical inſtruments their chief ſtudy. He afterwards paſſed through Arabia and viſited the greateſt part of the kingdoms of Aſia and of Europe, where he enlightened the minds of men by introducing among them the worſhip of the gods, and a reverence for the wiſdom of a ſupreme being. At his return home Oſiris found the minds of his ſubjects rouſed and agitated. His brother Typhon had raiſed ſeditions, and endeavoured to make himſelf popular. Oſiris, whoſe ſentiments were always of the moſt pacific nature, endeavoured to convince his brother of his ill conduct, but he fell a ſacrifice to the attempt. Typhon murdered him in a ſecret apartment, and cut his body to pieces which were divided among the aſſociates of his guilt. Typhon, according to Plutarch, ſhut up his brother in a coffer and threw him into the Nile. The enquiries of Iſis diſcovered the body of her huſband on the coaſts of Phœnicia, where it had been conveyed by the waves, but Typhon ſtole it as it was carrying to Memphis and he divided it among his companions as was before obſerved. This cruelty incenſed Iſis; ſhe revenged her huſband's death and with her ſon Orus, ſhe defeated Typhon and the partizans of his conſpiracy. She recovered the mangled pieces of her huſband's body, the genitals excepted, which the murderer had thrown into the ſea, and to render him all the honor which his humanity deſerved, ſhe made as many ſtatues of wax as there were mangled pieces of his body. Each ſtatue contained a piece of the fleſh of the dead monarch, and Iſis, after ſhe had ſummoned in her preſence one by one, the prieſts of all the different deities in her dominions, gave them each a ſtatue, intimating that in doing that ſhe had preferred them to all the other communities of Egypt, and ſhe bound them by a ſolemn oath that they would keep ſecret that mark of her favor, and endeavour to ſhew their ſenſe of it by eſtabliſhing a form of worſhip, and paying divine honors to the remains of their prince. They were further directed to chuſe whatever animals they pleaſed to repreſent the perſon and the divinity of Oſiris, and they were enjoined to pay the greateſt revevence to that repreſentative of divinity, and to bury it when dead with the greateſt ſolemnity. To render their eſtabliſhment more

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popular, each sacerdotal body had a certain portion of land allotted to them to maintain them and to defray the expences which necessarily attended the sacrifices and ceremonial rites. That part of the body of Osiris which had not been recovered was treated with more particular attention by Isis, and she ordered that it should receive honors more solemn and at the same time more mysterious than the other members [*Vid. Phallica.*] As Osiris had particularly instructed his subjects in cultivating the ground, the priest chose the ox to represent him, and paid the most superstitious veneration to that animal. [*Vid. Apis.*] Osiris, according to the opinion of some mythologists, is the same as the sun, and the adoration which is paid by different nations to an Anubis, a Bacchus, a Dionysius, a Jupiter, a Pan, &c. is the same as that which Osiris received in the Egyptian temples. Isis also after death received divine honors as well as her husband, and as the ox was the symbol of the sun, or Osiris, so the cow was the emblem of the moon or of Isis. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the power and greatness of Osiris than this inscription which has been found on some antient monuments: *Saturn the youngest of all the gods was my father, I am Osiris who conducted a large and numerous army as far as the deserts of India, and travelled over the greatest part of the world, and visited the streams of the Ister and the remote shores of the ocean, diffusing benevolence to all the inhabitants of the earth.* Osiris was generally represented with a cap on his head like a mitre with two horns; he held a stick in his left hand, and in his right a whip with three thongs. Sometimes he appears with the head of a hawk, as that bird, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the sun. *Plut. in Isid. & Os.—Herodot.* 2, c. 144.—*Diod.* 1.—*Homer. Od.* 12.—*Ælian. de Anim.* 3.—*Lucian. de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 8.——A Persian general who lived 450, B. C.——A friend of Turnus killed in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 458.

Osismii, a people of Gallia Celtica. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

Ospharagus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 39.

Osrhoene, a country of Mesopotamia, which received this name from one of its kings called Osrhoes.

Ossa, a lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs. It was formerly joined to mount Olympus, but Hercules, as some report, separated them, and made between them the celebrated valley of Tempe. This separation of the two mountains was more probably effected by an earthquake which happened as fabulous accounts represent about 1885 years before the christian era. Ossa was one of those mountains which the giants, in their wars against the gods, heaped up one on the other to scale the heavens with more facility. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 155, l. 2, v. 225. l. 7, v. 224. *Fast.* 1, v. 307. l. 3, v. 441.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lucan.* 1 & 6.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281.——A town of Macedonia.

Ostia, a town built at the mouth of the river Tiber by Ancus Martius, king of Rome, about 16 miles distant from Rome. It had a celebrated harbour, and was so pleasantly situated that the Romans generally spent a part of the year there as in a country seat. There was a small tower in the port like the Pharos of Alexandria built upon the wreck of a large ship which had been sunk there, and which contained the obelisks of Egypt with which the Roman emperors intended to adorn the capital of Italy. In the age of Strabo the sand and mud deposited by the Tiber had choked the harbour, and added much to the size of the holy islands which sheltered the ships at the entrance of the river. Ostia and her harbour called *Portus* became gradually separated, and are now at a considerable distance from the sea. *Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 33.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Sueton.*—*Plin.*

Ostorius Scapula, a man made governor of Britain. He died A. D. 55. *Tacit.*

Osymandyas, a magnificent king of Egypt in a remote period.

Otacilius, a Roman consul sent against the Carthaginians, &c.

Otanes, a noble Persian, one of the seven who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. It was through him that the usurpation was first discovered. He was afterwards appointed by Darius over the sea coast of Asia minor. He took Byzantium. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c.

Otho, M. Salvius, a Roman emperor descended from the antient kings of Etruria. He was one of Nero's favorites, and as such he was raised to the highest offices of the state, and made governor of Pannonia by the interest of Seneca who wished to remove him from Rome, lest Nero's love for Poppæa should prove his ruin. After Nero's death Otho conciliated the favor of Galba to the new emperor; but when he did not gain his point and when Galba had refused to adopt him as his successor, he resolved to make himself absolute without any regard to the age or dignity of his friend. The great debts which he had contracted encouraged his avarice, and he caused Galba to be assassinated, and he made himself emperor. He was acknowledged by the senate and the Roman people, but the sudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his situation precarious and it was mutually resolved that their respective right to the empire should be decided by arms. Otho obtained three victories over his enemies, but in a general engagement near Brixellum, his forces were defeated and he stabbed himself when all hopes of success were vanished after a reign of about three months on the 20th of April A. D. 69. It has been justly observed that the last moments of Otho's life were those of a philosoper. He comforted his soldiers who lamented his fortune, and he expressed his concern for their safety when they earnestly solicited to pay him the last friendly offices before he stabbed himself, and he observed that it was better that one man should die, than that all should be involved

ed in ruin for his obſtinacy. His nephew was pale and diſtreſſed, fearing the anger and haughtineſs of the conqueror, but Otho comforted him, and obſerved, that Vitellius would be kind and affectionate to the friends and relations of Otho, ſince Otho was not aſhamed to ſay, that in the time of their greateſt enmity, the mother of Vitellius had received every friendly treatment from his hands. He alſo burnt the letters which by falling into the hands of Vitellius might provoke his reſentment againſt thoſe who had favored the cauſe of an unfortunate general. Theſe noble and humane ſentiments in a man who was the aſſociate of Nero's ſhameful pleaſures and who ſtained his hand in the blood of his maſter, have appeared to ſome wonderful, and paſſed for the features of policy and not of a naturally virtuous and benevolent heart. *Plut. in vitâ.—Suet.—Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 50, &c.—*Juv.* 2, v. 90.——Roſcius a tribune of the people, who, in Cicero's conſulſhip, made a regulation to permit the Roman knights at public ſpectacles to have the 14 firſt rows after the ſeats of the ſenators. This was oppoſed with virulence by ſome, but Cicero ably defended it, &c. *Horat.* ep. 4, v. 10 ——The father of the Roman emperor Otho was the favorite of Claudius.

Othryădes, one of the 300 Spartans who fought againſt 300 Argives, when thoſe two nations diſputed their reſpective right to Thyrea. Two Argives, Alcinor and Cronius, and Othryades ſurvived the battle. The Argives went home to carry the news of their victory, but Othryades, who had been reckoned among the number of the ſlain, on account of his wounds, recovered himſelf and carried ſome of the ſpoils of which he had ſtripped the Argives, into the camp of his countrymen; and after he had raiſed a trophy, and had written with his own blood the word *vici* on his ſhield, he killed himſelf, unwilling to ſurvive the death of his countrymen. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Plut. Paral.*——A patronymic given to Pantheus, the Trojan prieſt of Apollo, from his father Othryas. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 319.

Othryoneus, a Thracian who came to the Trojan war in hopes of marrying Caſſandra. He was killed by Idomeneus. *Homer. Il.* 13.

Othrys, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains in Theſſaly. *Strab.* 9.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 129.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

Otreus, a king of Phrygia in the age of Jaſon.

Otrœda, a ſmall town on the confines of Bithynia.

Otus & Ephialtes, ſons of Neptune. *Vid.* Aloides.

Otys, a prince of Paphlagonia, who revolted from the Perſians to Ageſilaus.

P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Roman poet born at Sulmo. As he was intended for the bar, his father ſent him early to Rome, and removed him to Athens in the ſixteenth year of his age. The progreſs of Ovid in the ſtudy of eloquence was great, but the father's expectations were fruſtrated; his ſon was born a poet, and nothing could deter him from purſuing his natural inclination, though he was often reminded that Homer lived and died in the greateſt poverty. Every thing he wrote was expreſſed in poetical numbers, as he himſelf ſays, *et quod tentabam ſcribere verſus erat.* A lively genius and a fertile imagination ſoon gained him admirers; the learned became his friends; Virgil, Propertius, Tibullus, and Horace honored him with their correſpondence, and Auguſtus patronized him with the moſt unbounded liberality. Theſe favors, however, were but momentary, and the poet was ſoon after baniſhed to Tomos on the Euxine ſea, by the emperor. The true cauſe of this ſudden exile is unknown. Some attribute it to a ſhameful amour with Livia the wife of Auguſtus, while others ſupport that it aroſe from the knowledge which Ovid had of the unpardonable inceſt of the emperor with his daughter Julia. Theſe reaſons are indeed merely conjectural, the cauſe was of a very private and very ſecret nature, of which Ovid himſelf is afraid to ſpeak. It was, however, ſomething improper in the family and court of Auguſtus, as theſe lines ſeem to indicate:

Cur aliquid vidi? Cur noxia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi eſt?
Inſcius Actæon vidit ſine veſte Dianam,
Præda fuit canibus non minus ille ſuis.

Again,

Inſcia quod crimen viderunt lumina plector,
Peccatumque oculos eſt habuiſſe meum.

And in another place,

Perdiderunt cum me duo crimina, carmen et error,
Alterius facti culpa ſilenda mihi eſt.

In his baniſhment, Ovid betrayed his puſillanimity, and however afflicted and diſtreſſed his ſituation was, yet the flattery and impatience which he ſhowed in his writings are a diſgrace to his pen, and expoſe him more to ridicule than pity. Though he proſtituted his pen and his time to adulation, yet the emperor proved deaf to all entreaties, and refuſed to liſten to his moſt ardent friends at Rome, who wiſhed for the return of the poet. Ovid, who undoubtedly wiſhed for a Brutus to deliver Rome of her tyrannical Auguſtus, continued his flattery even to meanneſs; and when the emperor died, he was ſo mercenary as to conſecrate a ſmall temple to the departed tyrant, on the ſhore of the Euxine, where he regularly offered frankincenſe every morning. Tiberius proved as regardleſs as his predeceſſor, to the entreaties which were made for Ovid, and the poet died in the 7th or 8th year of his baniſhment, in the 59th year of his age, A. D. 17, and was buried at Tomos. In the year 1508 of the Chriſtian era, the following epitaph was found at Stain, in the modern kingdom of Auſtria,

Hic ſitus eſt vates quem Divi Cæſaris ira
Auguſti patriâ cedere juſſit humo.
Sæpe miſer voluit patriis occumbere terris,
Sed fruſtra! Hunc illi fata dedêre locum.

This

This, however, is an impoſition to render celebrated an obſcure corner of the world, which never contained the bones of Ovid. The greateſt part of Ovid's poems are remaining. His *Metamorphoſes* in 15 books are extremely curious, on account of the many different mythological facts and traditions which they relate, but they can have no claim to an epic poem. In compoſing this, the poet was more indebted to the then exiſting traditions, and to the theogony of the antients, than to the powers of his own imagination. His *Faſti* were divided into 12 books, the ſame number as the conſtellations in the zodiac; but of theſe ſix have periſhed, and the learned world have reaſon to lament the loſs of a poem, which muſt have thrown ſo much light upon the religious rites and ceremonies, feſtivals and ſacrifices of the antient Romans, as we may judge from the ſix that have ſurvived the ravages of time and barbarity. His *Triſtia*, which are divided into five books, contain much elegance and ſoftneſs of expreſſion, as alſo his *Elegies* on different ſubjects. The *Heroides* are nervous, ſpirited, and diffuſe, the poetry is excellent, the language varied, but the expreſſions are often too wanton and indelicate, a fault which is common in his compoſitions. His three books of *Amorum*, and the ſame number *de Arte Amandi*, with the other *de Remedio Amoris* are written with great elegance, and contain many flowery deſcriptions; but the doctrine which they hold forth is dangerous, and they are to be read with caution, as they ſeem to be calculated to corrúpt the heart, and ſap the foundations of virtue and morality. His *Ibis*, which is written in imitation of a poem of Callimachus of the ſame name, is a ſatyrical performance. Beſides theſe, there are extant ſome fragments of other poems, and among theſe ſome of a tragedy called Medea. The talents of Ovid as a dramatic writer have been diſputed, and ſome have obſerved, that he who is ſo often void of ſentiment, was not born to ſhine as a tragedian. Ovid has attempted perhaps too many ſorts of poetry at once. On whatever he has written, he has totally exhauſted the ſubject and left nothing unſaid. He every where paints nature with a maſterly hand, and gives ſtrength to the moſt vulgar expreſſions. It has been judiciouſly obſerved, that his poetry after his baniſhment from Rome, was deſtitute of that ſpirit and vivacity which we admire in his other compoſitions. His *Faſti*, are perhaps the beſt written of all his poems, and after them we may fairly rank his love verſes, his *Heroides*, and after all his *Metamorphoſes*, which were not totally finiſhed when Auguſtus ſent him into baniſhment. His *Epiſtles from Pontus* are the language of an abject and puſillanimous flatterer. However critics may cenſure the indelicacy and the inaccuracies of Ovid, it is to be acknowledged that his poetry contains great ſweetneſs and elegance, and, like that of Tibullus, charms the ear and captivates the mind. The beſt editions of Ovid's works, are thoſe of Burman, 4 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1727; of L. Bat. 1670, in 8vo. and of Utrecht, in 12mo. 4 vols. 1713. *Ovid. Triſt.* 3 & 4, &c.—*Paterc.* 2.—*Martial.* 3 & 8.——A man who accompanied his friend Cæſonius when baniſhed from Rome by Nero. *Martial.* 7, ep. 43.

Ovinia lex, was enacted to permit the cenſors to elect and admit among the number of the ſenators the beſt and the worthieſt of the people.

Ovinius, a freedman, &c.

Oxartes, a brother of Darius, greatly honored by Alexander.——Another Perſian, who favored the cauſe of Alexander. *Curt.*

Oxidates, a Perſian whom Darius condemned to death. Alexander took him priſoner, and ſome time after made him governor of Media. He became oppreſſive and was removed. *Curt.* 8, c. 3, l. 9. c. 8.

Oximes, a people of European Sarmatia.

Oxionæ, a nation of Germans, whom ſuperſtitious traditions repreſented as having the countenance human, and the reſt of the body like that of beaſts. *Tacit. de Germ.* 46.

Oxus, a large river of Bactriana.——Another in Scythia.

Oxyartes, a king of Bactriana, who ſurrendered to Alexander.

Oxycānus, an Indian prince in the age of Alexander, &c.

Oxydrăcæ, a nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 4.

Oxȳlus, a leader of the Heraclidæ, when they recovered the Peloponneſus. He was rewarded with the kingdom of Elis. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 4.

Oxynthes, a king of Athens, B. C. 1149. He reigned 12 years.

Oxypŏrus, a ſon of Cinyras and Metharme.

Oxyrynchus, a town of Egypt on the Nile.

Ozines, a Perſian impriſoned by Craterus, becauſe he attempted to revolt from Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Ozŏlæ or Ozŏli, a people who inhabited the eaſtern parts of Ætolia, which were called Ozolea. This tract of territory lay at the north of the bay of Corinth, and extended about 12 miles northward. They received their name from the *bad ſtench* (ὀζη) of their bodies and of their cloathing, which was the raw hides of wild beaſts. Some derive it with more propriety from the ſtench of the ſtagnated water in the neighbouring lakes and marſhes. According to a fabulous tradition, they received their name from a very different circumſtance: During the reign of a ſon of Deucalion, a bitch brought into the world a ſtick inſtead of whelps. The ſtick was planted in the ground by the king, and it grew up to a large vine and produced grapes, from which the inhabitants of the country were called *Ozolæ*, not from ὀζειν, *to ſmell bad*, but from ὀζος, *a branch or ſprout*. The name of Ozolæ, on account of its indelicate ſignification, highly diſpleaſed the inhabitants, and they exchanged it ſoon for that of Ætolians. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 32.

PACATIANUS, Titus Julius, a general of the Roman armies, who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, about the latter part of Philip's reign. He was soon after defeated, A. D. 249, and put to death, &c.

PACCIUS, an insignificant poet in the age of Domitian, *Juv.* 7, v. 12.

PACHES, an Athenian, who took Mitylene, &c.

PĂCHINUS, or Păchynus, a promontory of Sicily, projecting about 2 miles into the sea, in the form of a peninsula, at the south-east corner of the island, with a small harbour of the same name. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela*, 2, c. 7. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 699.—*Paus.* 5, c. 25.

M. PACONIUS, a Roman put to death by Tiberius, &c. *Suet. in Tib.* 61.—A Stoic philosopher, son of the preceding.—He was banished from Italy by Nero, and he retired from Rome with the greatest composure and indifference.

PACŌRUS, the eldest of the 30 sons of Orodes, king of Parthia, sent against Crassus, whose army he defeated, and whom he took prisoner. He took Syria from the Romans, and supported the republican party of Pompey, and of the murderers of Julius Cæsar. He was killed in a battle by Ventidius Bassus, B. C. 39, on the same day (9th of June) that Crassus had been defeated. *Flor.* 4, c. 9.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 6, v. 9.—A king of Parthia, who made a treaty of alliance with the Romans, &c.—Another intimate with king Decebalus.

PACTŌLUS, a celebrated river of Lydia, rising in mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus after it has watered the city of Sardes. It was in this river that Midas washed himself when he turned into gold whatever he touched; and from that circumstance it ever after rolled golden sand, and received the name of *Chrysorrhoas*. It is called Tmolus by Pliny. Strabo observes, that it had no golden sands in his age. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 142.—*Strab.* 18. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 86.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 110.—*Plin.* 33, c. 8.

PACTYAS, a Lydian entrusted with the care of the treasures of Crœsus at Sardes. The immense riches which he could command, corrupted him, and to make himself independent, he gathered a large army. He laid siege to the citadel of Sardes, but the arrival of one of the Persian generals soon put him to flight. He retired to Cumæ and afterwards to Lesbos, where he was delivered into the hands of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 154, *&c.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 35.

PACTYES, a mountain of Ionia, near Ephesus.

PACUVIUS, M. a native of Brundusium, son of the sister of the poet Ennius, who distinguished himself by his skill in painting, and by his poetical talents. He wrote satires and tragedies which were represented at Rome, the best of which was Oresles. His style was rough and without purity or elegance. Some few fragments remain of his compositions. He retired to Tarentum, where he died in the 90th year of his age, about 131 years before Christ. *Cic. de orat.* 2.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 56.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

PADÆI, an Indian nation, who devour their sick before they die. *Herodot.* 3, c. 99.

PĂDUA, a town called also Patavium, in the country of the Venetians, founded by Antenor immediately after the Trojan war. It was the native place of the historian Livy. The inhabitants were once so powerful that they could levy an army of 20,000 men. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela*, 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 251.

PADUS, (now called the Po) a river in Italy, known also by the name of Eridanus, which forms the northern boundary of the territories of Italy. It rises in mount Vesulus, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, and discharges itself in an eastern direction into the Adriatic sea by seven mouths, after it has collected in its course the waters of above 30 rivers. It was formerly said that it rolled gold dust in its sands, which was carefully searched by the inhabitants. The consuls C. Flaminius Nepos, and P. Furius Philus, were the first Roman generals who crossed it. The Po is famous for the death of Phaeton, who, as the poets mention, was thrown there by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258, &c.—*Mela*, 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 680.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 37, c. 2.

PADUSA, the same as the Po. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 457.

PÆAN, a surname of Apollo, derived from the word *pæan*, an hymn which was sung in his honor, because he had killed the serpent Python, which had given cause to the people to exclaim *Io Pæan!* The exclamation of *Io Pæan!* was made use of in speaking to the other gods, as it often was a demonstration of joy. *Juv.* 6, v. 171.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 538, l. 14, v. 720.—*Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 18.

PÆDIUS, a lieutenant of J. Cæsar in Spain, who proposed a law to punish with death all such as were concerned in the murder of his patron, &c.

PÆMĀNI, a people of Belgic Gaul.

PÆON, a Greek historian. *Plut. in Thes.*—A celebrated physician who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war. From him physicians are sometimes called *Pæonii*, and herbs serviceable in medicinal processes *Pæoniæ herbæ*. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 769.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 535.

PÆŏNES, a people of Macedonia, who inhabited a ſmall part of the country called Pæonia. Some believe that they were deſcended from a Trojan colony. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 13, &c.

PÆŏNIA, a country of Macedonia, on the borders of the Strymon. It received its name from Pæon, a ſon of Endymion, who ſettled there.——A ſmall town of Attica.

PÆŏNIDES, a name given to the daughters of Pierus, who were defeated by the Muſes, becauſe their mother was a native of Pæonia. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *ult. fab.*

PÆOS, a ſmall town of Arcadia.

PÆSOS, a town of the Helleſpont called alſo Apæſos. It is ſituated at the north of Lampſacus. When it was deſtroyed the inhabitants migrated to Lampſacus, where they ſettled. They were of a Mileſian origin. *Strab.* 13. *Homer. Il.* 2.

PÆSTUM, a town of Lucania, called alſo Neptunia, where the ſoil produced roſes which bloſſomed twice a year. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 119. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 708.

PÆTOVIUM, a town of Pannonia.

CÆCINNA PÆTUS, the huſband of Arria. *(Vid. Arria.)*——A governor of Armenia, under Nero.——A Roman who conſpired with Catiline againſt his country.——A man drowned as he was going to Egypt to collect money. *Propert.* 3, el. 7. v. 5.

PĂGĂSÆ or PĂGĂSA, a town of Magneſia, in Macedonia, with an harbour and a promontory of the ſame name. The ſhip Argo was built there, as ſome ſuppoſe, and according to Propertius, the Argonauts ſet ſail from that harbour. From that circumſtance not only the ſhip Argo but alſo the Argonauts themſelves were ever after diſtinguiſhed by the epithet of *Pagaſæus*. Pliny confounds Pagaſæ with Demetrias, but they are different, and the latter was peopled by the inhabitants of the former, who preferred the ſituation of Demetrias for its conveniences. *(vid. Met.* 7, v. 1. l. 8, v. 349.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 715, l. 6, v. 400,—*Mela.* 2, c. 3 & 7.—*Strab.* 9.—*Propert.* 1. el. 20, v. 17.—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1, v. 238, &c.

PĂGĂSUS, a Trojan killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 670.

PAGUS, a mountain of Æolia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.

PALĂCIUM or PALĂTIUM, a town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.——A ſmall village on the Palatine hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

PALÆA, a town of Cyprus.——Of Cephallenia.

PALÆAPŎLIS, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Spain.

PALÆMON or PALLEMON, a ſea deity, ſon of Athamas and Ino. His original name was Melicerta, and he aſſumed that of Palæmon, after he had been changed into a ſea deity by Neptune. [*Vid. Melicerta.*]——A noted grammarian at Rome in the age of Tiberius, who made himſelf ridiculous by his arrogance and luxury *Juv.* 6, v. 451.—*Martial.* 2, ep. 86.——A ſon of Neptune, who was among the Argonauts. *Apollod.*

PALÆPĂPHOS, a town of Cyprus.

PALÆPHĂTUS, an antient Greek philoſopher, whoſe age is unknown though it can be aſcertained that he floriſhed between the times of Ariſtotle and Auguſtus. He wrote 5 books *de incredibilibus*, of which only the firſt remains, and in it he endeavours to explain fabulous and mythological traditions by hiſtorical facts. The beſt edition of Palæphatus, is that of J. Frid. Fiſcher in 8vo. *Lipſ.* 1773.——An heroic poet of Athens, who wrote a poem on the creation of the world.——A diſciple of Ariſtotle, born at Abydos.——An hiſtorian of Egypt.

PALÆPŎLIS, a town built in Italy by a Greek colony.

PALÆSTE, a village of Epirus. *Lucan.* 5, v. 460.

PALÆSTĪNA, a province of Syria, &c. *Herodot.* 1, c. 105.

PALÆSTĪNUS, an antient name of the river Strymon.

PĂLĂMĒDES, a Grecian chief, ſon of Nauplius, king of Eubœa by Clymene. He was ſent by the Greek princes who were going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulyſſes to the camp, who to withdraw himſelf from the expedition, pretended inſanity, and the better to impoſe upon his friends, uſed to harneſs different animals to a plough, and ſow ſalt inſtead of barley into the furrows. The deceit was ſoon perceived by Palamedes, he knew that the regret to part from his wife Penelope, whom he had lately married, was the only reaſon of the pretended inſanity of Ulyſſes, and to demonſtrate this, Palamedes took Telemachus, whom Penelope had lately brought into the world, and put him before the plough of his father. Ulyſſes ſhowed that he was not inſane, by turning the plough a different way not to hurt his child. This having been diſcovered, Ulyſſes was obliged to attend the Greek princes to the war, but an immortal enmity aroſe between Ulyſſes and Palamedes. The king of Ithaca reſolved to take every opportunity to diſtreſs him, and when all his expectations were fruſtrated, he had the meanneſs to bribe one of his ſervants, and to make him dig a hole in his maſter's tent, and there conceal a large ſum

ſum of money. After this Ulyſſes forged a letter in Phrygian characters, which king Priam was ſuppoſed to have ſent to Palamedes. In the letter the Trojan king ſeemed to entreat Palamedes to deliver into his hands the Grecian army, according to the conditions which had been previouſly agreed upon, when he received the money. This forged letter was carried by means of Ulyſſes before the princes of the Grecian army. Palamedes was ſummoned, and he made the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of innocence, but all was in vain, the money that was diſcovered in his tent ſerved only to coroborate the accuſation. He was found guilty by all the army and ſtoned to death. Homer is ſilent about the miſerable fate of Palamedes, and Pauſanias mentions that it had been reported by ſome that Ulyſſes and Diomedes had drowned him in the ſea as he was fiſhing on the coaſt. Philoſtratus, who mentions the tragical ſtory above related, adds that Achilles and Ajax buried his body with great pomp on the ſea ſhore, and that they raiſed upon it a ſmall chapel, where ſacrifices were regularly offered by the inhabitants of Troas. Palamedes was a learned man as well as a ſoldier, and according to ſome he completed the alphabet of Cadmus by the addition of the four letters θ, ξ, χ, φ, during the Trojan war. To him alſo is attributed the invention of dice and backgammon; and it is ſaid that he was the firſt who regularly ranged an army in a line of battle, and who placed ſentinels round the camp, and excited their vigilance and attention by giving them a watch word. *Hygin.* fab. 95, 105, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, &c.——*Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 15.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 56 & 308.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 31.—*Manil.* 4.——*Philoſtrat.* ver. 10, c. 6.—*Euripid. in Phœniſſ.*——*Martial.* 13, ep. 75.—*Plin.* 7, c. 56.

PALANTIA, a town of Spain. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.

PALATINUS MONS, a celebrated hill, the largeſt of the ſeven hills on which Rome was built. It was upon it that Romulus laid the firſt foundation of the capital of Italy, in a quadrangular form, and there alſo he kept his court, as well as Tullus Hoſtilius, and Auguſtus, and all the ſucceeding emperors, from which circumſtance the word *Palatium* has ever ſince been applied to the reſidence of a monarch or prince. The Palatine hill received its name from the goddeſs Pales, or from the Palatini, who originally inhabited the place, or from *balare* or *palare*, the bleatings of ſheep which were frequent there, or perhaps from the word *palantes*, *wandering*, becauſe Evander when he came to ſettle in Italy, gathered all the inhabitants, and made them all one ſociety. *Dio. Caſſ.* 53.—*Ital.* 12, v. 709.——*Juv.* 9, v. 23.—*Martial.* 1, *ep.* 71.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 3.——*Cic. in Catil.* 1.—Apollo, who was worſhipped on the Palatine hill, was alſo called *Palatinus*. His temple there had been built by Auguſtus, who had enriched it with a library, valuable for the various collections of Greek and Latin manuſcripts which it contained. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 3, v. 17.

PALANTIUM, a town of Arcadia.

PALEIS, or PALÆ, a town in the iſland of Cephallenia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 15.

PALES, the goddeſs of ſheepfolds and of paſtures among the Romans. She was worſhipped with great ſolemnity at Rome, and her feſtivals called Palilia, were celebrated the very day that Romulus began to lay the foundation of the city of Rome.——*Virg. G.* 3, v. 1, & 294.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 722, &c.——*Pater.* 1. c. 8.

PALFURIUS SURA, a writer removed from the ſenate by Domitian, who ſuſpected him of attachment to Vitellius, &c.——*Juv.* 4, v. 53.

PALICI or PALISCI, two deities, ſons of Jupiter by Thalia, whom Æchylus calls Ætna, in a tragedy which is now loſt, according to the words of Macrobius. The nymph Ætna when pregnant, entreated her lover to remove her from the purſuits of Juno. The god concealed her in the bowels of the earth, and when the time of her delivery was come, the earth opened and brought into the world two children, who received the name of Palici, ἀπὸ τοῦ πάλιν ἰέναι *becauſe they came again into the world from the bowels of the earth.* Theſe deities were worſhipped with great ceremonies by the Sicilians, and near their temple were two ſmall lakes, which were ſuppoſed to have ſprung out of the earth, at the ſame time that they were born. Near theſe pools it was uſual to take the moſt ſolemn oaths, by thoſe who wiſhed to decide controverſies and quarrels. If any of the perſons who took the oaths perjured themſelves, they were immediately puniſhed in a ſupernatural manner, and thoſe whoſe oath, by the deities of the place, was ſincere, departed unhurt. The Palici had alſo an oracle which was conſulted upon great emergencies, and which rendered the trueſt and moſt unequivocal anſwers. In a ſuperſtitious age, the altars of the Palici were ſtained with the blood of human ſacrifices, but this barbarous cuſtom was ſoon aboliſhed, and the deities were ſatisfied with their uſual offerings. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 585.——*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 506.——*Diod.* 2.——*Macrob. Saturn.* 5, c. 10.——*Ital.* &c.

PALILIA, a feſtival celebrated by th Romans, in honor of the goddeſs Pales

The ceremony consisted in burning heaps of straw, and in leaping over them. No sacrifices were offered but the purifications were made with the smoke of horses' blood, and with the ashes of a calf that had been taken from the belly of his mother, after it had been sacrificed, and with the ashes of beans. The purification of the flocks was also made with the smoke of sulphur, of the olive, the pine, the laurel and the rosemary. Offerings of mild cheese, boiled wine, and cakes of millet were afterwards made to the goddess. This festival was observed on the 21st of April, and it was during the celebration that Romulus first began to build his city. Some call this festival Parilia *quasi a pariendo*, because the sacrifices were offered to the divinity for the fecundity of the flocks. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 774. *Fast.* 4, v. 721, &c. l. 6. v. 257.

PALINURUS, a skilful pilot of the ship of Æneas. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and agitation of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea shore, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him to obtain his cloaths. His body was left unburied on the sea shore, and as, according to the religion of the antient Romans, no person was suffered to cross the Stygian lake before 100 years were elapsed, if his remains had not been decently buried, we find Æneas, when he visited the infernal regions, speaking to Palinurus, and assuring him, that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed, should soon be adorned with a monument, and bear his name, and accordingly a promontory was called Palinurus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 513, l. 5, v. 840, &c. l. 6, v. 341. —— *Ovid. de Rem.* 577. —— *Mela.* 2, c. 4. —— *Strab.*

PALISCŌRUM, or PALICŌRUM STAGNUM, a sulphureous pool in Sicily. *Vid.* Palici.

PALLADES, certain virgins who were consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

PALLADIUM, a celebrated statue of Pallas. It was about three cubits high, and represented the goddess as sitting and holding a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and a spindle. It fell down from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as that prince was building the citadel of Ilium. Some nevertheless suppose that it fell at Pessinus in Phrygia, or according to others, Dardanus received it as a present from his mother Electra. There are some authors who maintain that the Palladium was made with the bones of Pelops by Aberis, but Apollodorus seems to say, that it was no more than a piece of clock work which moved of itself. However discordant the opinions of antient authors be about this famous statue, it is universally agreed, that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy. This fatality was well known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, and therefore Ulysses and Diomedes were commissioned to steal it away. They effected their purpose, and if we rely upon the authority of some authors, they were directed how to carry it away by Helenus the son of Priam, who proved, in this, unfaithful to his country, because his brother Deiphobus, at the death of Paris, had married Helen, of whom he was enamoured. Minerva was displeased with the violence which was offered to her statue, and according to Virgil the Palladium itself appeared to have received life and motion, and by the flashes which started from its eyes, and its sudden springs from the earth, it seemed to shew the resentment of the goddess. The true Palladium, as some authors observe, was not carried away from Troy by the Greeks, but only one of the statues of similar size and shape, which were placed near it, to deceive whatever sacrilegious persons attempted to steal it. The Palladium, therefore, as they say, was conveyed safe from Troy to Italy by Æneas, and it was afterwards preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy and veneration, in the temple of Vesta, a circumstance which none but the vestal virgins knew. *Herodian* 1, c. 14, &c. —— *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 422, &c. *Met.* 13, v. 836. —— *Dictys. Cret.* 1, c. 5. —— *Apollod.* 3, c. 12. —— *Dionys. Hal.* 1, &c. —— *Homer. Il.* 10. —— *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 166, l. 9, v. 151. —— *Plut. de reb. Rom.* —— *Lucan* 9. —— *Dares Phryg.* —— *Juv.* 3. v. 139.

PALLADIUS, a Greek physician whose treatise on fevers, was edited 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1745.

PALLANTEUM, a town of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 54.

PALLANTIAS, a patronymic of Aurora, as being related to the giant Pallas. —— *Ovid. Met.* 9. fab. 12.

PALLANTIDES, the 50 sons of Pallas, the son of Pandion, and the brother of Ægeus. They were all killed by Theseus, the son of Ægeus, whom they opposed when he came to take possession of his father's kingdom. This opposition they shewed in hopes of succeeding to the throne, as Ægeus left no children, except Theseus, whose legitimacy was even disputed, as he was born Trœzene. —— *Plut. in Thes.* —— *Paus.* 1.

PALLAS, a freed man of Claudius, famous for the power and the riches he obtained. He advised the emperor, his master, to marry Agrippina, and to adopt her

her ſon Nero for his ſucceſſor. It was by his means, and thoſe of Agrippina, that the death of Claudius was haſtened, and that Nero was raiſed to the throne. Nero forgot to whom he was indebted for the crown. He diſcarded Pallas, and ſome time after cauſed him to be put to death, that he might make himſelf maſter of his great riches, A. D. 61. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 53.

PALLAS, (*ădis*) a daughter of Jupiter, the ſame as Minerva. The goddeſs received this name either becauſe ſhe killed the giant Pallas, or perhaps from the ſpear which ſhe ſeems to *brandiſh* in her hands, (πάλλειν,) For the functions, power, and character of the goddeſs, *Vid.* Minerva.

PALLAS, (*antis*) a ſon of king Evander, ſent with ſome troops to aſſiſt Æneas. He was killed by Turnus, the king of the Rutuli, after he had made a great ſlaughter of the enemy. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 104, &c.——One of the giants, ſon of Tartarus and Terra. He was killed by Minerva, who covered herſelf with his ſkin, whence, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſhe is called Pallas. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A ſon of Crius and Eurybia, who married the nymph Styx, by whom he had Victory, Valor, &c. *Heſiod. Theogn.*——A ſon of Lycaon.——A ſon of Pandion, father of Clytus and Butes, *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 17.—*Apollod.*

PALLĒNE, a ſmall peninſula of Macedonia, formerly called Phlegra, ſituate above the bay of Thermæ on the Ægean ſea, and containing five cities, the principal of which is called Pallene. It was in this place, according to ſome of the antients, that an engagement happened between the gods and the giants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 391.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 357.——A village of Attica, where Minerva had a temple, and where the Pallantides chiefly reſided. *Herodot.* 1, c. 161.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

PALMA, a governor of Syria.

PALMȳRA, the capital of Palmyrene, a country on the eaſtern boundaries of Syria, now called Theudemor, or Tadmor. It is famous for being the ſeat of the celebrated Zenobia and of Odenatus, in the reign of the emperor Aurelian. It is now in ruins, and the ſplendor and magnificence of its porticos, temples, and palaces, are nowdaily examined by the curious and the learned.

PALPHURIUS, one of the flatterers of Domitian. *Juv.* 4, v. 53.

PAMISOS, a river of Theſſaly.

PAMMĒNES, an Athenian general, ſent to aſſiſt Megalopolis, againſt the Mantineans, &c.——An aſtrologer.

PAMMON, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba. *Apollod.*

PAMPA, a village near Tentyra in Thrace. *Juv.* 15, v. 76.

PAMPHĪLUS, a celebrated painter of Macedonia, in the age of Philip. He was founder of the ſchool for painting at Sicyon, and he made a law which was obſerved not only in Sicyon, but all over Greece, that none but the children of noble and dignified perſons ſhould be permitted to learn painting. Apelles was one of his pupils. *Diog.*

PAMPHOS, a Greek poet, ſuppoſed to have lived before Heſiod's age.

PAMPHȳLA, a Greek woman, who wrote a general hiſtory in 33 books, in Nero's reign. This hiſtory, ſo much commended by the antients, is loſt.

PAMPHȳLIA, a province of Aſia Minor, antiently called Mopſopia, and bounded on the ſouth by a part of the Mediterranean, called the Pamphylian ſea, weſt by Lycia, north by Piſidia, and eaſt by Cilicia. It abounded with paſtures, vines and olives. It was peopled by a Grecian colony. *Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Plin.* 5, c. 26.

PAN was the god of ſhepherds, of huntſmen, and of all the inhabitants of the country. He was the ſon of Mercury, by Dryope, according to Homer. Some give him Jupiter and Calliſto for parents, others Jupiter and Ybis or Oneis. Lucian, Hyginus, &c. ſupport that he was the ſon of Mercury and Penelope, the daughter of Icarius, and that the god gained the affections of the princeſs under the form of a goat, as ſhe tended her father's flocks on mount Taygetus, before her marriage with the king of Ithaca. Some authors maintain that Penelope became mother of Pan, during the abſence of Ulyſſes in the Trojan war, and that he was the offſpring of all the ſuitors which frequented the palace of Penelope, whence he received the name of *Pan*, which ſignifies *all* or *every thing*. Pan was a monſter in appearance, he had two ſmall horns on his head, his complexion was ruddy, his noſe flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were thoſe of a goat. The education of Pan was entruſted to a nymph of Arcadia, called Sinoe, but the nurſe, according to Homer, terrified at the ſight of ſuch a monſter, fled away and left him. He was wrapped up in the ſkin of beaſts by his father, and carried to heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themſelves with the oddity of his appearance. Bacchus was greatly pleaſed with him, and gave him the name of Pan. The god of ſhepherds chiefly reſided in Arcadia, where the woods and the moſt rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with ſeven reeds, which he called *Syrinx*, in honor of a beautiful nymph of the ſame name, to whom he attempted to

offer violence, and who was changed into a reed. He was continually employed in deceiving the neighbouring nymphs, and often with ſucceſs. Though deformed in his ſhape and features, yet he had the good fortune to captivate Diana, and of gaining her favor, by transforming himſelf into a beautiful white goat. He was alſo enamoured of a nymph of the mountains called Echo, by whom he had a ſon called Lynx. He alſo paid his addreſſes to Omphale, queen of Lydia, and it is well known in what manner he was received. [*Vid. Omphale.*] The worſhip of Pan was well eſtabliſhed particularly in Arcadia, where he gave oracles on mount Lycæus. His feſtivals, called by the Greeks Lycæa, were brought to Italy by Evander, and they were well known at Rome by the name of the Lupercalia. [*Vid. Lupercalia.*] The worſhip, and the different functions of Pan, are derived from the mythology of the antient Egyptians. This god was one of the eight great gods of the Egyptians, who ranked before the other 12 gods, whom the Romans called *Conſentes*. He was worſhipped with the greateſt ſolemnity all over Egypt. His ſtatues repreſented him as a goat, not becauſe he was really ſuch, but this was done for myſterious reaſons. He was the emblem of fecundity, and they looked upon him as the principle of all things. His horns, as ſome obſerve, repreſented the rays of the ſun, and the brightneſs of the heavens was expreſſed by the vivacity and the ruddineſs of his complexion. The ſtar which he wore on his breaſt, was the ſymbol of the firmament, and his hairy legs and feet denoted the inferior parts of the earth, ſuch as the woods and plants. Some ſuppoſe that he appeared as a goat becauſe when the gods fled into Egypt, in their war againſt the giants, Pan tranſformed himſelf into a goat, an example which was immediately followed by all the deities. Pan, according to ſome, is the ſame as Faunus, and he is the chief of all the Satyrs. Plutarch mentions, that in the reign of Tiberius, an extraordinary voice was heard near the Echinades in the Ionian ſea, which exclaimed, that the great Pan was dead. This was readily believed by the emperor, and the aſtrologers were conſulted, but they were unable to explain the meaning of ſo ſupernatural a voice, which probably proceeded from the impoſition of one of the courtiers who attempted to terrify Tiberius. In Egypt, in the town of Mendes, which word alſo ſignifies a *goat*, there was a ſacred goat kept, with the moſt ceremonious ſanctity. The death of this animal was always attended with the greateſt ſolemnities, and like that of another Apis, became the cauſe of an univerſal mourning. As Pan uſually terrified the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, that kind of fear which often ſeizes men, and which is only ideal and imaginary, has received from him the name of *panic fear*. This kind of terror has been exemplified not only in individuals, but in numerous armies, ſuch as that of Brennus, which was thrown into the greateſt conſternation at Rome, without any cauſe or plauſible reaſon. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 396. l. 2, v. 277. *Met.* 1, v. 689.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 17. *Æn.* 8, v. 343. *G.* 3, v. 392.—*Juv.* 2, v. 142.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 30.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Liv.* 1, c. 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 46 & 145, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Orpheus hymn.* 10.—*Homer. hymn in Pan.*—*Lucian Dial. Merc. & Pan.*—*Apolled.* 1, c. 4.

PANACEA, a goddeſs, daughter of Æſculapius, who preſided over health. *Lucan.* 9, v. 918.

PANÆTIUS, a ſtoic philoſopher of Rhodes, 138 B. C. He ſtudied at Athens for ſome time, of which he refuſed to become a citizen, obſerving that a good and modeſt man ought to be ſatisfied with one country. He came to Rome, where he reckoned among his pupils Lælius and Scipio the ſecond Africanus. To the latter he was attached by the cloſeſt ties of friendſhip and familiarity, he attended him in his expeditions, and partook of all his pleaſures and amuſements. To the intereſt of their countrymen at Rome the Rhodians were greatly indebted for their proſperity and the immunities, which they for ſome time enjoined. Panætius wrote a treatiſe on the duties of man, whoſe merit can be aſcertained from the encomiums, which Cicero beſtows upon it. *Cic. de offic. &c.*—A tyrant of Leontini in Sicily. B. C. 613.

PANARES, a general of Crete, defeated by Metellus, &c.

PANARISTE, one of the waiting women of Berenice the wife of king Antiochus.

PANATHENÆA, feſtivals in honor of Minerva the patroneſs of Athens. They were firſt inſtituted by Erichtheus or Orpheus, and called Athenæa, but Theſeus afterwards renewed them and cauſed them to be celebrated and obſerved by all the tribes of Athens, which he had united into one, and from which reaſon the feſtivals received their name. Some ſuppoſe that they are the ſame as the Roman *Quinquatria*, as they are often called by that name among the Latins. In the firſt years of the inſtitution, they were obſerved only during one day, but afterwards the time was prolonged, and the celebration was attended with greater pomp and ſolemnity. The feſtivals were two; *the great Panathenæa* μεγαλα, which were obſerved every 5th

year beginning on the 22d of the month called Hecatombæon or 7th of July, and the *leſſer Panathenæa*, μικρα, which were kept every 3d year, or rather annually, beginning on the 21ſt or 20th of the month called *Thargelion*, correſponding to the 5th or 6th day of the preſent month of May. In the leſſer feſtivals there were three games conducted by ten preſidents choſen from the ten tribes of Athens, who continued four years in office. On the evening of the firſt day there was a race with torches, in which men on foot, and afterwards on horſeback, contended. The ſame was alſo exhibited in the greater feſtivals. The ſecond combat was gymnical, and exhibited a trial of ſtrength and bodily dexterity. The laſt was a muſical contention, firſt inſtituted by Pericles. In the ſongs they celebrated the generous undertaking of Harmodius and Ariſtogiton, who oppoſed the Piſiſtratidæ, and of Thraſybulus, who delivered Athens from its thirty tyrants. Phrynis of Mitylene was the firſt who obtained the victory by playing upon the harp. There were beſides other muſical inſtruments, on which they played in concert, ſuch as flutes, &c. The poets contended in four plays, called from their number τετραλογια. The laſt of theſe was a ſatire. There was alſo at Sunium an imitation of a naval fight. Whoever obtained the victory in any of theſe games was rewarded with a veſſel of oil, which he was permitted to diſpoſe of in whatever manner he pleaſed, and it was unlawful for any other perſon to tranſport that commodity. The conqueror alſo received a crown of the olives which grew in the groves of Academus, and were ſacred to Minerva, and called μορσιαι, from μορος, *death*, in remembrance of the tragical end of Hallirhotius the ſon of Neptune, who cut his own legs when he attempted to cut down the olive which had given the victory to Minerva in preference to his father, when theſe two deities contended about giving a name to Athens. Some ſuppoſe that the word is derived from μερος, *a part*, becauſe theſe olives were given by contribution by all ſuch as attended at the feſtivals. There was alſo a dance called *Pyrrhichia*, performed by young boys in armour, in imitation of Minerva, who thus expreſſed her triumph over the vanquiſhed Titans. Gladiators were alſo introduced when Athens became tributary to the Romans. During the celebration no perſon was permitted to appear in dyed garments, and if any one tranſgreſſed he was puniſhed according to the diſcretion of the preſident of the games. After theſe things, a ſumptuous ſacrifice was offered, in which every one of the Athenian boroughs contributed an ox, and the whole was concluded by an entertainment for all the company with the fleſh that remained from the ſacrifice. In the greater feſtivals the ſame rites and ceremonies were uſually obſerved, but with more ſolemnity and magnificence. Others were alſo added, particularly the proceſſion, in which Minerva's ſacred πεπλος, or *garment*, was carried. This garment was woven by a ſelect number of virgins, called ἐργαζιναι, from ἐργον, *work*. They were ſuperintended by two of the ἀρρηφοροι, or young virgins, not under ſeventeen years of age nor above eleven, whoſe garments were white and ſet off with ornaments of gold. Minerva's *peplus* was of a white color, without ſleeves and embroidered with gold. Upon it were deſcribed the atchievements of the goddeſs, particularly her victories over the giants. The exploits of Jupiter and the other gods were alſo repreſented there, and from that circumſtance men of courage and bravery are ſaid to be ἀξιοι πεπλου, worthy to be pourtrayed in Minerva's ſacred garment. In the proceſſion of the *peplus*, the following ceremonies were obſerved. In the *ceramicus*, without the city, there was an engine built in the form of a ſhip, upon which Minerva's garment was hung as a ſail, and the whole was conducted, not by beaſts, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but by ſubterraneous machines, to the temple of Ceres Eleuſinia, and from thence to the citadel, where the *peplus* was placed upon Minerva's ſtatue, which was laid upon a bed woven or ſtrewed with flowers, which was called πλακις. Perſons of all ages, of every ſex and quality, attended the proceſſion, which was led by old men and women, carrying olive branches in their hands, from which reaſon they were called θαλλοφοροι, *bearers of green boughs*. Next followed men of full age with ſhields and ſpears. They were attended by the μετοικοι, or *foreigners*, who carried ſmall boats as a token of their foreign origin, and from that account they were called σκαφηφοροι *boat bearers*. After them came the women attended by the wives of the foreigners called ὑδριαφοροι, becauſe they carried *water-pots*. Next to theſe came young men crowned with millet and ſinging hymns to the godddeſs, and after them followed ſelect virgins of the nobleſt families, called κανηφοροι, *baſket bearers*, becauſe they carried baſkets, in which were certain things neceſſary for the celebration with whatever utenſils were alſo requiſite. Theſe ſeveral neceſſaries were generally in the poſſeſſion of the chief manager of the feſtival called ἀρχιθεωρος, who diſtributed them when occaſion offered. The virgins were attended by the daughters of the foreigners, who carried umbrellas and little ſeats, from which

they were named διφρηφοροι, *ſeat carriers*. The boys, called παιδαγωγοι, as it may be ſuppoſed, led the reſt cloathed in coats generally worn at proceſſions. The neceſſaries for this and every other feſtival were prepared in a public hall erected for that purpoſe, between the Piræan gate and the temple of Ceres. The management and the care of the whole was entruſted to the νομοφυλακες, or people employed in ſeeing the rites and ceremonies properly obſerved. It was alſo uſual to ſet all priſoners at liberty, and to preſent golden crowns to ſuch as had deſerved well of their country. Some perſons were alſo choſen to ſing ſome of Homer's poems, a cuſtom which was firſt introduced by Hipparchus the ſon of Piſiſtratus. It was alſo cuſtomary in this feſtival and every other quinquennial feſtival, to pray for the proſperity of the Plataeans, whoſe ſervices had been ſo conſpicuous at the battle of Marathon.

PANCHÆA, PANCHÆA or PANCHAIA, an iſland of Arabia Felix, where Jupiter had a magnificent temple.——A part of Arabia Felix, celebrated for the myrrh, frankincenſe, and perfumes which it produced. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 139. l. 4, v. 379.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 309, &c.—*Diod.* 5.

PANDA, two deities at Rome, who preſided one over the openings of roads; and the other over the openings of towns. *Varro de P. R.* 1.

PANDAMA, a girl of India favored by Hercules, &c. *Polyæn* 1.

PANDĂRIA, a ſmall iſland of the Tyrrhene ſea.

PANDĂRUS, a ſon of Lycaon, who aſſiſted the Trojans in their war againſt the Greeks. He went to the war without a chariot and therefore he generally fought on foot. He broke the truce which had been agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans, and wounded Menelaus and Diomedes, and ſhewed himſelf brave and uncommonly courageous. He was at laſt killed by Diomedes; and Æneas, who then carried him in his chariot, by attempting to revenge his death nearly periſhed by the hand of the furious enemy. *Dictys, Cret.* 2, c. 35.—*Homer. Il.* 2 & 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 495.—*Strab.* 14.——A ſon of Alcanor killed with his brother Bitias by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 735.—A native of Crete puniſhed with death for being acceſſary to the theft of Tantalus. What this theft was is unknown. Some, however, ſuppoſe that Tantalus ſtole the ambroſia and the nectar from the tables of the gods to which he had been admitted, or that he carried away a dog which watched Jupiter's temple in Crete, in which crime Pandarus was concerned, and for which he ſuffered. Pandarus had two daughters Camiro and Clytia, who were alſo deprived of their mother by a ſudden death, and left without friends or protectors. Venus had compaſſion upon them and ſhe fed them with milk, honey and wine. The Goddeſſes were all equally intereſted in their welfare. Juno gave them wiſdom and beauty, Diana a handſome figure and regular features, and Minerva inſtructed them in whatever domeſtic accompliſhments can recommend a wife. Venus wiſhed ſtill to make their happineſs more complete, and when they were come to nubile years the goddeſs prayed Jupiter to grant them kind and tender huſbands. But in her abſence the Harpyies carried away the virgins and delivered them to the Eumenides to ſhare the puniſhment which their father ſuffered. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 30.—*Pindar.*

PANDĂRUS or PANDAREUS, a man who had a daughter called Philomela. She was changed into a nightingale, after ſhe had killed, by miſtake, her ſon Itylus, whoſe death ſhe mourned in the greateſt melancholy. Some ſuppoſe him to be the ſame as Pandion, king of Athens.

PANDATES, a friend of Datames at the court of Artaxerxes. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

PANDĒMUS, one of the ſirnames of the god of love, among the Egyptians and the Greeks, who diſtinguiſhed two Cupids, one of whom was the vulgar called Pandemus, and another of a purer and more celeſtial origin. *Plut. in erot.*

PANDIA, a feſtival at Athens eſtabliſhed by Pandion, from whom it received its name, or becauſe it was obſerved in honor of Jupiter, who can τα παντα διγειν, *move and turn all things* as he pleaſes. Some ſuppoſe that it concerned the moon, becauſe it does παντοτε ιεναι, *move inceſſantly* by ſhewing itſelf day and night, rather than the ſun which never appears but in the day time. It was celebrated after the Dionyſia, becauſe Bacchus is ſometimes taken for the ſun or Apollo, and therefore the brother, or, as ſome will have it, the ſon of the moon.

PANDĬON, a king of Athens, ſon of Erichthon and Paſithea, who ſucceeded his father, B. C. 1437. He became father of Procne and Philomela, Erechtheus and Butes. During his reign there was ſuch an abundance of corn, wine and oil, that it was publicly reported that Bacchus and Minerva had perſonally viſited Attica. He waged a ſucceſsful war againſt Labdacus king of Bœotia, and gave his daughter Procne in marriage to Tereus, king of Thrace, who had aſſiſted him. The treatment which Philomela received from her brother-in-law, Tereus, (*Vid. Philomela*) was the ſource of infinite grief to Pandion, and he died thro'

excels

exceſs of ſorrow, after a reign of 40 years. There was alſo another Pandion, ſon of Cecrops 2d. by Metiaduca, who ſucceeded to his father, B. C. 130. He was driven from his paternal dominions and fled to Pylas, king of Megara, who gave him his daughter Pelia in marriage and reſigned his crown to him. Pandion became father of four children, Ægeus, Pallas, Niſus and Lycus. The eldeſt of theſe children recovered his father's kingdom. Some authors have confounded the two Pandions together in ſuch an indiſcriminative manner, that they ſeem to have been only one and the ſame perſon. Many believe that Philomela and Procne were the daughters, not of Pandion the 1ſt. but of Pandion the 2d. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 676.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 48.——A ſon of Phineus and Cleopatra.——A ſon of Ægyptus.——A king of the Indies in the age of Auguſtus.

PANDŌRA, a celebrated woman, the firſt mortal female that ever lived, according to the opinion of the poet Heſiod. She was made with clay by Vulcan, at the requeſt of Jupiter who wiſhed to puniſh the impiety and artifice of Prometheus by giving him a wife. When this woman of clay had been made by the artiſt and received life, all the gods vied in making her preſents. Venus gave her beauty and the art of pleaſing; the Graces gave her the power of captivating, Apollo taught her how to ſing. Mercury inſtructed her in eloquence, and Minerva gave her the moſt rich and ſplendid ornaments. From all theſe valuable preſents, which ſhe had received from the gods, the woman was called *Pandora*, which intimates that ſhe had received *every* neceſſary *gift*, παν δωρον. Jupiter after this gave her a beautiful box, which ſhe was ordered to preſent to the man who married her, and by the commiſſion of the god, Mercury conducted her to Prometheus. The artful mortal was ſenſible of the deceit, and as he had always diſtruſted Jupiter, as well as the reſt of the gods, ſince he had ſtolen fire away from the ſun to animate his man of clay, he ſent away Pandora without ſuffering himſelf to be captivated by her charms. His brother Epimetheus was not poſſeſſed of the ſame prudence and ſagacity. He married Pandora, and when he opened the box which ſhe preſented to him, there iſſued from it a multitude of evils and diſtempers, which diſperſed themſelves all over the world, and which from that fatal moment have never ceaſed to afflict the human race. Hope was the only one who remained at the bottom of the box, and it is ſhe alone who has the wonderful power of eaſing the labors of man, and of rendering his troubles and his ſorrows leſs painful in life. *Heſiod. Theog. & Dieſ.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 24.—*Hygin.* 14.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was ſiſter to Protogenia, who ſacrificed herſelf for her country at the begining of the Bœotian war.

PANDOSIA, a town in the country of the Brutii, ſituate on a mountain. Alexander king of the Moloſſi died there. *Strab.* 6.——A town of Epirus.

PANDRŌSOS, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, ſiſter to Aglauros and Herſe. She was the only one of the ſiſters, who had not the fatal curioſity to open a baſket which Minerva had entruſted to their care, [*Vid. Erichthonius,*] for which ſincerity a temple was raiſed to her, near that of Minerva, and a feſtival inſtituted in her honor, called Pandroſia. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 738.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, &c.

PANENUS or PANÆUS, a celebrated painter who was for ſometime engaged in painting the battle of Marathon. *Plin.* 35.

PANGÆUS, a mountain of Thrace, antiently called *Mons Caraminus*, and joined to Mount Rhodope near the ſources of the river Neſtus. It was inhabited by four different nations. It was on this mountain that Lycurgus the Thracian king was torn to pieces, and that Orpheus called the attention of the wild beaſts, and of the mountains and woods to liſten to his ſong. It abounded in gold and ſilver mines. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16, &c. l. 7, c. 113—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 462.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3.—*Thucyd.* 2.

PANIASIS, a man who wrote a poem upon Hercules, &c. *Vid.* Panyaſis.

PANIONIUM, a place at the foot of mount Mycale, near the town of Epheſus in Aſia Minor, ſacred to Neptune of Helice. It was in this place that all the ſtates of Ionia aſſembled, either to conſult for their own ſafety and proſperity, or to celebrate feſtivals, or to offer a ſacrifice for the good of all the nation, whence the name, πανιωνιον, *all Ionia.* The deputies of the twelve Ionian cities which aſſembled there were thoſe of Miletus, Myus, Priene, Epheſus, Lebedos, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Phocæa, Teos, Chios, Samos and Erythræ. If the bull offered in ſacrifice bellowed it was accounted an omen of the higheſt favor, as the ſound was particularly acceptable to the god of the ſea, as in ſome manner it reſembled the roaring of the waves of the ocean. *Herodot.* 1, c. 148, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.

PANIUS, a place of Cœlo-Syria where Antiochus defeated Scopas. B. C. 198.

PANNŌNIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the eaſt by Upper Mœſia, ſouth by Dalmatia, weſt by Noricum, and north by

by the Danube. It was divided by the antients into Lower and Upper Pannonia. The inhabitants were of Celtic origin, and were firſt invaded by J. Cæſar, and conquered in the reign of Tiberius. Philip and his ſon Alexander ſome ages before had ſucceſſively conquered it. Sirmium was the antient capital of all Pannonia, which contains the modern provinces of Croatia, Carniola, Sclavonia, Boſnia, Windiſch, March, with part of Servia, and of the kingdoms of Hungary and Auſtria. *Plin.* 3.—*Dion. Caſſ.* 49.—*Strab.* 4 & 7.—*Jornand.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 9.

Panomphæus, a ſirname of Jupiter, either becauſe he was worſhiped by every nation on earth, or becauſe he heard the prayers and the ſupplications which were addreſſed to him, or becauſe the reſt of the gods derived from him their knowledge of futurity (πας, *omnis*, ομφη, *vox.*) *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 198.—*Homer. Il.* 8.

Panope or Panopea, one of the Nereides, whom ſailors generally invoked in ſtorms. Her name ſignifies, *giving every aſſiſtance, or ſeeing every thing. Heſiod. Theog. Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 825—— One of the daughters of Theſpius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—A town of Phocis. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 19.

Panopes, a famous huntſman among the attendants of Aceſtes, king of Sicily, who was one of thoſe that engaged in the games exhibited by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, c. 300.

Panopeus, a ſon of Phocus and Aſterodia, who accompanied Amphitryon when he made war againſt the Teleboans. He was father to Epeus, who made the celebrated wooden horſe at the ſiege of Troy. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, v. 4.—— A town of Phocis, between Orchomenos and the Cephiſus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 4.—*Strab.* 9.

Panopion, a Roman ſaved from death by the uncommon fidelity of his ſervant. When the aſſaſſins came to murder him as being proſcribed, the ſervant exchanged cloaths with his maſter, and let him eſcape by a back-door. He afterwards went into his maſter's bed, and ſuffered himſelf to be killed as if Panopion himſelf. *Val. Max.*

Panopolis, *the city of Pan*, a town of Egypt, called alſo Chemmis. Pan had there a temple, where he was worſhipped with great ſolemnity, and repreſented in a ſtatue *faſcino longiſſimo & erecto. Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 17.

Panormus, a town of Sicily, built by the Phœnicians, on the north weſt part of the iſland, with a good and capacious harbour. It was the ſtrongeſt hold of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and it was at laſt taken with difficulty by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ital.* 14, v. 262.—— A town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.—— A town of Ionia, near Epheſus—— another in Crete ——in Macedonia,—— Achaia,——Samos, —a Meſſenian who inſulted the religion of the Lacedæmonians. *Vid.* Gonippus.

Pansa C. Vibius, a Roman conſul who with A. Hirtius purſued the murderers of J. Cæſar, and was killed in a battle near Mutina. On his death-bed he adviſed young Octavius to unite his intereſt with that of Antony, if he wiſhed to revenge the death of Julius Cæſar, and from his friendly advice ſoon after roſe the celebrated ſecond triumvirate. Some ſuppoſe that Panſa was put to death by Octavius himſelf, or through him, by the phyſician Glicon, who poured poiſon into the wounds of his patient. Panſa and Hirtius were the two laſt conſuls who enjoyed the dignity of chief magiſtrates of Rome, with full power. The authority of the conſuls afterwards dwindled into a ſhadow. *Paterc.* 2, c. 6.—*Dio.* 46.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 3, e. l. 5.—*Plut. & Appian.*

Pantagnostus, a brother of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. *Polyæn.* 1.

Pantagyas, a ſmall river on the eaſtern coaſt of Sicily, which falls into the ſea, after running a ſhort ſpace in rough caſcades over rugged ſtones and precipices. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 689. *Ital.* 14, v. 232.

Pantaleon, a king of Piſa, who preſided at the Olympic games, B. C. 664, after excluding the Eleans, who on that account expunged the Olympiad from the Faſti, and called it the 2d Anolympiad. They had called for the ſame reaſon the 8th the 1ſt Anolympiad becauſe the Piſæans preſided.

Pantauchus, a man appointed over Ætolia by Demetrius, &c. *Plut.*

Panteus, a friend of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, &c. *Plut.*

Panthides, a man who married Italia, the daughter of Themiſtocles.

Panthea, the wife of Abradates, celebrated for her beauty and conjugal affection. She was taken priſoner by Cyrus, who refuſed to viſit her, not be enſnared by the power of her perſonal charms. She killed herſelf on the body of her huſband, who had been ſlain in a battle, &c. *Vid. Abradates.*—*Xenoph. Cyrop.*

Panthion, a celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, in the reign of Auguſtus, and dedicated to all the gods, whence the name πας θεος. It was ſtruck with lightening ſome time after, and partly deſtroyed. Adrian repaired it, and it ſtill remains at Rome, converted into a chriſtian temple, the admiration of the curious. *Plin.* 36, c. 15.—*Marcell.* 16, c. 10.

Pantheus or Panthus, a Trojan, ſon of Othryas the prieſt of Apollo. When his

his country was burnt by the Greeks, he followed the fortune of Æneas, and was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 429.

PANTHOIDES, a patronymic of Euphorbus, the ſon of Panthous. Pythagoras is ſo ximes called by that name, as he aſſerted that he was Euphorbus during the Trojan war. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 28, v. 10. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 161.—A Spartan general, killed by Pericles at the battle of Tanagra.

PANTICAPÆUM, a town of Taurica Cherſoneſus, built by the Mileſians, and governed ſome time by its own laws, and afterwards ſubdued by the kings of Boſporus. It was, according to Strabo, the capital of the European Boſporus. Mithridates the Great died there. *Plin.*—*Strab.*

PANTICAPES, a river of European Scythia, which falls into the Boryſthenes. *Herodot.* 4, c. 54.

PANTILIUS, a buffoon ridiculed by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 78.

PANYASIS, an antient Greek, uncle to the hiſtorian Herodotus. He celebrated Hercules in one of his poems, and the Ionians in another, and was univerſally eſteemed.

PANYASUS, a river of Macedonia.

PAPÆUS, a name of Jupiter among the Scythians.

PAPHAGES, a king of Ambracia, killed by a lioneſs deprived of her whelps. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 502.

PAPHIA, a ſurname of Venus, becauſe the goddeſs was worſhipped at Paphos.—An antient name of the iſland of Cyprus.

PAPHLAGONIA, a country of Aſia Minor, ſituate at the weſt of the river Halys, by which it was ſeparated from the Cappadocians. It was divided on the weſt from the Bithynians, by the river Parthenius. *Herodot.* 1, c. 72.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela.*—*Plin.*

PAPHOS, a famous city of the iſland of Cyprus, founded, as ſome ſuppoſe, about 1184 years before Chriſt, by Agapenor, at the head of a colony from Arcadia. The goddeſs of beauty was particularly worſhipped there, and all male animals were offered on her altars, which, though 100 in number daily ſmoked with the profuſion of Arabian frankincenſe. The inhabitants were very effeminate and laſcivious, and the young virgins were permitted by the laws of the place to get a dowry by proſtitution. *Strab.* 8, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 419, &c. l. 10, v. 51, &c.—*Horat.* 1. od. 3.

PAPHUS, a ſon of Pygmalion, by a ſtatue which had been changed into a woman by Venus. *Vid. Pygmalion. Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 297.

PAPIA LEX, *de peregrinis*, by Papius, the tribune, A. U. C. 688, which required that all ſtrangers ſhould be driven away from Rome. It was afterwards confirmed and extended by the Junian law.—Another called *Papia Poppæa*, becauſe it was enacted by the tribunes, M. Papius Mutilus, and Q. Poppæus Secundus, who had received conſular power from the conſuls for ſix months. It was called the Julian law, after it had been publiſhed by order of Auguſtus, who himſelf was of the Julian family. *Vid. Julia lex de Maritandis ordinibus.*—Another to empower the high prieſt to chuſe 20 virgins for the ſervice of the goddeſs Veſta.—Another in the age of Auguſtus. It gave the patron a certain right to the property of his client, if he had left a ſpecified ſum of money, or if he had not three children.

PAPIANUS, a man who proclaimed himſelf emperor ſome time after the Gordians. He was put to death.

PAPIAS, an early Chriſtian writer who firſt propagated the doctrine of the Millennium. There are remaining ſome hiſtorical fragments of his.

PAPINIANUS, a writer, A. D. 212. *Vid.* Æmylius Papinianus.

PAPINIUS, a tribune who conſpired againſt Caligula.—A man who deſtroyed himſelf, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 49.

PAPIRIA, the wife of Paulus Æmylius. She was divorced. *Plut.*

PAPIRIUS, a centurion engaged to murder Piſo, the pro-conſul of Africa. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 49.—A patrician, choſen *rex ſacrorum*, after the expulſion of the Tarquins from Rome.—A Roman who wiſhed to gratify his unnatural deſires upon the body of one of his ſlaves called Publilius. The ſlave refuſed, and was inhumanly treated. This called for the interference of juſtice, and a decree was made, which forbad any perſon to be detained in fetters, but only for a crime that deſerved ſuch a treatment, and only till the criminal had ſuffered the puniſhment which the laws directed. Creditors alſo had a right to arreſt the goods, and not the perſon of their debtors. *Liv.* 8, c. 28.—Carbo, a Roman conſul who undertook the defence of Opimius, who was accuſed of condemning and putting to death a number of citizens on mount Aventinus without the formalities of a trial. His client was acquitted.—Curſor, a man who firſt erected a ſun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome, B. C. 293; from which time the days began to be divided into hours.—A dictator who ordered his maſter of horſe to be put to death, becauſe he had fought and conquered the enemies of the republic without his conſent. The people interfered, and the dictator pardoned him.

him. Curſor madewar againſt the Sabines and conquered them, and alſo triumphed over the Samnites. His great ſeverity diſpleaſed the people. He floriſhed about 320 years before the chriſtian era. *Liv.* 9, c. 14.——One of his family ſirnamed Prætextatus, from an action of his whilſt he wore the *prætexta*, a certain gown for young men. His father of the ſame name, carried him to the ſenate-houſe, where affairs of the greateſt importance were then in debate before the ſenators. The mother of young Papirius wiſhed to know what had paſſed in the ſenate, but Papirius unwilling to betray the ſecrets of that auguſt aſſembly, amuſed his mother by telling her, that it had been conſidered whether it would be more advantageous to the republic to give two wives to one huſband, than two huſbands to one wife. The mother of Papirius was alarmed, and ſhe communicated the ſecret to the other Roman matrons, and on the morrow they aſſembled in the ſenate, petitioning that one woman might have two huſbands, rather than one huſband two wives. The ſenators were aſtoniſhed at this petition, but young Papirius unravelled the whole myſtery, and from that time it was made a law among the ſenators, that no young man ſhould for the future be introduced into the ſenate-houſe, except Papirius. This law was carefully obſerved till the age of Auguſtus, who permitted children of all ages to hear the debates of the ſenators.——Carbo, a friend of Cinna and Marius. He raiſed cabals againſt Sylla and Pompey, and was at laſt put to death by order of Pompey, after he had rendered himſelf odious by a tyrannical conſulſhip, and after he had been proſcribed by Sylla.——A conſul defeated by the armies of the Cimbri.—Craſſus, a dictator who triumphed over the Samnites.——A conſul murdered by the Gauls, &c.——A ſon of Papirius Curſor, who defeated the Samnites and dedicated a temple to Romulus Quirinus.——Maſo, a conſul who conquered Sardinia and Corſica, and reduced them into the form of a province. At his return to Rome, he was refuſed a triumph, upon which he introduced a triumphal proceſſion, and walked with his victorious army to the capitol, wearing a crown of myrtle on his head. His example was afterwards followed by ſuch generals as were refuſed a triumph by the Roman ſenate. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 6.

Papiria lex, by Papirius Carbo, A. U. C. 621. It required that in paſſing or rejecting laws in the *comitia*, the votes ſhould be given on tablets.——Another by the tribune Papirius, which enacted that no perſon ſhould conſecrate any edifice, place, or thing, without the conſent and permiſſion of the people.——Another A. U. C. 563, to diminiſh the weight, and increaſe the value of the Roman *as*.——Another A. U. C. 421, to give the freedom of the city to the citizens of Acerræ.——Another A. U. C. 623. It was propoſed, but not paſſed. It recommended the right of chuſing a man tribune of the people as often as he wiſhed.

Pappia lex was enacted to ſettle the rights of huſbands and wives if they had no children.——Another by which a perſon leſs than 50 years old, could not marry another of 60.

Pappus, a philoſopher and mathematician of Alexandria, in the reign of Theodoſius the Great.

Papyrius. *Vid.* Papirius.

Parabyston, a tribunal at Athens, where cauſes of inferior conſequence were tried by 11 judges. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 4c.

Paradisus, a town of Syria or Phœnicia. *Plin.* 5, c. 23.

Parætacæ, a place between Media and Perſia, where Antigonus was defeated by Eumenes, *C. Nep. in Eum.* 8.

Parætonium, a town of Egypt at the weſt of Alexandria. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 712.

Parali, a diviſion of the inhabitants of Attica, they received this name from their being near the ſea coaſt παρα and αλς.

Paralus, a friend of Dion, by whoſe aſſiſtance he expelled Dionyſius.——A ſon of Pericles. His premature death was greatly lamented by his father. *Plut.*

Parasia, a country at the eaſt of Media.

Parasius a ſon of Philonomia by a ſhepherd. He was expoſed on Erymanthus by his mother, with his twin brother Lycaſtus. Their lives were preſerved.

Parcæ, powerful goddeſſes who preſided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were three in number, Clotho, Lacheſis and Atropos, daughters of Nox and Erebus, according to Heſiod, or of Jupiter and Themis, according to the ſame poet in another poem. Some make them daughters of the ſea. Clotho, the youngeſt of the ſiſters, preſided over the moment in which we are born, and held a diſtaff in her hand. Lacheſis ſpun out all the events and actions of our life, and Atropos, the eldeſt of the three, cut the thread of human life with a pair of ſciſſars. Their different functions are well expreſſed in this antient verſe:

Clotho colum retinet, Lacheſis net, & Atropos occat.

The name of the Parcæ according to Varro, is derived a *partu* or *parturiendo*, becauſe they preſided over the birth of men, and by corrup-

obſcruption the word *parca* is formed from *parta* or *partus*. The power of the Parcæ was great and extenſive. Some ſuppoſe that they were ſubjected to none of the gods but Jupiter, whilſt others ſupport that even Jupiter himſelf was obedient to their commands, and indeed we ſee the father of the gods in Homer's Iliad unwilling to ſee Patroclus periſh, yet obliged by the ſuperior power of the Fates to abandon him to his deſtiny. According to the more received opinions, they were the arbiters of the life and death of mankind, and whatever good or evil befals us in the world, immediately proceeds from the Fates or Parcæ. Some make them miniſters of the king of hell, and repreſent them as ſitting at the foot of his throne, others repreſent them as placed on radiant thrones, amidſt the celeſtial ſpheres, cloathed in robes ſpangled with ſtars, and wearing crowns on their heads. According to Pauſanias, the names of the Parcæ were different from thoſe already mentioned. The moſt ancient of all, as the geographer obſerves, was Venus Urania who preſided over the birth of men, the ſecond was Fortune, Ilithyia was the third. To theſe ſome add a fourth, Proſerpina, who often diſputes with Atropos the right of cutting the thread of human life. The worſhip of the Parcæ was well eſtabliſhed in ſome cities of Greece and though mankind were well convinced that they were inexorable, and that it was impoſſible to mitigate them, yet they were eager to ſhew a proper reſpect to their divinity, by raiſing them temples and ſtatues. They received the ſame worſhip as the Furies, and their votaries yearly ſacrificed to them black ſheep, during which ſolemnity the prieſts were obliged to wear garlands of flowers. The Parcæ were generally repreſented as three old women with chaplets made with wool, and interwoven with the flowers of the Narciſſus. They were covered with a white robe, and fillet of the ſame color, bound with chaplets. One of them held a diſtaff, another the ſpindle, and the third was armed with ſciſſars, with which ſhe cut the thread which her ſiſters had ſpun. Their dreſs is differently repreſented by ſome authors. Clotho appears in a variegated robe, and on her head is a crown of ſeven ſtars. She holds a diſtaff in her hand reaching from heaven to earth. The robe which Lacheſis wore, was variegated with a great number of ſtars, and near her were placed a variety of ſpindles. Atropos was cloathed in black ſhe held ſciſſars in her hand, with clues of thread of different ſize, according to the length and ſhortneſs of the lives, whoſe deſtinies they ſeemed to contain. Hyginus attributes to them the invention of theſe Greek letters α, β, η, τ, υ, and others call them the ſecretaries of heaven, and the keepers of the archives of eternity. The Greeks call the Parcæ by the different names of μοιρα, αισα, κηρ, ειμαρμενη, which are expreſſive of their power and of their inexorable decrees. *Heſiod, Theog. & ſcut. Her.—Pauſ.* 1, c. 40, l. 3, c. 11, l. 5, c. 18. *—Homer. Il.* 20. *Od.* 7.—*Theocrit.* 1.—*Callimach. in Dian.—Ælian, Anim.* 10.—*Pindar. Olymp.* 10, *Nem.* 7.—*Eurip. in Iphig.—Plut. de facie in orbe Lunæ.—Hygin. in præf. fab. & fab.* 277.—*Varro.—Orph. hymn.* 58.—*Apollon.* 1, *&c.—Claudian de rapt. Proſ.—Lycophr. & Tzetz, &c.—Horat.* 2, *od.* 6, *&c.—Ovid. Met.* 5, *v.* 532. *Lucan*, 3.—*Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Æn.* 3, *&c.—Senec. in Herc. Fur.—Stat. Theb.* 6.

PARIS, the ſon of Priam king of Troy, by Hecuba, alſo called Alexander. He was deſtined, even before his birth to become the ruin of his country, and when his mother in the firſt months of her pregnancy had dreamed that ſhe ſhould bring forth a torch which would ſet fire to her palace, the ſoothſayers foretold the calamities which might be expected from the imprudence of her future ſon, and which would end in the deſtruction of Troy. Priam, to prevent ſo great and ſo alarming an evil, ordered his ſlave Archelaus to deſtroy the child as ſoon as born. The ſlave, either touched with humanity or influenced by Hecuba, did not deſtroy him, but was ſatisfied to expoſe him on mount Ida, where the ſhepherds of the place found him, and educated him as their own ſon. Some attribute the preſervation of his life before he was found by the ſhepherds, to the motherly tenderneſs of a ſhe bear who ſuckled him. Young Paris, though educated among ſhepherds and peaſants, gave early proofs of courage and intrepidity, and from his care in protecting the flocks of mount Ida againſt the rapacity of the wild beaſts, he obtained the name of Alexander *(helper* or *defender)*. He gained the eſteem of all the ſhepherds, and his graceful countenance and manly deportment recommended him to the favor of Œnone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married, and with whom he lived with the moſt perfect tenderneſs. Their conjugal peace was ſoon diſturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddeſs of diſcord, who had not been invited to partake of the entertainment, ſhewed her diſpleaſure, by throwing into the aſſembly of the gods who were at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were written the words *Detur pulchreori*. All the goddeſſes claimed it as their own, the contention at firſt became general,

but

but at laſt only three, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, wiſhed to diſpute their reſpective right to beauty. The gods, unwilling to become arbiters in an affair of ſo tender and ſo delicate a nature, appointed Paris to adjudge the prize of beauty to the faireſt of the goddeſſes, and indeed the ſhepherd ſeemed properly qualified to decide ſo great a conteſt, as his wiſdom was ſo well eſtabliſhed, and his prudence and ſagacity ſo well known. The goddeſſes appeared before their judge without any covering or ornament, and each tried by promiſes and entreaties to gain the attention of Paris, and to influence his judgment. Juno promiſed him a kingdom; Minerva, military glory; and Venus, the faireſt woman in the world for his wife, as Ovid expreſſes it, *Heroid.* 17, v. 118.

Unaque cum regnum; belli daret altera laudem;
Tyndaridis conjux, Tertia dixit, eris.

After he had heard their ſeveral claims and promiſes, Paris adjudged the prize to Venus, and gave her the golden apple, to which, perhaps, ſhe ſeemed entitled, as the goddeſs of beauty. This deciſion of Paris in favor of Venus, drew upon the judge and his family the reſentment of the two other goddeſſes. Soon after Priam propoſed a conteſt among his ſons and other princes, and promiſed to reward the conqueror with one of the fineſt bulls of mount Ida. His emiſſaries were ſent to procure the animal, and it was found in the poſſeſſion of Paris, who reluctantly yielded it up. The ſhepherd was deſirous of obtaining again this favorite animal, and he went to Troy and entered the liſts of the combatants. He was received with the greateſt applauſe, and obtained the victory over his rivals, Neſtor, the ſon of Neleus; Cycnus, ſon of Neptune; Polites, Helenus, and Deiphobus, ſons of Priam. He alſo obtained a ſuperiority over Hector himſelf, and the prince enraged to ſee himſelf conquered by an unknown ſtranger, purſued him cloſely, and Paris muſt have fallen a victim to his brother's reſentment, had he not fled to the altar of Jupiter. This ſacred retreat preſerved his life, and Caſſandra the daughter of Priam ſtruck with the ſimilarity of the features of Paris with thoſe of her brothers, enquired his birth and his age. From theſe circumſtances ſhe ſoon diſcovered that he was her brother, and as ſuch ſhe introduced him to her father and to her brothers. Priam acknowledged Paris as his ſon, forgetful of the alarming dreams which had influenced him to meditate his death, and all jealouſy ceaſed among the brothers. Paris did not long ſuffer himſelf to remain inactive, he equipped a fleet, as if willing to redeem Heſione his father's ſiſter whom Hercules had carried away and oblig'd to marry Telamon the ſon of Æacus. This was the pretended motive of his voyage, but the cauſes were far different. Paris recollected that he was to be the huſband of the faireſt of women, and if he had been led to form thoſe expectations while he was an obſcure ſhepherd of Ida, he had now every plauſible reaſon to ſee them realized ſince he was acknowledged ſon of the king of Troy. Helen was the faireſt woman of the age, and Venus had promiſed her to him. On theſe grounds, therefore, he viſited Sparta, the reſidence of Helen who had married Menelaus. He was received with every mark of reſpect, but he abuſed the hoſpitality of Menelaus, and while the huſband was abſent in Crete, Paris perſuaded Helen to elope with him, and to fly to Aſia. Helen conſented, and Priam received her into his palace without difficulty, as his ſiſter was then detained in a foreign country, and as he wiſhed to ſhow himſelf as hoſtile as poſſible to the Greeks. This affair was ſoon productive of ſerious conſequences. When Menelaus had married Helen, all her ſuitors had bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath to protect her perſon, and to defend her from every violence, [*Vid. Helena*] and therefore the injured huſband reminded them of their engagements, and called upon them to recover Helen. Upon this all Greece took up arms in the cauſe of Menelaus, Agamemnon was choſen general of all the combined forces, and a regular war was begun. [*Vid. Troja.*] Paris, mean while, who had refuſed Helen to the petitions and embaſſies of the Greeks, armed himſelf with his brothers and ſubjects to oppoſe the enemy; but the ſucceſs of the war was neither hindered nor accelerated by his means. He fought with little courage, and at the very ſight of Menelaus whom he had ſo recently injured all his reſolution vaniſhed, and he retired from the front of the army where he walked before like a conqueror. In a combat with Menelaus, which he undertook by means of his brother Hector, Paris muſt have periſhed had not Venus interfered and ſtolen him from the reſentment of his adverſary. He nevertheleſs wounded in another battle Machaon, Euryphilus and Diomedes, and according to ſome opinions, he killed with one of his arrows the great Achilles. [*Vid. Achilles.*] The death of Paris is differently related, ſome ſuppoſe that he was mortally wounded by one of the arrows of Philoctetes, which had been once in the poſſeſſion of Hercules, and that when he found himſelf languid on account of his wounds, he ordered himſelf to be carried to the feet of Œnone whom he

he had baſely abandoned, and who in the years of his obſcurity had foretold him that he would ſolicit her aſſiſtance in his dying moments. He expired before he came into the preſence of Œnone, and the nymph ſtill mindful of their former loves threw herſelf upon his body and ſtabbed herſelf to the heart after ſhe had plentifully bathed it with her tears. According to ſome authors, Paris did not immediately go to Troy when he left the Peloponneſus, but he was driven on the coaſts of Egypt, where Proteus, who was king of the country, detained him, and when he heard of the violence which had been offered to the king of Sparta he kept Helen at his court and permitted Paris to retire. [*Vid.* Helena.] *Dictyſ. Cret.* 1, 3, & 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.*—*Ovid, Heroid.* 5, 16, & 17.—*Quint. Calab.* 10, v. 290.—*Horat. od.* 3.—*Euripp. in Iphig.*—*Hygin. fab.* 92, & 273.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 27. *Cic. de Div.*—*Lycophr. & Tzetz. in Lyc.*—— A celebrated player at Rome, in the good graces of the emperor Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 19, &c.

Parisades, a king of Pontus in the age of Alexander the Great.——Another king of Boſporus.

Parisii, a people and a city of Celtic Gaul, now called Paris the capital of the kingdom of France. *Cæſ. Bel. G.* 6, c. 3.

Parisus, a river of Pannonia, falling into the Danube.

Parium, a town of Aſia Minor, where Archilochus was born, as ſome ſay. *Strab.* 10.

Parma, a town of Italy, near Cremona. The poet Caſſius, and the critic Macrobius, were born there. It was made a Roman colony, A. U. C. 569. The inhabitants are called Parmenenſes. *Cic. Philip.* 14.——*Mart.* 14. *ep.* 155.——*Liv.* 39, c. 55, *Strab.* 5.——*Horat.* 1, ep. 4.

Parmenides, a Greek philoſopher of Elis, who floriſhed about 505 years before Chriſt. He was the pupil of Xenophanes, or Anaximander according to ſome. He maintained, that there were only two elements, fire and the earth; and he taught that the firſt generation of men was produced from the ſun. He firſt diſcovered that the earth was round, and that it was placed in the centre of the univerſe. There were, as he ſuppoſed, only two ſorts of philoſophy——one founded on reaſon, and the other on opinion. He digeſted this unpopular ſyſtem in verſes, of which a few fragments remain. *Diog.*

Parmenio, a celebrated general in the armies of Alexander, who enjoyed the king's confidence, and was more attached to his perſon as a man than as a monarch. When Darius king of Perſia, offered Alexander all the country which lies at the weſt of the Euphrates, with his daughter Statira in marriage, and 10,000 talents of gold, Parmenio took occaſion to obſerve, that he would without heſitation accept of theſe conditions if he were Alexander, *ſo would I, were I Parmenio*, replied Alexander. This friendſhip ſo true and inviolable, was ſacrificed to a moment of reſentment and ſuſpicion, and Alexander who had too eagerly liſtened to a light and perhaps a falſe accuſation, ordered Parmenio and his ſon to be put to death, as if guilty of treaſon againſt his perſon. Parmenio was in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 330. He died in the greateſt popularity, and it has been judiciouſly obſerved, that Parmenio obtained many victories without Alexander, but Alexander not one without Parmenio. *Curt.* 7, &c.—— *Plut. in Alex.*

Parnassus, a mountain of Phocis, antiently called Larnaſſos, from the *boat* of Deucalion λαρναξ, which was carried there in the univerſal deluge. It received the name of Parnaſſus from Parnaſſus the ſon of Neptune, by Cleobula, and was ſacred to the Muſes, and to Apollo and Bacchus. The ſoil was barren, but the vallies and the green woods that covered its ſides, rendered it agreeable and fit for ſolitude and meditation. Parnaſſus is one of the higheſt mountains of Europe, and it is eaſily ſeen from the citadel of Corinth, though at the diſtance of about 80 miles. According to the computation of the antients, it is one day's journey round. At the north of Parnaſſus, there is a large plain about eight miles in circumference. The mountain, according to the poets, had only two tops called Hyampea and Tithorea, on one of which the city of Delphi is ſituated. *Strab.* 8, 9.——*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——*Ovid. Met.* 1, &c.——*Lucan.* 3, & 5.——*Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.——A ſon of Neptune, who gave his name to a mountain of Phocis.

Parnes, a mountain of Africa, abounding in vines. *Stat.* 12, *Theb.* v. 620.

Parnessus, a mountain of Aſia, near Bactriana.

Parni, a tribe of the Scythians, who invaded Parthia.

Paron & Heraclides, two youths who killed a man who had inſulted their father.

Parorbia, a town of Thrace. *Liv.* 39, c. 27.——A town of Peloponneſus.

Paros, a celebrated iſland among the Cyclades, about 7 miles ½ diſtant from Naxos, and 28 from Delos. According to Pliny, it is half as large as Naxos, that is, about 36 or 37 miles in circumference, a meaſure which ſome of the moderns have extended

extended to 50 and even 80 miles. It has borne the different names of Pactia, Minoa, Hiria, Demetrias, Zacynthus, Cabarnis, and Hyleussa. It received the name of Paros, which it still bears, from Paros, a son of Jason, or as some maintain of Parrhasius. The island of Paros was rich and powerful, and well known for its famous marble, which was always used by the best statuaries. The best quarries were those of Marpesus, a mountain where still caverns of the most extraordinary depth, are seen by modern travellers, and admired as the sources from whence the labyrinth of Egypt, and the porticoes of Greece received their splendor. According to Pliny, the quarries were so uncommonly deep, that in the clearest weather the workmen were obliged to use lamps, from which circumstance the Greeks have called the marble *Lychnites*, worked by the light of lamps. Paros is also famous for the fine cattle which it produces, and for its partridges, and wild pidgeons. The capital city was called Paros. It was first peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards a colony of Cretans settled in it. The Athenians made war against it, because it had assisted the Persians in the invasion of Greece, and took it, and it became a Roman province in the age of Pompey. Archilochus was born there. The *Parian* marbles, perhaps better known by the appellation of *Arundelian*, were engraved in this island in capital letters, B. C. 264, and as a valuable chronicle preserved the most celebrated epochas of Greece from the year 1582, B. C. These valuable pieces of antiquity were procured originally by M. de Peirisc, a Frenchman, and afterwards purchased by the earl of Arundel, by whom they were given to the university of Oxford, where they are still to be seen. Prideaux published an account of all the inscriptions in 1676. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*C. Nep. in Milt. & Alc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 105, v. 7. 3, v. 125.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 419, l. 7, v. 466.—*Plin.* 3, c. 14, &c.—*Diod.* 5, & *Thucyd.* 1.—*Herodot.* 5, &c.

Parrhasia, a town of Arcadia, founded by Parrhasius, the son of Jupiter. The Arcadians are sometimes called *Parrhasians*, and Arcas *Parrhasis*. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 334.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 315.—*Paus.* 8, c. 27.

Parrhasius, a famous painter of Ephesus in the age of Zeuxis, about 415 years before Christ. He was a great master of his profession, and particularly excelled in strongly expressing the violent passions. He was blessed with a great genius, and much invention, and he was peculiarly happy in his designs. He acquired himself great reputation by his pieces, but by none more than that in which he allegorically represented the people of Athens, with all the injustice, the clemency, the fickleness, timidity, the arrogance and inconsistency which so eminently characterized that celebrated nation. He once entered the lists against Zeuxis, and when they had produced their respective pieces, the birds came to pick with the greatest avidity the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Immediately Parrhasius exhibited his piece, and Zeuxis said, *remove your curtain that we may see the painting*. The curtain was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself conquered by exclaiming, *Zeuxis has deceived birds, but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis himself.* Parrhasius grew so vain of his art, that he cloathed himself in purple, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself the king of painters. He was lavish in his own praises, and by his vanity too often exposed himself to the ridicule of his enemies. *Phot. in Thes. de Poet. aud.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 28.—*Plin.* 35, v. 10.—*Horat.* 4, od. 8.——A son of Jupiter, or according to some, of Mars, by a nymph called Philonomia.

Parthamisiris, a king of Armenia, in the reign of Trajan.

Parthaon, a son of Agenor and Epicaste, who married Euryte, daughter of Hippodamus, by whom he had many children, among whom were Œneus and Sterope. Parthaon was brother to Demonice, the mother of Evenus by Mars, and also to Molus, Pylus, and Thestius. He is called Portheus by Homer. *Il.* 14.——*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——*Hygin*, fab. 129 & 239.——A son of Peripetus and father of Arista. *Paus.* 8.

Partheniæ & Parthenii, a certain number of desperate citizens of Sparta. During the Messenian war the Spartans were absent from their city, for the space of ten years, and it was unlawful for them to return, as they had bound themselves by a solemn oath not to revisit Sparta before they had totally subdued Messenia. This long absence alarmed the Lacedæmonian women, as well as the magistrates. The Spartans were reminded by their wives that if they continued in their resolution the state must at last decay for want of citizens, and when they had duly considered this embassy, they empowered all the young men in the army who had come to the war while yet under age, and who therefore were not bound by the oath, to return to Sparta, and by a familiar and promiscuous intercourse with all the unmarried women of the state, to raise a future generation. It was carried into execution and the children that sprang from this union were called Partheniæ, *sons of virgins*, (παρθένοι.) The war with Messenia was some time after ended, and the

the Spartans returned victorious; but the cold indifference with which they looked upon the Partheniæ was attended with ſerious conſequences. The Partheniæ knew they had no legitimate fathers, and no inheritance, and that therefore their life depended upon their own exertions. This drove them almoſt to deſpair. They joined with the Helots, whoſe maintenance was as precarious as their own, and it was mutually agreed to murder all the citizens of Sparta, and to ſeize their poſſeſſions. This maſſacre was to be done at a general aſſembly, and the ſignal was the throwing of a cap in the air. The whole, however, was diſcovered thro' the diffidence and apprehenſions of the Helots, and when the people had aſſembled, the Partheniæ diſcovered that all was known, by the voice of a crier, who proclaimed that no man ſhould throw up his cap. The Partheniæ, tho' apprehenſive of puniſhment, were not viſibly treated with greater ſeverity; their calamitous condition was attentively examined, and the Spartans, afraid of another conſpiracy and awed by their numbers, permitted them to ſail for Italy with Phalantus their ring-leader at their head. They ſettled in Magna Græcia, and built Tarentum, about 707 years before Chriſt. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 6. *Paſ. in Lacon, &c.*—*Plut. in Apoph.*

PARTHENIA, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing by Elis. *Pauſ.* 6. c. 21.

PARTHENION, a mountain of Peloponneſus at the north of Tegea. *Pauſ.*

PARTHENIUS, a river of Paphlagonia, which after ſeparating Bithynia falls into the Euxine ſea, near Seſamum. It received its name either becauſe the *virgin* Diana, (παρθένος,) bathed herſelf there, or perhaps it received it from the purity and mildneſs of its waters. *Herodot.* 2, c. 104.—*Plin.* 6. c. 2.——A mountain of Arcadia, where Telephus had a temple. Atalanta was expoſed on its top and brought up there. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 54.—*Ælian, V. H.* 13.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A favorite of the emperor Domitian. He conſpired againſt his imperial maſter, and aſſiſted to murder him.——A river of European Sarmatia. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4. el. 10, v. 49.——A friend of Æneas killed in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 748.—A Greek writer whoſe romance *de Amatoriis Affectionibus*, has been edited in 12mo. *Baſil.* 1531.

PARTHENON, a temple of Athens, ſacred to Minerva. It was deſtroyed by the Perſians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles, in a more magnificent manner. All the circumſtances which related to the birth of Minerva were beautifully and minutely repreſented in baſs-relief, on the front of the entrance. The ſtatue of the goddeſs was 26 cubits high, and made of gold and ivory. It paſſed for one of the maſter pieces of Phidias. *Plin.* 34.

PARTHENOPÆUS, a ſon of Meleager and Atalanta, or according to ſome of Milanion and another Atalanta. He was one of the ſeven chiefs who accompanied Adraſtus the king of Argos in his expedition againſt Thebes. He was killed by Amphidicus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18. l. 9, c. 19.——A ſon of Talaus.

PARTHENOPE, one of the Sirens.——A daughter of Stymphalus. *Apollod.*——A city of Campania, afterwards called Neapolis, *or the new city*, when it had been beautified and enlarged by a colony from Eubœa. It is now called Naples. It received the name of Parthenope from one of the Sirens, whoſe body was found on the ſea ſhore there. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 564.—*Strab.* 1. & 5.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—*Homer. Od.* 12.

PARTHIA, a celebrated country of Aſia, bounded on the weſt by Media, ſouth by Carmania, north by Hyrcania, and eaſt by Aria, &c. containing according to Ptolemy, 25 large cities, the moſt capital of which was called *Hecatompylos*, from its *hundred gates*. Some ſuppoſe that the preſent capital of the country is built on the ruins of Hecatompylos. According to ſome authors the Parthians were Scythians by origin, who made an invaſion on the more ſouthern provinces of Aſia, and at laſt fixed their reſidence near Hyrcania. They long remained unknown and unnoticed, and became ſucceſſively tributary to the empire of the Aſſyrians, Medes, and Perſians. When Alexander invaded Aſia, the Parthians ſubmitted, like the other dependent provinces of Perſia, and they were for ſome time under the power of Eumenes, Antigonus, Seleucus Nicanor, and Antiochus, till the rapacity and oppreſſion of Agathocles, a lieutenant of the latter rouſed their ſpirit, and fomented rebellion. Arſaces, a man of obſcure origin, but bleſſed with great military powers, placed himſelf at the head of his countrymen, and laid the foundation of the Parthian empire, about 250 years before the Chriſtian era. The Macedonians attempted in vain to recover it, a race of active and vigilant princes, who aſſumed the ſirnames of *Arſacides* from the founder of their kingdom, encreaſed its power, and rendered it ſo formidable, that it even diſputed the empire of the world with the Romans, and could never be ſubdued by that nation, which had ſeen no people on earth unconquered by their arms. It remained a kingdom till the reign of Artabanus, who was killed about the year 229, of the Chriſtian era, and from that time it became a province of the newly re-eſtabliſhed kingdom of Perſia, under Artaxerxes. The

Parthians were naturally ſtrong and warlike, and were eſteemed the moſt expert horſemen and archers in the world. The peculiar cuſtom of diſcharging their arrows while they were retiring full ſpeed has been greatly celebrated by the antients, particularly by the poets, who all obſerve that their flight was more formidable than their attacks. This manner of fighting, and the wonderful addreſs, and dexterity with which it was performed, gained them many victories. They were addicted much to drinking, and to every manner of lewdneſs, and their laws permitted them to raiſe children even by their mothers and ſiſters *Strab.* 2, 6, &c.—*Lucan.* 3, 7, 8, &c.—*Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 31. &c. *Æn.* 7, v. 606.—*Ovid. art. am.* 1, &c. *Faſt.* 5, v. 580.—*Dio. Caſſ.* 40.—*Ptol.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 25.—*Polyb.* 5, &c.—*Marcellin.*—*Herodian.* 3 &c.

PARTHYENE, a province of Parthia.

PARYSĂDES, a king of Pontus, B. C. 310. *Diod.*—A king of the Cimmerian Boſporus who floriſhed, 284, B. C.

PARYSĂTIS, a Perſian princeſs, wife of Darius Ochus, by whom ſhe had Artaxerxes Memnon, and Cyrus the younger. She was ſo extremely partial to her younger ſon, that ſhe committed the greateſt cruelties to encourage his ambition, and ſhe ſupported him with all her intereſt in his rebellion againſt his brother Memnon. The death of Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, was revenged with the greateſt barbarity, and Paryſatis ſacrificed to her reſentment all ſuch as ſhe found concerned in his fall. She alſo poiſoned Statira the wife of her ſon Artaxerxes, and ordered one of the eunuchs of the court to be flead alive, and his ſkin to be ſtretched on two poles before her eyes, becauſe he had by order of the king, cut off the hand and the head of Cyrus. Theſe cruelties offended Artaxerxes, and he ordered his mother to be confined in Babylon, but they were ſoon after reconciled, and Paryſatis regained all her power and influence till the time of her death. *Plut. in Art.*—*Cteſ.*

PASARGADA, a town of Perſia, near Carmania, founded by Cyrus, on the very ſpot where he had conquered Aſtyages. The kings of Perſia were always crowned there. *Strab.* 15.

PASEAS, a tyrant of Sicyon in Peloponneſus, father to Abantidas, &c. *Plut. in Arat.*

PASICLES, a grammarian, &c.

PASICRĂTES, a king of part of the iſland of Cyprus. *Plut.*

PASIPHAE, a daughter of the Sun, and of Perſeis, who married Minos king of Crete. She diſgraced herſelf by her unnatural paſſion for a bull, which according to ſome authors, ſhe was enabled to gratify by means of the artiſt Dædalus. This celebrated bull had been given to Minos by Neptune, to be offered on his altars. But as the monarch refuſed to ſacrifice the animal on account of his beauty, the god revenged his diſobedience by inſpiring Paſiphae with an unnatural love for it. This fabulous tradition, which is univerſally believed by the poets, who obſerve that the minotaur was the fruit of this infamous commerce, is refuted by ſome writers, who ſuppoſe that the infidelity of Paſiphae to her huſband was betrayed in her affection for an officer called Taurus, and that Dædalus by permitting his houſe to be the aſylum of the two lovers, was looked upon as acceſſary to the gratification of Paſiphae's luſt. From this amour with Taurus, as it is farther remarked the queen became mother of twins, and the name of *Minotaurus* ariſes from the reſemblance of the children to the huſband and the lover of Paſiphae. Minos had four ſons, by Paſiphae, Caſtreus, Deucalion, Glaucus and Androgeus, and three daughters, Hecate, Ariadne, and Phædra. [*Vid.* Minotaurus.] *Plato de Min.*—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 24.—*Hygin.* fab. 40. —*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid* 4, v. 57 & 165.

PASITHEA, one of the Graces. She is alſo called Aglaia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 35.—One of the Nereides. *Heſiod.*—A daughter of Atlas.

PASITIGRIS, a river of Perſia.

PASSARON, a town of Epirus.

PASSIENUS, a Roman who reduced Numidia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

PASUS, a Theſſalian in Alexander's army, &c.

PĂTĂRA, a town of Lycia, ſituate on the eaſtern ſide of the mouth of the river Xanthus, with a capacious harbour, a temple, and an oracle of Apollo, ſirnamed *Pataræus*. The god was ſuppoſed by ſome to reſide for the ſix winter months at Patara, and the reſt of the year at Delphi. The city was greatly embelliſhed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who attempted in vain to change its original name into that of his wife Arſinoe. *Liv.* 37, c. 15.—*Strab.* 14.—*Pauſ.* 9. c. 41.—*Horat.* 3 od. 14, v. 64.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.—*Mela.*

PĂTĂVIUM, a city of Italy, called alſo Padua. [*Vid. Padua.*] It is the birth place of Livy, from which reaſon ſome writers have denominated *Patavinity* thoſe peculiar expreſſions and provincial dialect, which they ſeem to diſcover in the hiſtorian's ſtile not ſtrictly agreeable to the purity and refined language of the Roman authors, who floriſhed in or near the Auguſtan age.

Patercŭlus, a Roman whoſe daughter was pronounced the chaſteſt matron at Rome. *Plin.* 7, c. 35.—Velleius an hiſtorian. *Vid.* Velleius.

Patizithes, one of the Perſian Magi, who raiſed his brother to the throne becauſe he reſembled Smerdis, the brother of Cambyſes, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c. 61.

Patmos, one of Cyclades, with a ſmall town of the ſame name, ſituate at the ſouth of Icaria, and meaſuring 30 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or only 18 according to modern travellers. It has a large harbour, near which are ſome broken columns, the moſt antient in that part of Greece. The Romans generally baniſhed their culprits there. It is now called Palmoſa. *Strab.*

Patræ, a town at the north weſt of Peloponneſus, antiently called Aroe. Diana had there a temple, and a famous ſtatue of gold and ivory. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 417.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Patro, a daughter of Theſtius.

Patrocli, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Attica. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.

Patrŏclēs, a man who wrote an hiſtory of the world. *Strab.*

Patrŏclus, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, ſon of Menœtius, by Sthenele, whom ſome call Philomela, or Polymela. The accidental murder of Clyſonymus, the ſon of Amphidamas, in the time of his youth, obliged him to fly from Opus, where his father reigned. He retired to the court of Peleus king of Phthia, where he was kindly received, and where he contracted the moſt intimate friendſhip with Achilles the monarch's ſon. When the Greeks went to the Trojan war Patroclus alſo accompanied them at the expreſs command of his father, who had viſited the court of Peleus, and he embarked with 10 ſhips from Phthia. He was the conſtant companion of Achilles, he lodged in the ſame tent, and when his friend refuſed to appear in the field of battle, becauſe he had been offended by Agamemnon, Patroclus imitated his example, and by his abſence was the cauſe of the overthrow of many Greeks. But at laſt Neſtor prevailed upon him to return to the war, and Achilles permitted him to appear in his armour. The valor of Patroclus, together with the terror which the ſight of the arms of Achilles inſpired, ſoon routed the victorious armies of the Trojans, and obliged them to fly within their walls for ſafety. He would have broken down the walls of the city, but Apollo, who intereſted himſelf for the Trojans, placed himſelf to oppoſe him, and Hector, at the inſtigation of the god, diſmounted from his chariot to attack him, as he attempted to ſtrip one of the Trojans whom he had ſlain. The engagement was obſtinate, but at laſt Patroclus was overpowered by the valor of Hector, and the interpoſition of Apollo. His arms became the property of the conqueror, and Hector would have ſevered his head from his body had not Ajax and Menelaus intervened. His body was at laſt recovered and carried to the Grecian camp, where Achilles received it with the greateſt lamentations. His funeral was obſerved with the greateſt ſolemnity. Achilles ſacrificed near the burning pile twelve young Trojans, beſides four of his horſes and two of his dogs, and the whole was concluded by the exhibition of funeral games, in which the conquerors were liberally rewarded by Achilles. The death of Patroclus, as it is deſcribed by Homer, gave riſe to new events, Achilles forgot his reſentment againſt Agamemnon, and entered the field to avenge the fall of his friend, and his anger was gratified only by the ſlaughter of Hector, who had more powerfully kindled his wrath by appearing at the head of the Trojan armies in the armour which had been taken from the body of Patroclus. The patronymic of *Actorides* is often applied to Patroclus, becauſe Actor was father to Menœtius—*Dictys, Cret.* 1, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 9, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 275.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 273.——A ſon of Hercules. *Apollod.*——An officer of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Patron, an Arcadian at the games exhibited by Æneas in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 298.

Patrous, a ſirname of Jupiter among the Greeks, repreſented by his ſtatues as having three eyes, which ſome ſuppoſe to ſignify that he reigned in three different places, in heaven, on earth, and in hell. *Pauſ.* 2.

Patulcius, a ſirname of Janus, which he received *a pateo*, becauſe the doors of his temple were always *open* in the time of war. Some ſuppoſe that he received it becauſe he preſided over gates, or becauſe the year began by the celebration of his feſtivals. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 129.

Paula, the firſt wife of the emperor Heliogabalus. She was daughter of the prefect of the pretorian guards. The emperor divorced her, and Paula retired to ſolitude and obſcurity with compoſure.

Paulina, a Roman lady who married Saturninus, a governor of Syria, in the reign of the Emperor Tiberius. Her conjugal peace was diſturbed, and violence was offered to her virtue by a young man called Mundus, who was enamoured of her and who had cauſed her to come to the temple of Iſis by means of the prieſts of the goddeſs, who declared that Anubis wiſhed to communicate to her ſomething of moment.

Saturninus complained to the emperor of the violence which had been offered to his wife, and the temple of Isis was overturned and Mundus banished, &c.——The wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to kill herself, when Nero had ordered her husband to die. The emperor however prevented her, and she lived some few years after in the greatest melancholy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 63, &c.——A sister of the emperor Adrian.——The wife of the emperor Maximinus.

Paulinus Pompeius, an officer in Nero's reign. *Suetonius.*——A Roman general, the first who crossed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote an history of this expedition in Africa which is lost. Paulinus also distinguished himself in Britain, &c. He followed the arms of Otho against Vitellius. *Plin* 5, c. 1.——Valerius, a friend of Vespasian.

Paulus Æmilius, a Roman celebrated for his victories, and surnamed *Macedonicus* from his conquest of Macedonia. In the early part of life he distinguished himself by his uncommon application, and by his fondness for military discipline. His first appearance in the field was attended with great success, and the barbarians that had revolted in Spain were reduced with the greatest facility under the power of the Romans. In his first consulship his arms were directed against the Ligurians whom he totally subjected. His applications for a second consulship proved abortive, but when Perseus the king of Macedonia had declared war against Rome, the abilities of Paulus were remembered and he was honored with the consulship about the 60th year of his age. After this appointment he behaved with uncommon vigor, and soon a general engagement was fought near Pydna. The Romans obtained the victory, and Perseus saw himself deserted by all his subjects. In two days the conqueror made himself master of all Macedonia, and soon after the fugitive monarch was brought into his presence. Paulus did not exult over his fallen enemy, but when he had gently rebuked him for his temerity in attacking the Romans, he addressed himself in a pathetic speech to the officers of his army who surrounded him, and feelingly enlarged on the instability of fortune, and the vicissitude of all human affairs. When he had finally settled the government of Macedonia with ten commissioners from Rome, and after he had sacked 70 cities of Epirus, and divided the booty amongst his soldiers Paulus returned to Italy. He was received with the usual acclamations, and though some of the seditious soldiers attempted to prevent his triumphal entry into the capitol, yet three days were appointed to exhibit the fruits of his victories. Perseus with his wretched family adorned the triumph of the conqueror, and as they were dragged through the streets before the chariot of Paulus, they drew tears of compassion from the people. The riches which the Romans derived from this conquest were immense, and the people were freed from all taxes till the consulship of Hirtius and Pansa; but while every one of the citizens received some benefit from the victories of Paulus, the conqeror himself was poor, and appropriated for his own use nothing of the Macedonian treasures except the library of Perseus. In the office of censor, to which he was afterwards elected, Paulus behaved with the greatest moderation, and at his death, which happened about 168 years before the Christian era, not only the Romans, but their very enemies confessed, by their lamentations, the loss which they had sustained. He had married Papiria, by whom he had two sons, one of which was adopted by the family of Maximus, and the other in that of Scipio Africanus. He had also two daughters, one of whom married a son of Cato, and the other Ælius Tubero. He afterwards divorced Papiria, and when his friends wished to reprobate his conduct in doing so, by observing that she was young and handsome, and that she had made him father of a fine family, Paulus replied that the shoe which he then wore was new and well made, but that he was obliged to leave it off, though no one but himself, as he said, knew where it pinched him. He married a second wife by whom he had two sons, whose sudden death exhibited to the Romans in the most engaging view, their father's philosophy and stoicism. The elder of these sons died five days before Paulus triumphed over Perseus, and the other three days after the public procession. This domestic calamity did not shake the firmness of the conqueror, yet before he retired to a private station, he harangued the people, and in mentioning the severity of fortune upon his family, he expressed his wish that every evil might be averted from the republic by the sacrifice of the domestic prosperity of an individual. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Liv.* 43, 44, &c.—*Justin* 33, c. 1, &c.——Samosatemus, an author in the reign of Gallienus.——Maximus *Vid. Maximus Fabius.*——Ægineta, a Greek physician whose work was edited *apud Ald.* fol. 152 &.——L. Æmylius, a consul killed at the battle of Cannæ. *Horat. od.* 12, v. 38. *Liv.* 22, c. 39.——Julius, a Latin poet in the age of Adrian and Antoninus. He wrote some poetical pieces recommended by A. Gellius.

Paulus. *Vid.* Æmylius.

Pavor, an emotion of the mind, which received divine honors among the Romans. Tullus Hoſtilius the third king of Rome, was the firſt who built her temples, and raiſed altars to her honor, as alſo to Pallor, the goddeſs of Paleneſs. *Cic. de Nat. D. 3, c. 17.*

Pausanias, a Spartan general, who greatly ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Platæa, againſt the Perſians. The Greeks were very ſenſible of his ſervices, and they rewarded his merit with a tenth of the ſpoils taken from the Perſians. He was afterwards ſet at the head of the Spartan armies, and extended his conqueſts in Aſia, but the haughtineſs of his behaviour created him many enemies, and the Athenians ſoon obtained a ſuperiority in the affairs of Greece. Pauſanias was diſſatisfied with his countrymen, and he offered to betray Greece to the Perſians, if he received in marriage as the reward of his perfidy, the daughter of their monarch. His intrigues were diſcovered by means of a youth, who was intruſted with his letters to Perſia, and who refuſed to go, on the recollection that ſuch as had been employed in that office before had never returned. The letters were given to the Ephori of Sparta, and the perfidy of Pauſanias laid open. He fled for ſafety to a temple of Minerva, and as the ſanctity of the place ſcreened him from the violence of his purſuers, the ſacred building was ſurrounded with heaps of ſtones, the firſt of which was carried there by the indignant mother of the unhappy man. He was ſtarved to death in the temple, and died about 471 years before the Chriſtian era. There was a feſtival and ſolemn games inſtituted in his honor, in which only free born Spartans contended. There was alſo an oration ſpoken in his praiſe, in which his actions were celebrated, particularly the battle of Platæa, and the defeat of Mardonius. *C. Nep. in vita.— Plut. in Ariſt. & Them.—Herodot. 9.*——A favorite of Philip king of Macedonia. He accompanied the prince in an expedition againſt the Illyrians, in which he was killed.——Another at the court of king Philip, very intimate with the preceding. He was groſsly and unnaturally abuſed by Attalus one of the friends of Philip, and when he complained of the injuries he had received, the king in ſome meaſure diſregarded his remonſtrances, and wiſhed them to be forgot. This incenſed Pauſanias, he reſolved to revenge himſelf and when he had heard from his maſter Hermocrates the ſophiſt, that the moſt effectual way to render himſelf illuſtrious, was to murder a perſon who had ſignalized himſelf by uncommon actions; he ſtabbed Philip as he entered a public theatre. After this bloody action he attempted to make his eſcape to his chariot, which waited for him at the door of the city, but he was ſtopped accidentally by the twig of a vine and fell down. Attalus, Perdiccas, and other friends of Philip, who purſued him, immediately fell upon him, and diſpatched him. Some ſupport that Pauſanias committed this murder at the inſtigation of Olympias, the wife of Philip, and of her ſon Alexander. *Diod. 16.— Juſtin. 9.— Plut. in Apoph.*——A king of Macedonia, depoſed by Amyntas after a year's reign. *Diod.*——Another who attempted to ſeize upon the kingdom of Macedonia, from which he was prevented by Iphicrates the Athenian.——A friend of Alexander the Great, made governor of Sardis.——A phyſician in the age of Alexander. *Plut.*——A celebrated orator, and hiſtorian, who ſettled at Rome, *A. D.* 170, where he died in a very advanced age. He wrote an hiſtory of Greece in ten books, in the Ionic dialect, in which he gives with great preciſion and geographical knowledge an account of the ſituation of its different cities, their antiquities, and the ſeveral curioſities which they contained. He has alſo interwoven mythology, in his hiſtorical account, and introduced many fabulous traditions and ſuperſtitious ſtories. In each book the author treats of a ſeparate country, ſuch as Attica, Acadia, Meſſenia, Elis, &c. Some ſuppoſe that he gave a ſimilar deſcription of Phœnicia and Syria. There was another Pauſanias, a native of Cæſaræa in Cappadocia, who wrote ſome declamations, and who is often confounded with the hiſtorian of that name.— The beſt edition of Pauſanias, is that of Khunius, fol. *Lipſ.* 1696.——A Lacedæmonian who wrote a partial account of his country.——A ſtatuary of Apollonia. *Pauſ. 10, c. 9.*——A king of Sparta, of the family of the Euryſthenidæ, who died 397 B. C. after a reign of 14 years.

Pausias, a painter of Sicyon, the firſt who underſtood how to apply colors to wood or ivory, by means of fire. He made a beautiful painting of his miſtreſs Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents. Some time after the death of Pauſias, the Sicyonians were obliged to part with the pictures they poſſeſſed, to deliver themſelves from an enormous debt, and M. Scaurus the Roman, bought them all, in which were thoſe of Pauſias, to adorn the theatre, which had been built during his edileſhip. Pauſias lived about 350 years before Chriſt. *Plin. 35. c. 11.*

PAX, an allegorical divinity among the antients. The Athenians raised her a statue, which represented her as holding Plutus the god of wealth in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to prosperity and to opulence, and they were the first who erected an altar to her honor after the victories obtained by Timotheus over the Lacedæmonian power, tho' Plutarch asserts it had been done after the conquests of Cimon over the Persians. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty and also carrying an olive branch in her hand. The emperor Vespasian, built her a celebrated temple at Rome, which was consumed by fire in the reign of Commodus. It was customary for men of learning to assemble in that temple, and even to deposit their writings there, as in a place of the greatest security. Therefore when it was burnt, not only books, but also many valuable things, jewels, and immense treasures were lost in the general conflagration. *C. Nep. in Timoth.* 2. *Plut. in Cim.*

PAXOS, a small island between Ithaca and the Echinades in the Ionian sea.

PEAS, a shepherd, who according to some, set on fire the pile on which Hercules was burnt. The hero gave him his bow and arrows.

PEDÆUS, an illegitimate son of Antenor.

PEDĀCIA, a woman of whom Horace, 1, 1. *Sat.* 8, v. 39. speaks as of a contemptible character.

PEDĀNI. *Vid.* PEDUM.

PEDANIUS, a prefect of Rome, killed by one of his slaves, for having denied him his liberty, &c. *Tacit.* 14, *Ann.* c. 42.

PEDĂSUS, a son of Bucolion, the son of Laomedon. His mother was one of the Naiads. He was killed in the Trojan war by Euryalus. *Homer. Il.* 6.—— One of the horses of Achilles, killed by Sarpedon. *Id.* 16.——A town near Pylos in the Peloponnesus——An inland town of Caria

PEDIADES, a part of Bactriana.

PEDIAS, the wife of Cranaus.

PEDIUS BLÆSUS, a Roman accused by the people of Cyrene, of plundering the temple of Æsculapius. He was condemned under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14. c. 18.——A nephew of Julius Cæsar, who commanded one of his legions in Gaul, &c.——Poplicola a lawyer in the age of Horace. His father was one of J. Cæsar's heirs and became consul with Augustus after Pansa's death.

PEDO, a lawyer patronized by Domitian, *Juv.* 7. *v.* 129.—Albinovanus. *Vid. Albinovanus.*

PEDIANUS ASCONIUS, flourished, A. D. 76.

PEDUM, a town of Latium, about 10 miles from Rome, conquered by Camillus. The inhabitants were called Pedani. *Liv.* 2, c. 39.

PEGĂSIDES, a name given to the Muses from the horse Pegasus, or from the fountain which Pegasus had raised from the ground by striking it with his foot.

PEGĂSIS, a nymph.

PEGĂSIUM STAGNUM, a lake near Ephesus, which arose from the earth, when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

PEGĂSUS, a winged horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus had cut off her head. He received his name from his being born, according to Hesiod, near the *sources* (πηγαι) of the ocean. As soon as born he left the earth, and flew up into heaven, or rather, according to Ovid, he fixed his residence on mount Helicon, where by striking the earth with his foot, he instantly raised a fountain, which has been called Hippocrene. He became the favorite of the Muses, and being afterwards tamed by Neptune or Minerva, he was given to Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra. No sooner was this fiery monster destroyed, than Pegasus threw down his rider, because he was a mortal, or rather according to the more received opinion, because he attempted to fly to heaven. This act of temerity in Bellerophon, was punished by Jupiter, who sent an insect to torment Pegasus, which occasioned the melancholy fall of his rider. Pegasus continued his flight up to heaven, and was placed among the constellations by Jupiter. Perseus, according to Ovid, was mounted on the horse Pegasus, when he destroyed the sea monster, which was going to devour Andromache. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 11,—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 3 & 4.—*Lycophr.* 17.—*Paus.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 785.—*Hygin. fab.* 57.

PELĂGON, a man killed by a wild boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 369.——A son of Asopus and Metope.——A Phocian, one of whose men conducted Cadmus, and shewed him where according to the oracle, he was to build a city.

PELARGE, a daughter of Potneus, who re-established the worship of Ceres in Boeotia. She received divine honors after death. *Paus.* 9, c. 25.

PELASGI, a people of Greece, supposed to be one of the most antient in the world. They first inhabited Argolis in Peloponnesus, which from them received the name of Pelasgia, and about 1883 years before the Christian æra, they passed into Ætolia,

Æmonia, and were afterwards diſperſed in ſeveral parts of Greece. Some of them fixed their habitations in Epirus, others in Crete, others in Italy, and others in Leſbos. From theſe different changes of ſituation in the Pelaſgians, all the Greeks are indiſcriminately called Pelaſgians, and their country Pelaſgia, though more properly ſpeaking, it ſhould be confined to Theſſaly, Epirus, and Peloponneſus in Greece. Some of the Pelaſgians that had been driven from Attica, ſettled in Lemnos, where ſome time after they carried ſome Athenian women, whom they had ſeized in an expedition, on the coaſt of Attica. They raiſed ſome children by theſe captive females, but they afterwards deſtroyed them with their mothers, through jealouſy, becauſe they differed in manners, as well as language from them. This horrid murder was attended by a dreadful peſtilence, and they were ordered, to expiate their crime, to do whatever the Athenians commanded them. This was to deliver their poſſeſſions into their hands. The Pelaſgians ſeem to have received their name from Pelaſgus the firſt king, and founder of their nation. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 1.—*Strab.* 5.—*Herodot.* 1.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.*—*Flacc.*—*Seneca in Med. & Agam.*

PELASGIA, or PELASGIOTIS, a country of Greece, whoſe inhabitants are called Pelaſgi, or Pelaſgiotæ. Every country of Greece, and all Greece in general is indiſcriminately called Pelaſgia, though the name ſhould be more particularly confined to a part of Theſſaly, ſituate between the Peneus, the Aliacmon and the Sperchius. The maritime borders of this part of Theſſaly, were afterwards called Magneſia, though the ſea or its ſhore ſtill retained the name of *Pelaſgicus Sinus*. Pelaſgia is alſo one of the antient names of Epirus, as alſo of Peloponneſus. *Vid.* Pelaſgi.

PELASGUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Niobe, who reigned in Sicyon and gave his name to the antient inhabitants of Peloponneſus.

PELETHRONII, an epithet given to the Lapithæ, becauſe they inhabited the town of Pelethronium, at the foot of mount Pelion in Theſſaly; or becauſe one of their number bore the name of Pelethronius. It is to them that mankind are indebted for the invention of the bit with which they tamed their horſes with ſo much dexterity. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 115.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 452.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 387.

PELEUS, a king of Theſſaly, ſon of Æacus and Endeis, the daughter of Chiron. He married Thetis, one of the Nereids, and was the only one among mortals who married an immortal. He was acceſſary to the death of his brother Phocus, and on that account he was obliged to leave his father's dominions. He retired to the court of Eurytus, the ſon of Actor, who reigned at Phthia, or according to the leſs received opinion of Ovid, he fled to Ceyx, king of Trachinia. He was purified of his murder by Eurytus, with the uſual ceremonies, and the monarch gave him his daughter Antigone in marriage. Some time after this, Peleus and Eurytus went to the chaſe of the Calydonian boar, where the father-in-law was accidentally killed by an arrow which his ſon-in-law had aimed at the beaſt. This unfortunate event obliged him to baniſh himſelf from the court of Phthia, and he retired to Iolchos, where he was purified of the murder of Eurytus, by Acaſtus the king of the country. His reſidence at Iolchos, was ſhort, Aſtydamia, the wife of Acaſtus became enamoured of him and when ſhe found him inſenſible to her paſſionate declarations, ſhe accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue. The monarch partially believed the accuſations of his wife, but not to violate the laws of hoſpitality, by putting him inſtantly to death, he ordered his officers to conduct him to mount Pelion, on pretence of hunting, and there to tie him to a tree, that he might become the prey of the wild beaſts of the place. The orders of Acaſtus were faithfully obeyed, but Jupiter, who knew the innocence of his grandſon Peleus, ordered Vulcan to ſet him at liberty. As ſoon as he had been delivered from danger, Peleus aſſembled his friends to puniſh the ill-treatment which he had received from Acaſtus. He forcibly took Iolchos, drove the king from his poſſeſſions, and put to death the wicked Aſtydamia. After the death of Antigone, Peleus courted Thetis, of whoſe ſuperior charms, Jupiter himſelf had been enamoured. His pretenſions, however, were rejected, and as he was a mortal, the goddeſs fled from him with the greateſt abhorrence, and the more effectually to evade his enquiries, ſhe generally aſſumed the ſhape of a bird, or a tree, or of a tygreſs. Peleus became more animated from her refuſal, he offered a ſacrifice to the gods, and Proteus informed him that to obtain Thetis he muſt ſurprize her while ſhe was aſleep in her grotto, near the ſhores of Theſſaly. This advice was immediately followed, and Thetis unable to eſcape from the graſp of Peleus, at laſt conſented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greateſt ſolemnity, and all the gods attended, and made them each the moſt valuable preſents. The goddeſs of diſcord was the only one of the deities who

was not present, and she punished this seeming neglect by throwing an apple into the midst of the assembly of the gods, with the inscription of *detur pulchriori* [*Vid. Discordia.*] From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles, whose education was early entrusted to the Centaur Chiron, and afterwards to Phœnix, the son of Amyntor. Achilles went to the Trojan war, at the head of his father's troops, and Peleus gloried in having a son who was superior to all the Greeks in valor, and intrepidity. The death of Achilles was the source of grief to Peleus, and Thetis to comfort her husband, promised him immortality, and ordered him to retire into the grottos of the island of Leuce, where he would see and converse with the manes of his son. Peleus had a daughter called Polydora, by Antigone. *Homer. Il.—Eurip. in Androm.—Catull. de Nupt. Pel. & Thet.—Ovid. Heroid. 5. Fast. 2. Met. 11, fab. 7, & 8.—Apollod. 3, c. 12.—Pauf. 2, c. 29.—Died. 4.—Hygin. fab. 54.*

PELIADES, the daughters of Pelias. *Vid.* Pelias.

PELIAS, the twin brother of Neleus, was son of Neptune by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. His birth was concealed from the world by his mother, who wished her father to be ignorant of her incontinence. He was exposed in the woods, but his life was preserved by shepherds, and he received the name of *Pelias*, from a spot of the color of *lead* in his face. Sometime after this adventure, Tyro married Cretheus, son of Æolus, king of Iolchos, and became mother of three children, of whom Æson was the eldest. Meantime Pelias visited his mother, and was received in her family, and after the death of Cretheus, he unjustly seized the kingdom, which belonged to the children of Tyro, by the deceased monarch. To strengthen himself in his usurpation, Pelias consulted the oracle, and when he was told to beware of one of the descendants of Æolus, who should come to his court with one foot shod, and the other bare, he privately removed the son of Æson, after he had publicly declared that he was dead. These precautions proved abortive. Jason the son of Æson, who had been educated by Chiron, returned to Iolchos, when arrived to years of maturity, and as he had lost one of his shoes in crossing the river Anaurus or the Evenus, Pelias immediately perceived that this was the person whom he was advised so much to dread. His unpopularity prevented him from acting with violence against a stranger, whose uncommon dress, and commanding aspect, had raised admiration in his subjects. But his amusement was excited, when he saw Jason arrive at his palace, with his friends and his relations, and boldly demand the kingdom which he usurped. Pelias was conscious that his complaints were well founded, and therefore to divert his attention, he told him that he would voluntarily resign the crown to him, if he went to Colchis to avenge the death of Phryxus, the son of Athamas, whom Æetes had cruelly murdered. He further observed, that the expedition would be attended with the greatest glory, and that nothing but the infirmities of old age had prevented him himself from vindicating the honor of his country, and the injuries of his family, by punishing the assassin. This so warmly recommended, was as warmly accepted by the young hero, and his intended expedition was made known all over Greece. [*Vid. Jason.*] During the absence of Jason, in the Argonautic expedition, Pelias murdered Æson and all his family, but according to the more received opinion of Ovid, Æson was still living when the Argonauts returned, and he was restored to the vigor of youth by the magic of Medea. This sudden change in the vigor and the constitution of Æson, astonished all the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias who had received the patronymic of *Peliades*, expressed their desire to see their father's infirmities vanish, by the same powerful arts. Medea, who wished to avenge the injuries which her husband Jason had received from Pelias, raised the desires of the Peliades, by cutting an old ram to pieces, and boiling the flesh in a cauldron, and afterwards turning it into a fine young lamb. After they had seen this successful experiment, the Peliades cut their father's body to pieces, after they had drawn all the blood from his veins, on the assurance that Medea would replenish them by her incantations. The limbs were immediately put into a cauldron of boiling water, but Medea suffered the flesh to be totally consumed, and refused to give the Peliades the promised assistance, and the bones of Pelias did not even receive a burial. The Peliades were four in number, Alceste, Pisidice, Pelopea, and Hippothoe, to whom Hyginus adds Medusa. Their mother's name was Anaxibia, the daughter of Bias, or Philomache, the daughter of Amphion. After this parricide, the Peliades fled to the court of Admetus, where Acastus, the son-in-law of Pelias pursued them, and took their protector prisoner. The Peliades died, and were buried in Arcadia. *Hygin. fab. 12, 13, & 14.—Ovid. Met. 7. fab. 3, & 4.—Pauf. 8, c. 11.—Apollod.*

Apollod. 1, c. 9.—*Senec. in Med.*—*Apollon. Arg.* 3.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Dict.* 4.—A Trojan chief wounded by Ulysses during the Trojan war. He survived the ruin of his country, and followed the fortune of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 486.—The ship Argo is called *Pelias arbor* built of the trees of mount Pelion.—The spear of Achilles. *Vid. Pelion.*

PELIDES, a patronymic of Achilles, and Pyrrhus as being descended from Peleus. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 264.

PELIGNI, a people of Italy who dwelt near the Sabines and Marsi. Corfinium and Sulmo were the chief towns of this country. The most expert magicians were among the Peligni, according to Horace. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, el. 8. v. 42.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 3, od. 19.

PELIGNUS, a friend of the emperor Claudius, made governor of Cappadocia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12. c. 49.

PELINÆUS, a mountain of Chios.

PELINNÆUM, a town of Macedonia.

PELION & Pelios, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, whose top is covered with pine trees. In their wars against the gods, the giants, as the poets mention, placed mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale the heavens with more facility. The celebrated huge spear of Achilles, which none but the hero could wield, had been cut down on this mountain, and thence called Pelias. It was a present from his preceptor Chiron who like the other Centaurs had fixed his residence here. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 155. l. 13. v. 199.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281, l. 3, v. 94.—*Seneca, in Herc. & Med.*

PELIUM, a town of Macedonia.

PELLA, a celebrated town of Macedonia which became the capital of the country after the ruin of Edessa. Philip king of Macedonia was educated there, and Alexander the Great was born there, whence he is often called *Pellæus juvenis.* The tomb of the poet Euripides was in the neighbourhood. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7.—*Lucan.* 3. v. 238. l. 10, v. 52.

PELLÂNE, a town of Laconia with a fountain whose waters have a subterraneous communication with the waters of another fountain. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

PELLÈNE, a town of Achaia in the Peloponnesus, at the west of Sicyon, famous for its wool. It was built by the giant Pallas, and was the country of Proteus the sea god. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 7, c. 26.

PĔLŎPEA or PĔLŏPIA, a daughter of Thyestes the brother of Atreus. She had a son by her father who had offered her violence in a wood without knowing that she was his own daughter. Some support that Thyestes purposely committed this incest, as the oracle had informed him that his wrongs should be avenged, and his brother destroyed by a son who should be born from him and his daughter. This proved too true. Pelopea afterwards married her uncle Atreus, who kindly received in his house his wife's illegitimate child, called Ægysthus, because preserved by goats, (αἶγες) when exposed in the mountains. Ægysthus became his uncle's murderer. [*Vid.* Ægysthus] *Hygin.* fab. 87, &c.—*Ælian V. H.* 12.—*Ovid. in ib.* v. 389.—*Seneca in Agam.*

PELŏPEIA, a festival observed by the people of Elis in honor of Pelops. It was kept in imitation of Hercules who sacrificed to Pelops in a trench, as it was usual, when the manes and the infernal gods were the objects of worship.

PELŏPIA, a daughter of Niobe.—A daughter of Pelias.—The mother of Cycnus.

PELOPĬDAS, a celebrated general of Thebes son of Hippoclus. He was descended of an illustrious family, and was remarkable for his immense possessions which he bestowed with great liberality to the poor and necessitous. Many were the objects of his generosity, but when Epaminondas had refused to accept his presents, Pelopidas disregarded all his wealth and preferred before it the enjoyment of his friend's conversation and of his poverty. From their friendship and intercourse the Thebans derived the most considerable advantages. No sooner had the interest of Sparta prevailed at Thebes, and the friends of liberty and national independence been banished from the city, than Pelopidas, who was in the number of the exiles, resolved to free his country from foreign slavery. His plan was bold and animated, and his deliberations were slow. Mean while Epaminondas, who had been left by the tyrants at Thebes, as being in appearance a worthless and insignificant philosopher, animated the youths of the city, and at last Pelopidas, with eleven of his associates entered Thebes, and easily massacred the friends of the tyranny, and freed their country from foreign masters. After this successful enterprize, Pelopidas was unanimously placed at the head of the government, and so confident were the Thebans, of his abilities as a general and a magistrate, that they successively re-elected him 13 times to fill the honorable office of governor of Bœotia. Epaminondas shared with him the sovereign power, and it was to their valor and prudence that the Thebans were indebted for a celebrated victory at the battle of Leuctra. In a war which Thebes carried on against Alexander tyrant of Phera, Pelopidas was appointed commander, but his imprudence in trusting himself unarmed into the enemy's camp nearly proved fatal to him.

him. He was taken priſoner, but Epaminondas reſtored him to liberty. The perfidy of Alexander irritated him, and he was killed bravely fighting in a celebrated battle in which his troops obtained the victory, B. C. 564 years. He received an honorable burial, the Thebans ſhewed their ſenſe for his merit by their lamentations, they ſent a powerful army to revenge his death by the deſtruction of the tyrant of Phera and his relations, and his children were preſented with immenſe donations by the cities of Theſſaly. Pelopidas is admired for his valor, as he never engaged an enemy without obtaining the advantage. The impoveriſhed ſtate of Thebes before his birth, and after his fall, plainly demonſtrates the ſuperiority of his genius and of his abilities, and it has been juſtly obſerved that with Pelopidas and Epaminondas the glory and the independence of the Thebans roſe and ſet. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vita.—Xenoph. Hiſt. G.—Diod. 15.—Polyb.*

PELOPONNESIACUM BELLUM, a celebrated war which continued for 27 years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponneſus with their reſpective allies. It is the moſt famous and the moſt intereſting of all the wars which have happened between the inhabitants of Greece, and for the minute and circumſtantial deſcription which we have of the events and revolutions which mutual animoſity produced, we are indebted more particularly to the correct and authentic writings of Thucydides, and of Xenophon. The circumſtances which gave birth to this memorable war are theſe; the power of Athens under the prudent and vigorous adminiſtration of Pericles, was already extended over Greece, and it had procured itſelf many admirers and more enemies, when the Corcyreans, who had been planted by a Corinthian colony, refuſed to pay to their founders thoſe marks of reſpect and reverence which among the Greeks every colony was obliged to pay to its mother country. The Corinthians wiſhed to puniſh that infidelity, and when the people of Epidamnus, a conſiderable town on the Adriatic, had been invaded by ſome of the barbarians of Illyricum, the people of Corinth gladly granted to the Epidamnians that aſſiſtance which had in vain been ſolicited from the Corcyreans their founders and their patrons. The Corcyreans were offended at the interference of Corinth in the affairs of their colony; they manned a fleet and obtained a victory over the Corinthian veſſels which had aſſiſted the Epidamnians. The ſubſequent conduct of the Corcyreans, and their inſolence to ſome of the Athians who had furniſhed a few ſhips to the Corinthians, provoked the Peloponneſians, and the diſcontent became general. Ambaſſadors were ſent by both parties to Athens to claim its protection and to juſtify their violent proceedings. The greateſt part of the Athenians heard their various reaſons with moderation and with compaſſion, but the enterprizing ambition of Pericles prevailed, and when the Corcyreans had reminded the people of Athens, that in all the eſtates of Peloponneſus they had to dread the moſt malevolent enemies, and the moſt inſidious of rivals, they were liſtened to with attention and were promiſed ſupport. This ſtep was no ſooner taken than the Corinthians appealed to the other Grecian ſtates, and particularly to the Lacedæmonians. Their complaints were accompanied by thoſe of the people of Megara and of Ægina, who bitterly inveighed againſt the cruelty, injuſtice and inſolence of the Athenians. This had due weight with the Lacedæmonians, who had long beheld with concern and with jealouſy the ambitious power of the Athenians, and they determined to ſupport the cauſe of the Corinthians. However, before they proceeded to hoſtilities, an embaſſy was ſent to Athens to repreſent the danger of entering into a war with the moſt powerful and floriſhing of all the Grecian ſtates. This alarmed the Athenians, but when Pericles had eloquently ſpoken of the reſources and the actual ſtrength of the republic and of the weakneſs of the allies, the clamors of his enemies were ſilenced, and the anſwer which was returned to the Spartans was taken as a declaration of war. The Spartans were ſupported by all the republics of the Peloponneſus except Argos and part of Achaia, beſides the people of Megara, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Leucas, Ambracia, and Anactorium. The Platæans, the Leſbians, Carians, Chians, Meſſenians, Acarnanians, Zacynthians, Corcyreans, Dorians, and Thracians were the friends of the Athenians, with all the Cyclades except Eubœa, Samos, Melos and Thera. The firſt blow had already been ſtruck, May 7, B. C. 431, by an attempt of the Bœotians to ſurprize Platæa, and therefore Archidamus king of Sparta, who had in vain recommended moderation to the allies, entered Attica at the head of an army of 60,000 men and laid waſte the country by fire and ſword. Pericles, who was at the head of the government, did not attempt to oppoſe them in the field, but a fleet of 150 ſhips ſet ſail without delay to ravage the coaſts of the Peloponneſus. Megara was alſo depopulated by an army of 20,000 men, and the campaign of the firſt year of the war was concluded in celebrating with the moſt ſolemn pomp the funerals of ſuch as had nobly fallen in battle.

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The following year was remarkable for a peſtilence which raged in Athens, and which deſtroyed the greateſt part of the inhabitants. The public calamity was ſtill heightened by the approach of the Peloponneſian army on the borders of Attica, and by the unſucceſsful expedition of the Athenians againſt Epidaurus and in Thrace. The peſtilence which had carried away ſo many of the Athenians proved alſo fatal to Pericles, and he died about two years and ſix months after the commencement of the Peloponneſian war. The following years did not give riſe to new events, but the revolt of Leſbos from the alliance of the Athenians was productive of new troubles. Mitylene, the capital of the iſland, was recovered, and the inhabitants treated with the greateſt cruelty. The iſland of Corcyra became alſo the ſeat of new ſeditions, and thoſe citizens who had been carried away priſoners by the Corinthians, and for political reaſons treated with lenity, and taught to deſpiſe the alliance of Athens, were no ſooner returned home than they raiſed commotions, and endeavoured to perſuade their countrymen to join the Peloponneſian confederates. This was ſtrongly oppoſed, but both parties obtained by turns the ſuperiority, and maſſacred with the greateſt barbarity, all thoſe who obſtructed their views. Some time after Demoſthenes the Athenian general invaded Ætolia where his arms were attended with the greateſt ſucceſs. He alſo fortified Pylos in the Peloponneſus, and gained ſo many advantages over the confederates that they ſued for peace which the inſolence of Athens refuſed. The fortune of the war ſoon after changed, and the Lacedæmonians under the prudent conduct or Braſidas, made themſelves maſters of many valuable places in Thrace. But this victorious progreſs was ſoon ſtopped by the death of their general, and that of Cleon the Athenian commander, and the pacific diſpoſition of Nicias, who was now at the head of Athens, made overtures of peace and univerſal tranquillity. Pliſtoanax, the king of the Spartans, wiſhed them to be accepted, but the intrigues of the Corinthians prevented the diſcontinuation of the war, and therefore hoſtilities began a-new. But while war was carried on with various ſucceſs in different parts of Greece, the Athenians engaged in a new expedition, they yielded to the perſuaſive eloquence of Gorgias of Leontium, and the ambitious views of Alcibiades, and ſent a fleet of 20 ſhips to aſſiſt the Sicilian ſtates againſt the tyrannical power of Syracuſe, B. C. 416. This was warmly oppoſed by Nicias, but the eloquence of Alcibiades prevailed, and a powerful fleet was ſent againſt the capital of Sicily. Theſe vigorous, though impolitic meaſures of the Athenians, were not viewed with indifference by the confederates. Syracuſe, in her diſtreſs, implored the aſſiſtance of Corinth, and Gylippus was ſent to direct her operations, and to defend her againſt the power of her enemies. The events of battles were dubious, and though the Athenian army was animated, by the prudence and intrepidity of Nicias, and the more haſty courage of Demoſthenes, yet the good fortune of Syracuſe prevailed, and after a campaign of 2 years of bloodſhed, the fleets of Athens were totally ruined, and the few ſoldiers that ſurvived the deſtructive ſiege made priſoners of war. So fatal a blow threw the people of Attica into conſternation and deſpair, and while they ſought for reſources at home, they ſeverely felt themſelves deprived of ſupport abroad, their allies were alienated by the intrigues of the enemy, and rebellion was fomented in their dependent ſtates and colonies on the Aſiatic coaſt. The threatened ruin however was timely averted, and Alcibiades, who had been treated with cruelty by his countrymen, and who had for ſome time reſided in Sparta, and directed her military operations, now exerted himſelf to defeat the deſigns of the confederates, by inducing the Perſians to eſpouſe the cauſe of his country. But a ſhort time after the internal tranquillity of Athens was diſturbed, and Alcibiades, by wiſhing to aboliſh the democracy, called away the attention of his fellow citizens from the proſecution of a war which had already coſt them ſo much blood. This, however, was but momentary, the Athenians ſoon after obtained a naval victory, and the Peloponneſian fleet was defeated by Alcibiades. The Athenians beheld with rapture the ſucceſs of their arms, but when their fleet, in the abſence of Alcibiades, had been defeated and deſtroyed near Andros, by Lyſander, the Lacedæmonian admiral, they ſhewed their diſcontent and mortification by eagerly liſtening to the accuſations which were brought againſt their naval leader, to whom they gratefully had acknowledged themſelves indebted for their former victories. Alcibiades was diſgraced in the public aſſembly, and ten commanders were appointed to ſucceed him in the management of the republic. This change of admirals, and the appointment of Callicratidas to ſucceed Lyſander, whoſe office had expired with the revolving year, produced new operations. The Athenians fitted out a fleet, and the two nations decided their ſuperiority near Argiuſæ, in a naval battle. Callicratidas was killed, and the Lacedæmonians conquered, but the rejoicings which the intelligence of this victory occaſioned, were ſoon ſtopped,

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when it was known that the wrecks of ſome of the diſabled ſhips of the Athenians, and the bodies of the ſlain had not been ſaved from the ſea. The admirals were accuſed in the tumultuous aſſembly, and immediately condemned. Their ſucceſſors in office were not ſo prudent, but they were more unfortunate in their operations. Lyſander was again placed at the head of the Peloponneſian forces, inſtead of Eteonicus, who had ſucceeded to the command at the death of Callicratidas. The age and the experience of this general ſeemed to promiſe ſomething deciſive, and indeed an opportunity was not long wanting for the diſplay of his military character. The ſuperiority of the Athenians, over that of the Peloponneſians, rendered the former inſolent, proud, and negligent, and when they had imprudently forſaken their ſhips to indulge their indolence, or purſue their amuſements on the ſea ſhore at Ægoſpotamos, Lyſander attacked their fleet, and his victory was complete. Of one hundred and eighty ſail, only nine eſcaped, eight of which fled under the command of Conon, to the iſland of Cyprus, and the other carried to Athens, the melancholy news of the defeat. The Athenian priſoners were all maſſacred, and when the Peloponneſian conquerors had extended their dominion over the ſtates and communities of Europe and Aſia, which formerly acknowledged the power of Athens, they returned home to finiſh the war by the reduction of the capital of Attica. The ſiege was carried on with vigor, and ſupported with firmneſs, and the firſt Athenian who mentioned capitulation to his countrymen, was inſtantly ſacrificed to the fury and the indignation of the populace, and all the citizens unanimouſly declared, that the ſame moment would terminate their independence and their lives. This animated language, however, was not long continued, the ſpirit of faction was not yet extinguiſhed at Athens, and it proved perhaps more deſtructive to the public liberty than the operations and aſſaults of the Peloponneſian beſiegers. During four months, negociations were carried on with the Spartans, by the ariſtocratical part of the Athenians, and at laſt it was agreed, that to eſtabliſh the peace, the fortifications of the Athenian harbours muſt be demoliſhed, together with the long walls which joined them to the city; all their ſhips, except 12 were to be ſurrendered to the enemy; they were to reſign every pretenſion to their ancient dominions abroad; to recall from baniſhment all the members of the late ariſtocracy; to follow the Spartans in war, and in the time of peace, to frame their conſtitution according to the will and the preſcriptions of their Peloponneſian conquerors. The terms were accepted, and the enemy entered the harbour, and took poſſeſſion of the city, that very day on which the Athenians had been accuſtomed to celebrate the anniverſary of the immortal victory, which their anceſtors had obtained over the Perſians about 76 years before, near the iſland of Salamis. The walls and fortifications were inſtantly levelled with the ground, and the conquerors obſerved, that in the demolition of Athens, ſucceeding ages would fix the era of Grecian freedom. The day was concluded with a feſtival, and the recitation of one of the tragedies of Euripides in which the misfortunes of the daughter of Agamemnon, who was reduced to miſery, and baniſhed from her father's kingdom, excited a kindred ſympathy in the boſom of the audience, who melted into tears at the recollection that one moment had likewiſe reduced to miſery and ſervitude, the capital of Attica, which was once called the common patroneſs of Greece, and the ſcourge of Perſia. This memorable event happened about 404 years before the Chriſtian era, and 30 tyrants were appointed by Lyſander over the government of the city. *Xen. Græc. Hiſt.—Plut. in Lyſ. Per. Alcib. Nic. & Ageſ.—Diod.* 11, &c.—*Ariſtophan. Thucyd.—Plato.—Ariſt.—Lyſias.—Iſocrates. C. Nep. in Lyſ. Alcib.* &c.—*Cic. in off.* 1, 24.

PELOPONNESUS, a celebrated peninſula, which comprehends the moſt ſouthern parts of Greece. It received this name from Pelops, who ſettled there, as the name indicates (πηλοπος νησος, *the iſland of Pelops.*) It had been called before Argia, Pelaſgia, and Argolis. Its preſent name is Morea, which ſeems to be derived either from the Greek word μορεα, or the Latin *morus*, which ſignifies *a mulberry tree*, which is found there in great abundance. The antient Peloponneſus was divided into ſix different provinces, Meſſenia, Laconia, Elia, Arcadia, Achaia propria, and Argolis, to which ſome add Sicyon. Theſe provinces all bordered on the ſea ſhore, except Arcadia. The Peloponneſus was conquered ſome time after the Trojan war, by the Heraclidæ or deſcendants of Hercules, who had been forcibly expelled from it. The inhabitants of this peninſula rendered themſelves illuſtrious like the reſt of the Greeks by their genius, their fondneſs for the fine arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profeſſion of arms, but in nothing more than by a celebrated war which they carried on againſt Athens and her allies for 27 years, and which from them received the name of the Peloponneſian war. [*Vid. Peloponneſiacum bellum.*] The Peloponneſus ſcarce extended 200 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It was

ſeparated

separated from Greece by the narrow isthmus of Corinth, which the emperor Nero attempted in vain to cut, to make a communication between the bay of Corinth, and the Saronicus sinus. *Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* *Diod.* 12, &c.—*Paus.* 3, c. 21, l. 8 c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.—*Herodot.*

PELOPS, a celebrated prince, son of Tantalus king of Phrygia. His mother's name was Euryanassa, or according to others Euprytone, or Eurystemista, or Dione. He was murdered by his father, who wished to try the divinity of the gods who had visited Phrygia, by placing on their table the limbs of his son. The gods perceived his perfidious cruelty, and they refused to touch the meat, except Ceres, whom the recent loss of her daughter had rendered melancholy and inattentive. She eat one of the shoulders of Pelops, and therefore when Jupiter had had compassion on his fate, and restored him to life, he placed a shoulder of ivory instead of that which Ceres had devoured. This shoulder had an uncommon power, and it could heal by its very touch, every complaint, and remove every disorder. Some time after, the kingdom of Tantalus was invaded by Tros, king of Troy, on pretence that he had carried away his son Ganymedes. This rape had been committed by Jupiter himself, the war nevertheless, was carried on, and Tantalus, defeated and ruined, was obliged to fly with his son Pelops, and to seek a shelter in Greece. This tradition is confuted by some who support, that Tantalus did not fly into Greece, as he had been sometime before confined by Jupiter in the infernal regions for his impiety, and therefore Pelops was the only one whom the enmity of Tros persecuted. Pelops came to Pisa, where he became one of the suitors of Hippodamia, the daughter of king Œnomaus, and he entered the lists against the father, who promised his daughter only to him, who could out-run him in a chariot race. Pelops was not terrified at the fate of the 13 who before him had entered the course against Œnomaus, and had according to the conditions proposed, been put to death when conquered. He previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, and therefore he easily obtained the victory. [*Vid. Oenomaus.*] He married Hippodamia, and threw headlong into the sea Myrtilus, when he claimed the reward of his perfidy. According to some authors, Pelops had received some winged horses from Neptune, with which he was enabled to out-run Œnomaus. When he had established himself on the throne of Pisa, Hippodamia's possession, he extended his conquests over the neighbouring countries, and from him the peninsula, of which he was one of the monarchs, received the name of Peloponnesus. Pelops, after death, received divine honors, and he was as much revered above all the other heroes of Greece, as Jupiter was above the rest of the gods. He had a temple at Olympia, near that of Jupiter, where Hercules consecrated to him a small portion of land, and offered to him a sacrifice. The place where this sacrifice had been offered was religiously observed, and the magistrates of the country yearly, on coming upon office, made there an offering of a black ram. During the sacrifice, the soothsayer was not allowed, as at other times, to have a share of the victim, but he alone who furnished the wood, was permitted to take the neck. The wood for sacrifices as may be observed, was always furnished by some of the priests, to all such as offered victims, and they received a price equivalent to what they gave. The white poplar was generally used in the sacrifices made to Jupiter and to Pelops. The children of Pelops by Hippodamia were Pitheus, Trœzen, Atreus, Thyestes, &c. besides some by concubines. The time of his death is unknown, though it is universally agreed, that he survived for some time Hippodamia. Some suppose that the Palladium of the Trojans was made with the bones of Pelops. His descendants were called Pelopidæ. Pindar, who in his first Olympic speaks of Pelops, confutes the traditions of his ivory shoulder, and says, that Neptune took him up to heaven to become there cup-bearer to the gods, from which he was expelled, when the impiety of Tantalus wished to make mankind partake of the nectar and the entertainments of the gods. Some suppose that Pelops first instituted the Olympic games in honor of Jupiter, and to commemorate the victory which he had obtained over Œnomaus. *Paus.* 5, c. 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Diod.* 3.—*Strab.* 8, *Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Pindar. Ol.* 1.—*Virg.* G. 3, v. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 404, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 91, 82, & 83.

PELOR, one of the men who sprang from the teeth of the dragon, killed by Cadmus. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.

PELORIA, a festival observed by the Thessalians, in commemoration of the news which they received by one Pelorius, that the mountains of Tempe had been separated by an earthquake, and that the waters of the lake which lay there stagnated, had found a passage into the Alpheus, and left behind a vast, pleasant, and most delightful plain, &c. *Athen.* 3.

PELORUM, or PELORUS, one of the three great promontories of Sicily. It lies near the coast of Italy, and received its name from

from Pelorus, the pilot of the ſhip which carried Annibal away from Italy. This celebrated general, as it is reported, was carried by the tides into the ſtreights of Charybdis, and as he was ignorant of the coaſt, he aſked the pilot of his ſhip the name of the promontory, which appeared at a diſtance. The pilot told him, it was one of the capes of Sicily, but Annibal gave no credit to his information, and murdered him on the ſpot on the apprehenſion that he would betray him into the hands of the Romans. He was, however, ſoon convinced of his error, and found that the pilot had ſpoken with great fidelity, and therefore to pay honor to his memory, and to atone for his cruelty, he gave him a magnificent funeral, and ordered that the promontory ſhould bear his name, and from that time, it was called Pelorum. Some ſuppoſe that this account is falſe, and they obſerve, that it bore that name before the age of Annibal. *Val. Max.* 9, 9, c. 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 411, & 6. 87.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 350, l. 13, v. 727, l. 15. v. 706.

PELUSIUM, a town of Egypt, ſituate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, called from it Peluſian. It its about 20 ſtadia from the ſea, and it has received the name of *Peluſium* from the lakes and marſhes, (πηλος) which are in its neighbourhood. It was the key of Egypt on the ſide of Phœnicia, as it was impoſſible to enter the Egyptian territories without paſſing by Peluſium, and therefore on that account it was always well fortified and garriſoned, as it was of ſuch importance for the ſecurity of the country. It is now in ruins. *Mela.* 2, c. 9.—*Strab.* 17.—*Virg. G.* 1. v. 228.

PENATES, certain inferior deities among the Romans, who preſided over houſes and the domeſtic affairs of families. They were called *Penates*, becauſe they were generally placed in the innermoſt, and moſt ſecret parts of the houſe, *in penitiſſimâ ædium parte, quod*, as Cicero ſays, *penitus inſident*. The place where they ſtood was afterwards called *penetralia*, and they themſelves received the name of *Penetrales*. It was in the option of every maſter of a family to chuſe his Penates, and therefore Jupiter, and ſome of the ſuperior gods are often invoked as patrons of domeſtic affairs. According to ſome, the gods Penates were divided into four claſſes; the firſt comprehended all the celeſtial, the ſecond the ſea, gods, the third the gods of hell, and the laſt all ſuch heroes as had received divine honors after death. The Penates were originally the manes of the dead, but when ſuperſtition had taught mankind to pay uncommon reverence to the ſtatues and images of their deceaſed friends, their attention was ſoon exchanged for regular worſhip, and they were admitted by their votaries, to ſhare immortality and power over the world, with a Jupiter or a Minerva. The ſtatues of the Penates were generally made with wax, ivory, ſilver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worſhipper, and the only offerings they received were wine, incenſe, fruits, and ſometimes the ſacrifice of lambs, ſheep, goats, &c. In the early ages of Rome, human ſacrifices were offered to them, but Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, aboliſhed this unnatural cuſtom. When offerings were made to them, their ſtatues were crowned with garlands, poppies, or garlick, and beſides the monthly day that was ſet apart for their worſhip, their feſtivals were celebrated during the Saturnalia. Some have confounded the Lares and the Penates, but they were different. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27. *Ver.* 2.—*Dionyſ.* 1.

PENDALIUM, a promontory of Cyprus.

PENEIA, PENEIS, an epithet applied to Daphne, as daughter of Peneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452.

PENELEUS, one of the Greeks killed in the Trojan war.

PENELOPE, a celebrated princeſs of Greece, daughter of Icarius, and wife of Ulyſſes, king of Ithaca. Her marriage with Ulyſſes was celebrated about the ſame time that Menelaus married Helen, and ſhe retired with her huſband to Ithaca, againſt the inclination of her father, who wiſhed to detain her at Sparta, her native country. She ſoon after became mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part with great reluctance from her huſband, whom the Greeks obliged to go to the Trojan war. [*Vid. Palamedes.*] The continuation of the war for ten years, made her ſad and melancholy, but when Ulyſſes did not return like the other princes of Greece at the concluſion of the war, her fears and her anxieties were increaſed. As ſhe received no intelligence of his ſituation, ſhe was ſoon beſet by a number of importuning ſuitors, who wiſhed her to believe that her huſband was ſhipwrecked, and that therefore ſhe ought not longer to expect his return, but forget his loſs, in giving herſelf to one of her numerous admirers. She received their addreſſes with coldneſs and diſdain, but as ſhe was deſtitute of power, and a priſoner as it were in their hands, ſhe yet flattered them with hopes and promiſes, and declared that ſhe would make choice of one of them, as ſoon as ſhe had finiſhed a piece of tapeſtry, on which ſhe was employed. The work was done in a dilatory manner, and ſhe baffled their eager expectations, by undoing in the night, what ſhe had done in the day-time. This artifice of Penelope has given riſe to the proverb of *Penelope's web*, which

which is applied to whatever labor can never be ended. The return of Ulyſſes after an abſence of twenty years, however, delivered her from fears, and from her dangerous ſuitors. Penelope is deſcribed by Homer as a model of female virtue and chaſtity, but ſome more modern writers diſpute her claims to modeſty, and continence, and they repreſent her as the moſt debauched and voluptuous of her ſex. According to their opinions therefore, ſhe liberally gratified the deſires of her ſuitors, in the abſence of her huſband, and had a ſon whom ſhe called Pan, as if to ſhew that he was the offſpring of all her admirers. Some however, ſuppoſe, that Pan was ſon of Penelope by Mercury, and that he was born before his mother's marriage with Ulyſſes. The god, as it is ſaid, deceived Penelope, under the form of a beautiful goat, as ſhe was tending her father's flocks on one of the mountains of Arcadia. After the return of Ulyſſes, Penelope had a daughter, who was called Ptoliporthe, but if we believe the traditions that were long preſerved at Mantinea, Ulyſſes repudiated his wife for her incontinence during his abſence, and Penelope fled to Sparta, and afterwards to Mantinea, where ſhe died and was buried. After the death of Ulyſſes, according to Hyginus, ſhe married Telegonus, her huſband's ſon by Circe, by order of the goddeſs Minerva. Some ſay that her original name was Arnea, or Amirace, and that ſhe was called Penelope when ſome river birds called Penelopes, had ſaved her from the waves of the ſea, when her father had expoſed her. Icarius had attempted to deſtroy her, becauſe the oracles had told him that his daughter by Peribœa, would be the moſt diſſolute of her ſex, and a diſgrace to his family, *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il. & Od.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, *Met.*—*Ariſtot. Hiſt. anim.* 8.—*Hygin. fab.* 127.—*Ariſtoph. in Avib.*—*Plin.* 37.

Peneus, a river of Theſſaly, riſing on mount Pindus and falling into the Thermean gulf, after a wandering courſe between mount Oſſa and Olympus, through the plains of Tempe. It received its name from Peneus, a ſon of Oceanus, and Tethys. The Peneus antiently inundated the plains of Theſſaly, till an earthquake ſeparated the mountains Oſſa and Olympus, and formed the beautiful vale of Tempe, where the waters formerly ſtagnated. From this circumſtance, therefore, it obtained the name of Araxes *ab aparow ſcindo*. Daphne, the daughter of the Peneus, according to the fables of the mythologiſts, was changed into a laurel on the banks of this river. This tradition ariſes from the quantity of laurels which ſpring near the Peneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Melu.* 2, c. 3.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 317.—*Diod.* 4.—Alſo a ſmall river of Peloponneſus.

Penidas, one of Alexander's friends, who went to examine Scythia under pretence of an embaſſy. *Curt.* 6, c. 6.

Peninæ alpes, a certain part of the Alps.

Pentapŏlis, a town of India.—A part of Africa near Cyrene. It received this name on account of the *five cities* which it contained; Cyrene, Arſinoe, Berenice, Ptolemais or Barce, and Apollonia. *Plin.* 5, c. 5.

Penthesĭlea, a queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars. She came to aſſiſt Priam in the laſt years of the Trojan war, and fought againſt Achilles, by whom ſhe was ſlain. The hero was ſo ſtruck with the beauty of Penthesilea when he ſtripped her of her arms, that he even ſhed tears for having too violently ſacrificed her to his fury. Therſites laughed at the partiality of the hero, for which ridicule he was inſtantly killed. Lycophron ſays, that Achilles ſlew Therſites becauſe he had put out the eyes of Penthesilea when ſhe was yet alive. The ſcholiaſt of Lycophron differs from that opinion, and declares, that it was commonly believed, that Achilles offered violence to the body of Penthesilea when ſhe was dead, and that Therſites was killed becauſe he had reproached the hero of this infamous action, in the preſence of all the Greeks. The death of Therſites ſo offended Diomedes that he dragged the body of Penthesilea out of the camp, and threw it into the Scamander. It is generally ſuppoſed, that Achilles was enamoured of the Amazon before he fought with her, and that ſhe had by him a ſon called Cayſter. *Dictys. Cret.* 3, & 4.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 31.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 495. l. 11, v. 662.—*Dares. Phryg.*—*Lycophr. in Caſs.* 995, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 112.

Pentheus, ſon of Echion and Agave, was king of Thebes in Bœotia. His refuſal to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus was attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences. He forbad his ſubjects to pay adoration to this new god, and when the Theban women had gone out of the city to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Pentheus, apprized of the debauchery which attended the ſolemnity, ordered the god himſelf, who conducted the religious multitude to be ſeized. His orders were obeyed with reluctance, but when the doors of the priſon in which Bacchus had been confined, opened of their own accord, Pentheus became more irritated, and commanded his ſoldiers to deſtroy the whole band of the bacchanals. This, however, was not executed, for Bac-

chus

chus inſpired the monarch with the ardent deſire of ſeeing the celebration of the orgies. Accordingly he hid himſelf in a wood on mount Cithæron, from whence he could ſee all the ceremonies unperceived. But here his curioſity ſoon proved fatal, he was deſcried by the bacchanals, and they all ruſhed upon him. His mother was the firſt who attacked him, and her example was inſtantly followed by her two ſiſters, Ino and Autonoe, and his body was torn to pieces. Euripides introduces Bacchus among his prieſteſſes, when Pentheus was put to death, but Ovid, who relates the whole in the ſame manner, differs from the Greek poet only in ſaying that not Bacchus himſelf, but one of his prieſts were preſent. The tree on which the Bacchanals found Pentheus, was cut down by the Corinthians, by order of the oracle, and with it two ſtatues of the god of wine were made, and placed in the forum. *Hygin. fab.* 184.—*Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, *fab.* 7, 8, & 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 469.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Euripid. in Bacch. Senec. in Phœniſs. & Hipp.*

PENTHĬLUS, a ſon of Oreſtes by Erigone, the daughter of Ægyſthus, who reigned conjointly with his brother Piſamenus at Argos. He was driven ſome time after from his throne by the Heraclidæ, and he retired to Achaia, and thence to Leſbos, where he planted a colony. *Pauſ.* 4.—*Strab.* 13.—*Pater.* 1, c. 1.

PENTHŸLUS, a prince of Paphos, who aſſiſted Xerxes with 12 ſhips. He was ſeized by the Greeks to whom he communicated many important things concerning the ſituation of the Perſians, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 195.

PEPĂRĒTHOS, a ſmall iſland of the Ægean ſea, on the coaſt of Macedonia, about 20 miles in circumference. It abounded in olives, and its wines have always been reckoned excellent. They were not, however, palatable before they were ſeven years old. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 470.

PEPHNOS, a town of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

PEPHRĒDO, a ſea nymph, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto.

PERÆA, a country of Judæa, near Egypt.——A part of Caria, oppoſite to Rhodes.——A colony of the Mityleneans in Æolia.

PERASIPPUS, an ambaſſador ſent by Darius to the Lacedæmonians, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

PERCŌTE, a city which aſſiſted Priam during the Trojan war. *Vid.* Percote.

PERCOSIUS, a man acquainted with futurity. He attempted in vain to diſſuade his two ſons to go to the Trojan war, by telling them that they ſhould periſh there.

PERCŌTE, a town on the Helleſpont between Abydos and Lampſacus, near the ſea ſhore. Artaxerxes gave it to Themiſtocles, to maintain his warbrobe. It is ſometimes called Percope. *Herodot.* 1, c. 117.—*Hom.*

PERDICCAS, the fourth king of Macedonia, B. C. 729, was deſcended from Temenus. He encreaſed his dominions by conqueſt, and in the latter part of his life, he ſhewed his ſon Argeus where he wiſhed to be buried, and told him that as long as the bones of his deſcendants and ſucceſſors on the throne of Macedonia, were laid in the ſame grave ſo long would the crown remain in their family. Theſe injunctions were obſerved till the time of Alexander, who was buried out of Macedonia *Herodot.* 7, & 8.—*Juſtin.* 7, c. 2.——Another king of Macedonia, ſon of Alexander. He reigned during the Peloponneſian war, and aſſiſted the Lacedæmonians againſt Athens. He behaved with great courage on the throne, and died B. C. 413, after a long reign of glory and independence, during which he had ſubdued ſome of his barbarian neighbours.——Another king of Macedonia who was ſupported on his throne by Iphicrates the Athenian, againſt the intruſions of Pauſanias. He was killed in a war againſt the Illyrians, B. C. 360. *Juſtin.* 7, &c.——One of the friends and favorites of Alexander the Great. At the king's death he wiſhed to make himſelf abſolute, and the ring which he had received from the hand of the dying Alexander, ſeemed in ſome meaſure to favor his pretenſions. The better to ſupport his claims to the throne, he married Cleopatra, the ſiſter of Alexander, and ſtrengthened himſelf by maki g a league with Eumenes. His ambitious views were eaſily diſcovered by Antigonus, and the reſt of the generals of Alexander, who all wiſhed like Perdiccas to ſucceed to the kingdom and honors of the deceaſed monarch. Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, leagued with Antigonus againſt him, and after much bloodſhed on both ſides, Perdiccas was totally ruined, and at laſt aſſaſſinated in his tent in Egypt by his own officers, about 321 years before the Chriſtian era. Perdiccas had not the prudence and the addreſs which were neceſſary to conciliate the eſteem and gain the attachment of his fellow ſoldiers, and this impropriety of his conduct alienated the heart of his friends, and at laſt proved his deſtruction. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Diod.* 17, & 18.—*Curt.* 10.—*C. Nep. Eum.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.

PERDIX, a young Athenian, ſon of the ſiſter of Dædalus. He invented the ſaw, and ſeemed to promiſe to become as great an artiſt as ever lived. His uncle was jealous of his riſing fame, and he threw him down

down from the top of a tower, and put him to death. Perdix was changed into a bird which bears his name. *Hygin. fab.* 39, & 274.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Ovid Met.* 8, v. 220, &c.

PERENNA. *Vid.* Anna.

PERENNIS, a favorite of the emperor Commodus. He is described by some as a virtuous and impartial magistrate, while others paint him as a cruel, violent, and oppressive tyrant, who committed the greatest barbarities to enrich himself. He was put to death for aspiring to the empire. *Herodian.*

PEREUS, a son of Elatus and Laodice, grandson of Arcas. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.

PERGA, a town of Syria.

PERGĂMUS, Pergama, *(plur.)* the citadel of the city of Troy. The word is often used for Troy. It was situated in the most elevated part of the town, on the shores of the river Scamander. Xerxes mounted to the top of this citadel when he reviewed his troops as he marched to invade Greece. *Herodot.* 7, c. 43.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 466, &c.

PERGĂMUS, a town of Mysia, on the banks of the Caycus. It was the capital of a celebrated empire called the kingdom of Pergamus, which was founded by Philæterus, an eunuch, whom Lysimachus after the battle of Ipsus, had entrusted with the treasures which he had obtained in the war. Philæterus made himself master of the treasures and of Pergamus, in which they were deposited, B. C. 283, and laid the foundations of an empire, over which he himself presided for 20 years. His successors began to reign in the following order: His nephew Eumenes ascended the throne 263 B. C; Attalus, 241; Eumenes the second, 197; Attalus Philadelphus, 159; Attalus Philomator, 138, who, B. C. 133, left the Roman people heirs to his kingdom, as he had no children. The right of the Romans, however, was disputed by an usurper who claimed the empire as his own, and Aquilius the Roman general was obliged to conquer the different cities one by one, and to gain their submission by poisoning the waters which were conveyed to their houses, till the whole was reduced into the form of a dependent province. The capital of the kingdom of Pergamus was famous for a library of 200,000 volumes, which had been collected by the different monarchs who had reigned there. This noble collection was afterwards transported to Egypt by Cleopatra, with the permission of Antony, and it adorned and enriched the Alexandrian library, till it was most fatally destroyed by the Saracens, A. D. 642. Parchment was first invented and made use of, at Pergamus to transcribe books, as Ptolemy king of Egypt had forbidden the exportation of papyrus from his kingdom, in order to prevent Eumenes, from making a library as valuable and as choice as that of Alexandria. From this circumstance parchment has been called *charta pergamena.* Galenus the physician, and Apollodorus the mythologist were born there. Æsculapius was the chief deity of the country. *Plin.* 5, & 15.—*Ibid.* 6, c. 11.—*Strab.* 13.——A son of Neoptolemus and Andromache, who, as some suppose, founded Pergamus in Asia. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.

PERGE, a town of Pamphylia. *Strab.* 14.

PERGUS, a lake of Sicily near Enna, where Proserpine was carried away by Pluto. *Ovid. Met.* 5. *fab.* 11.

PERIANDER, a tyrant of Corinth, son of Cypselus. The first years of his government were mild and popular, but he soon learnt to become oppressive, when he had consulted the tyrant of Sicily about the surest way of reigning. He received no other answer but whatever explanation he wished to place on the Sicilian tyrant's having, in the presence of his messenger, plucked in a field, all the ears of corn which seemed to tower above the rest. Periander understood the meaning of this answer. He immediately surrounded himself with a numerous guard, and put to death the richest and most powerful citizens of Corinth. He was not only cruel to his subjects, but also his family were objects of his vengeance. He committed incest with his mother, and put to death his wife Melissa, upon false accusation. He also banished his son Lycophron, to the island of Corcyra, because the youth pitied the miserable end of his mother, and detested the barbarities of his father. Periander died about 585 years before the Christian era, and by the meanness of his flatterers, he was reckoned one of the seven wise men of Greece. Though he was tyrannical, yet he patronized the fine arts; he was fond of peace, and he shewed himself the friend and the protector of genius and learning. He used to say, that a man ought solemnly to keep his word, but not to hesitate to break it if ever it clashed with his interest. He said also, that not only crime ought to be punished, but also every wicked and corrupted thought. *Diog. in vita.—Arist.* 5, *Polit.—Paus.* 2.——A tyrant of Ambracia.

PERIARCHUS, a naval commander of Sparta conquered by Conon. *Diod.*

PERIBŒA, the second wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, was daughter of Hippo-

nous. She became mother of Tydeus. ſome ſuppoſe that Œneus debauched her, and afterwards married her. *Hygin. fab.* 69. ——A daughter of Alcathous, ſold by her father on ſuſpicion that ſhe was courted by Telamon, ſon of Æacus, king of Ægina. She was carried to Cyprus, where Telamon the founder of Salamis married her. She became mother of Ajax. She alſo married Theſeus, according to ſome. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 17, & 42.—*Hygin.* 97.——The wife of Polybus, king of Corinth, who educated Œdipus as her own child.—— A daughter of Eurymedon, who became mother of Nauſithous by Neptune. ——The mother of Penelope, according to ſome authors.

PERIBOMIUS, a noted debauchee, &c. *Jup.* 2, v. 16.

PERICLES, an Athenian of a noble family, ſon of Xanthippus and Agariſte. He was naturally endowed with great powers, which he improved by attending the lectures of Damon, of Zeno, and of Anaxagoras. Under theſe celebrated maſters he became a commander, a ſtateſman, and an orator, and gained the affections of the people by his uncommon addreſs and well directed liberality. When he took a ſhare in the adminiſtration of public affairs, he rendered himſelf popular by oppoſing Cimon, who was the favorite of the nobility, and to remove every obſtacle which ſtood in the way of his ambition, he leſſened the dignity and the power of the court of the Areopagus, whom the people had been taught for ages to reſpect and to venerate. He alſo attacked Cimon, and cauſed him to be baniſhed by the oſtraciſm. Thucydides alſo, who had ſucceeded Cimon on his baniſhment, ſhared the ſame fate, and Pericles remained for 15 years the ſole miniſter, and as it may be ſaid the abſolute ſovereign of a republic which always ſhowed itſelf ſo jealous of its liberties, and which diſtruſted ſo much the honeſty of her magiſtrates. In his miniſterial capacity Pericles did not enrich himſelf, but the proſperity of Athens was the object of his adminiſtration. He made war againſt the Lacedæmonians, and reſtored the temple of Delphi to the care of the Phocians, who had been illegally deprived of that honorable truſt. He obtained a victory over the Sicyonians near Nemæa, and waged a ſucceſsful war againſt the inhabitants of Samos at the requeſt of his favorite miſtreſs Aſpaſia. The Peloponneſian war was fomented by his ambitious views [*Vid. Peloponneſiacum bellum*], and when he had warmly repreſented the floriſhing ſtate, the opulence, and actual power of his country, the Athenians did not heſitate a moment to undertake a war againſt the moſt powerful republics of Greece, a war which continued for 27 years, and which was concluded by the deſtruction of their empire, and the demolition of their walls. The arms of the Athenians were for ſome time crowned with ſucceſs, but an unfortunate expedition raiſed clamors againſt Pericles, and the enraged populace attributed all their loſſes to him, and to make atonement for their ill ſucceſs, they condemned him to pay 50 talents. This loſs of popular favor by republican caprice, did not ſo much affect Pericles as the recent death of all his children, and when the tide of unpopularity was paſſed by, he condeſcended to come into the public aſſembly, and to view with ſecret pride the contrition of his fellow citizens, who univerſally begged his forgiveneſs for the violence which they had offered to his miniſterial character. He was again reſtored to all his honors, and if poſſible inveſted with more power and more authority than before, but the dreadful peſtilence which had diminiſhed the number of his family, proved fatal to him, and about 429 years before Chriſt, in his 70th year, he fell a ſacrifice to that terrible malady, which robbed Athens of ſo many of her citizens. Pericles was for 40 years at the head of the adminiſtration, 25 years with others and 15 alone, and the floriſhing ſtate of the empire during his government, gave occaſion to the Athenians publicly to lament his loſs, and venerate his memory. As he was expiring, and ſeemingly ſenſeleſs, his friends that ſtood around his bed expatiated with warmth on the moſt glorious actions of his life, and the victories which he had won, when he ſuddenly interrupted their tears and converſation, by ſaying that in mentioning the exploits that he had atchieved, and which were common to him with all generals, they had forgot to mention a circumſtance which reflected far greater glory upon him as a miniſter, a general, and above all as a man. It is, ſays he, that not a citizen in Athens has been obliged to put on mourning on my account. The Athenians were ſo pleaſed with his eloquence that they compared it to thunder and lightning, and as to another father of the gods, they gave him the ſirname of Olympian. The poets, his flatterers, ſaid that the goddeſs of perſuaſion, with all her charms and her attraction, dwelt upon his tongue. When he marched at the head of the Athenian armies, Pericles obſerved that he had the command of a free nation that were Greeks, and citizens of Athens. He alſo declared that not only the hand of a magiſtrate, but alſo his eyes and his tongue ſhould be pure and undefiled. Yet great and venerable as this character may

may appear, we must not forget the follies of Pericles. His vicious partiality for the celebrated courtezan Aspasia, subjected him to the ridicule and the censure of his fellow citizens; but if he triumphed over satire and malevolent remarks, the Athenians had occasion to execrate the memory of a man who by his example corrupted the purity and innocence of their morals, and who made licentiousness respectable, and the indulgence of every impure desire the qualification of the soldier as well as of the senator. Pericles lost all his legitimate children by the pestilence, and to call a natural son by his own name he was obliged to repeal a law which he had made against spurious children, and which he had enforced with great severity. This son, called Pericles, became one of the ten generals who succeeded Alcibiades in the administration of affairs, and like his colleagues he was condemned to death by the Athenians, after the unfortunate battle of Arginusæ. *Paus.* 1, c. 25.—*Plut in vitâ.*—*Quintil.* 12, c. 9.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3.—*Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 10.—*Xenoph. Hist. G.*—*Thucyd.*

Periclymĕnus, a son of Neleus, brother to Nestor, killed by Hercules. He was one of the Argonauts, and had received from Neptune the power of changing himself into whatever shape he pleased. *Apollod.*

Peridia, a Theban woman whose son was killed by Turnus in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 515.

Periegētes Dionysius, a poet. *Vid.* Dionysius

Perierres, a son of Æolus, or according to others of Cynortas. *Apollod.*

Perigĕnes, an officer of Ptolemy, &c.

Perigŏne, a woman who had a son called Melanippus, by Theseus. She was daughter of Synnis the famous robber, whom Theseus killed. She married Deioneus the son of Eurytus, by consent of Theseus. *Plut.*

Perilāus, an officer in the army of Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 10.——A tyrant of Argos.

Perilēus, a son of Icarius and Peribœa.

Perilla, a daughter of Ovid the poet. She was extremely fond of poetry and literature. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, el. 7, v. 1.

Perillus, an ingenious artist at Athens, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. This machine was fabricated to put criminals to death by burning them alive, and it was such that their cries were like the roaring of a bull. When Perillus gave it Phalaris, the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor, and cruelly put him to death by lighting a slow fire under the belly of the bull. *Plin.* 34, c. 8,—*Ovid. in art. am.* 1, v. 653, *in ib.* 439.——A lawyer and usurer in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 2, sat. 3, v. 75.

Perimēde, a daughter of Æolus, who married Achelous.——The wife of Licymnius.——A woman skilled in the knowledge of herbs and of enchantments.

Perimēla, a daughter of Hippodamas, thrown into the sea for receiving the addresses of the Achelous. She was changed into an island in the Ionian sea, and became one of the Echinades.

Perinthus, a town of Thrace, in the Propontis, antiently sirnamed Mygdonica. It was afterwards called Heraclea, in honor of Hercules. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Paus.* 1, c. 29.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Peripatetici, a sect of philosophers at Athens, disciples to Aristotle. They received this name from the place where they were taught, called Peripaton in the Lyceum, or because they received the philosopher's lectures as they *walked* (περιπατουντες). The Peripatetics acknowledged the dignity of human nature, and placed their *summum bonum* not in the pleasures of passive sensation, but in the due exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties. The habit of this exercise when guided by reason, constituted the highest excellence of man. The philosopher contended that our own happiness chiefly depends upon ourselves, and tho' he did not require in his followers that self-command to which others pretended, yet he allowed a moderate degree of perturbation, as becoming human nature, and he considered a certain sensibility of passion totally necessary, as by resentment we are enabled to repel injuries, and the smart which past calamities have inflicted, renders us careful to avoid the repetition. *Cic. Acad.* 2, &c.

Periphas, a man who attempted, with Pyrrhus, Priam's palace, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 476.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——One of the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 449.——One of the first kings of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to some authors.

Periphatus, a robber of Attica, son of Vulcan, destroyed by Theseus.

Periphēmus an antient hero of Greece, to whom Solon sacrificed at Salamis, by order of the oracle.

Perisades, a people of Illyricum.

Peristhēnes, a son of Ægyptus. *Ap.*

Peritanus, an Arcadian who enjoyed the company of Helen after her elopement with Paris.

Peritas, a favorite dog of Alexander the Great, in whose honor the monarch built a city.

Peritonium, a town of Egypt, on the western side of the Nile, esteemed of great importance, as being one of the keys of the country. Antony was defeated there by C. Gallus, the lieutenant of Augustus.

PERO, or PERONE, a daughter of Neleus, king of Pylos, by Chloris. She married Bias, ſon of Amythaon, becauſe he had, according to her father's deſire, recovered ſome oxen which Hercules had ſtolen away. *Homer.*

PEROE, a fountain of Bœotia, called after Peroe, a daughter of the Aſopus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 4.

PERMESSUS, a river of Bœotia, riſing in mount Helicon, and flowing all round it. It received its name from Permeſſus the father of a nymph called Aganippe, who alſo gave her name to one of the fountains of Helicon. The river Permeſſus, as well as the fountain Aganippe, were ſacred to the Muſes. *Strab.* 8.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8.

PEROLA, a Roman who meditated the death of Hannibal in Italy. His father Pacuvius diſſuaded him from aſſaſſinating the Carthaginian general.

PERPENNA, M. a Roman who conquered Ariſtonicus in Aſia, and took him priſoner. He died B. C. 130.—— Another who joined the rebellion of Sertorius, and oppoſed Pompey. He was defeated by Metellus, and ſome time after he had the meanneſs to aſſaſſinate Sertorius, whom he had invited to his houſe. He fell into the hands of Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death. *Plut in Sert.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 30.—A Greek who obtained the conſulſhip at Rome. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 4.

PERPERENE, a place of Phrygia, where, as ſome ſuppoſe, Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to Venus.

PERRANTHES, a hill of Epirus, near Ambracia. *Liv.* 38, c. 4.

PERRHÆBIA, a part of Theſſaly, ſituate on the borders of the Peneus, extending between the town of Atrax and the vale of Tempe. The inhabitants were driven from their poſſeſſions by the Lapithæ, and retired into Ætolia, where part of the country received the name of Perrhæbia. *Propert.* 2, el. 5, v. 33.—*Strab.* 9.

PERSA or PERSEIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Æetes, Circe and Paſiphae by Apollo. *Heſiod. Theogn.*—*Apollod.* 3.

PERSÆ, the inhabitants of Perſia. *Vid.* Perſia.

PERSÆUS, a philoſopher intimate with Antigonus, by whom he was appointed over the Acrocorinth. He floriſhed B. C. 274.

PERSEE, a fountain near Mycenæ, in Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16

PERSEIS, one of the Oceanides.——A patronymic of Hecate as daughter of Perſes. *Ov. Met.* 7, v. 69.

PERSEPHONE, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called alſo Proſerpine. [*Vid. Proſerpina.*]——The mother of Amphion by Jaſus.

PERSEPOLIS, a celebrated city, the capital of the Perſian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander after the conqueſt of Darius. The reaſon of this is unknown. Diodorus ſays that the ſight of about 800 Greeks, whom the Perſians had ſhamefully mutilated, ſo irritated Alexander that he reſolved to puniſh the barbarity of the inhabitants of Perſepolis, and of the neighbouring country, by permitting his ſoldiers to plunder their capital. Others ſuppoſe that Alexander ſet it on fire at the inſtigation of Thais, one of his courtezans, when he had paſſed the day in drinking and in riot and debauchery. The ruins of Perſepolis ſtill aſtoniſh the modern traveller by their grandeur and magnificence. *Curt.* 5, c. 7.—*Diod.* 17, &c.—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juſtin.* 11, c. 14.

PERSES, a ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda. From him the Perſians, who were originally called Cephenes, received their name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.—— A king of Macedonia. *Vid.* Perſeus.

PERSEUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acriſius. As Acriſius had confined his daughter in a brazen tower to prevent her becoming a mother, becauſe he was to periſh, according to the words of an oracle, by the hands of his daughter's ſon, Perſeus was no ſooner born (*Vid. Danae*) than he was thrown into the ſea with his mother Danae. The hopes of Acriſius were fruſtrated, the ſlender boat which carried Danae and her ſon was driven by the winds upon the coaſts of the iſland of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where they were found by a fiſherman called Dictys, and carried to Polydectes the king of the place. They were treated with great humanity, and Perſeus was entruſted to the care of the prieſts of Minerva's temple. His riſing genius and manly courage, however, ſoon diſpleaſed Polydectes, and the monarch, who wiſhed to offer violence to Danae, feared the reſentment of her ſon. Yet Polydectes reſolved to remove every obſtacle. He invited all his friends to a ſumptuous entertainment, and it was requiſite that all ſuch as came, ſhould preſent the monarch with a beautiful horſe. Perſeus was in the number of the invited, and the more particularly ſo, as Polydectes knew that he could not receive from him the preſent which he expected from all the reſt. Nevertheleſs Perſeus, who wiſhed not to appear inferior to the others in magnificence, told the king that as he could not give him a horſe, he would bring him the head of Meduſa, the only one of the Gorgons who was ſubject to mortality. The offer was doubly agreeable to Polydectes, as it would remove Perſeus from Seriphos, and on account of its ſeeming impoſſibility, the attempt might

might perhaps end in his ruin. But the innocence of Perſeus was patronized by the gods. Pluto lent him his helmet, which had the wonderful power of making its bearer inviſible. Minerva gave him her buckler, which was as reſplendent as glaſs, and he received from Mercury wings and the talaria, with a ſhort dagger made of diamonds, and called *herpe*. According to ſome it was from Vulcan, and not from Mercury that he received the *herpe*, which was in form like a ſcythe. With theſe arms Perſeus began his expedition, and traverſed the air, conducted by the goddeſs Minerva. He went to the Graiæ, the ſiſters of the Gorgons, who according to the poets had wings like the Gorgons, but only one eye and one tooth between them all, of which they made uſe of, each in her turn. They were three in number, according to Æſchylus and Apollodorus; or only two, according to Ovid and Heſiod. With Pluto's helmet, which rendered him inviſible, Perſeus was enabled to ſteal their eye and their tooth while they were aſleep, and he returned them only when they had informed him where their ſiſters the Gorgons reſided. When he had received every neceſſary information, Perſeus flew to the habitation of the Gorgons, which was ſituate beyond the weſtern ocean, according to Heſiod and Apollodorus; or in Libya according to Ovid and Lucan; or in the deſarts of Aſiatic Scythia, according to Æſchylus, he found theſe monſters aſleep, and as he knew that if he fixed his eyes upon them, he ſhould be inſtantly changed into a ſtone, he continually looked on his ſhield, which reflected all the objects as clearly as the beſt of glaſſes. He approached them, and with a courage which the goddeſs Minerva ſupported, he cut off Meduſa's head with one blow. The noiſe awoke the two immortal ſiſters, but Pluto's helmet rendered Perſeus inviſible, and the attempts of the Gorgons to revenge Meduſa's death proved fruitleſs, the conqueror made his way thro' the air, and from the blood which dropped from Meduſa's head ſprang all thoſe innumerable ſerpents which have ever ſince infeſted the ſandy deſerts of Libya. Chryſaor alſo with his golden ſword, ſprung from theſe drops of blood, as well as the horſe Pegaſus, which immediately flew thro' the air, and ſtopped on mount Helicon, where he became the favorite of the Muſes. Mean time Perſeus had continued his journey acroſs the deſerts of Libya, but the approach of night obliged him to alight in the territories of Atlas, king of Mauritania. He went to the monarch's palace, where he hoped to find a kind reception by announcing himſelf as the ſon of Jupiter, but in this he was diſappointed. Atlas recollected that according to an antient oracle, his gardens were to be robbed of their fruit by one of the ſons of Jupiter, and therefore he not only refuſed Perſeus the hoſpitality he demanded, but he even offered violence to his perſon. Perſeus finding himſelf inferior to his powerful enemy, ſhowed him Meduſa's head, and inſtantly Atlas was changed into a large mountain which bore the ſame name in the deſarts of Africa. On the morrow Perſeus continued his flight, and as he paſſed acroſs the territories of Libya, he diſcovered on the coaſts of Æthiopia, the naked Andromeda, expoſed to a ſea monſter. He was ſtruck at the ſight, and offered her father Cepheus to deliver her from inſtant death if he obtained her in marriage as a reward of his labors. Cepheus conſented and immediately Perſeus raiſing himſelf in the air, flew towards the monſter, which was advancing to devour Andromeda, and he plunged his dagger in his right ſhoulder, and deſtroyed it. This happy event was attended with the greateſt rejoicings. Perſeus raiſed three altars to Mercury, Jupiter, and Pallas, and after he had offered the ſacrifice of a calf, a bullock, and a heifer, the nuptials were celebrated with the greateſt feſtivity. The univerſal joy, however, was ſoon diſturbed. Phineus, Andromeda's uncle, entered the palace with a number of armed men, and attempted to carry away the bride, whom he had courted and admired long before the arrival of Perſeus. The father and mother of Andromeda interfered, but in vain; a bloody battle enſued, and Perſeus muſt have fallen a victim to the rage of Phineus, had not he defended himſelf at laſt with the ſame arms which proved fatal to Atlas. He ſhewed the Gorgons head to his adverſaries, and they were inſtantly turned to ſtone, each in the poſture and attitude in which he then ſtood. The friends of Cepheus, and ſuch as ſupported Perſeus ſhared not the fate of Phineus, as the hero had previouſly warned them of the power of Meduſa's head, and of the ſervices which he received from it. Soon after this memorable adventure Perſeus retired to Seriphos, at the very moment that his mother, Danae, fled to the altar of Minerva to avoid the purſuit of Polydectes, who attempted to offer her violence. Dictys, who had ſaved her from the ſea, and who as ſome ſay was the brother of Polydectes, defended her againſt the attempts of her enemies, and therefore Perſeus, ſenſible of his merit and of his humanity, placed him on the throne of Seriphos, after he had with Meduſa's head turned into ſtones the wicked Polydectes,

deſtes, and the officers who were the aſſociates of his guilt. He afterwards reſtored to Mercury his talaria and his wings, to Pluto his helmet, to Vulcan his ſword, and to Minerva her ſhield; but as he was more particularly indebted to the goddeſs of wiſdom for her aſſiſtance and protection, he placed the Gorgon's head on her ſhield, or rather, according to the more received opinion, on her ægis. After he had finiſhed theſe celebrated exploits, Perſeus expreſſed a wiſh to return to his native country, and accordingly he embarked for the Peloponneſus with his mother and Andromeda. When he reached the Peloponneſian coaſts he was informed that Teutamias, king of Lariſſa, was then celebrating funeral games in honor of his father. This intelligence drew him to Lariſſa to ſignalize himſelf in throwing the quoit, of which, according to ſome, he was the inventor. But here he was attended by an evil fate, and had the misfortune to kill a man with a quoit which he had thrown in the air. This was no other than his grandfather Acriſius, who on the firſt intelligence that his grandſon had reached the Peloponneſus, fled from his kingdom of Argos to the court of his friend and ally Teutamias to prevent the fulfilling of the oracle which had obliged him to treat his daughter with ſo much barbarity. Some ſuppoſe with Pauſanias, that Acriſius had gone to Lariſſa to be reconciled to his grandſon whoſe fame had been ſpread in every city of Greece; and Ovid maintains that the grandfather was under the ſtrongeſt obligations to his ſon-in-law, as thro' him he had received his kingdom, from which he had been forcibly driven by the ſons of his brother Prœtus. This unfortunate murder greatly depreſſed the ſpirits of Perſeus; by the death of Acriſius he was entitled to the throne of Argos, but he refuſed to reign there, and to remove himſelf from a place which reminded him of the parricide he had unfortunately committed, he exchanged his kingdom for that of Tirynthus, and the maritime coaſt of Argolis, where Megapenthes the ſon of Prœtus then reigned. When he had finally ſettled in this part of the Peloponneſus, he determined to lay the foundations of a new city, which he made the capital of his dominions, and which he called *Mycenæ*, becauſe the pommel of his ſword, called by the Greeks *myces*, had fallen there. The time of his death is unknown, yet it is univerſally agreed that he received divine honors like the reſt of the antient heroes. He had ſtatues at Mycenæ, and in the iſland of Seriphos, and the Athenians raiſed him a temple, in which they conſecrated an altar in honor of Dictys, who had treated Danae and her infant ſon with ſo much paternal tenderneſs. The Egyptians alſo paid particular honor to his memory, and aſſerted that he often appeared among them wearing ſhoes two cubits long, which was always interpreted as a ſign of fertility. Perſeus had by Andromeda, Alceus, Sthenelus, Neſtor, Electryon, and Gorgophone, and after death, according to ſome mythologiſts, he became a conſtellation in the heavens. *Herodot.* 2, c. 91.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4. &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 16 & 18 l. 3, c. 17, &c.—*Apollon. Arg.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 16, l. 5, fab. 1, &c.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 668.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Heſiod. Theog. & Scut. Herc.*—*Pind. Pyth.* 7, *& Olymp.* 3.—*Ital.* 9.—*Propert.* 2.—*Athen.* 13.—*Homer. Il.* 14.—*Tzetz. in Lycoph.* 17.—A ſon of Neſtor and Anaxibia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—A writer who publiſhed a treatiſe on the republic of Sparta.—A philoſopher, diſciple to Zeno. *Vid.* Perſæus.

PERSEUS or PERSES, a ſon of Philip king of Macedonia. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf like his father, by his enmity to the Romans, and when he had made ſufficient preparations, he declared war againſt them. His operations, however, were ſlow and injudicious, he wanted courage and reſolution, and though he at firſt obtained ſome advantages over the Roman armies, yet his avarice and his timidity proved deſtructive to his cauſe. When Paulus was appointed to the command of the Roman armies in Macedonia, Perſeus ſhewed his inferiority by his imprudent incampments, and when he had at laſt yielded to the advice of his officers, who recommended a general engagement, and drawn up his forces near the walls of Pydna, B. C. 168, he was the firſt who ruined his own cauſe, and by flying as ſoon as the battle was begun, he left the enemy maſters of the field. From Pydna, Perſeus fled to Samothrace, but he was ſoon diſcovered in his obſcure retreat, and brought into the preſence of the Roman conqueror, where the meanneſs of his behaviour expoſed him to ridicule, and not to mercy. He was carried to Rome, and dragged along the ſtreets of the city to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. His family were alſo expoſed to the ſight of the Roman populace, who ſhed tears on viewing in their ſtreets, dragged like a ſlave, a monarch who had once defeated their armies, and ſpread alarm all over Italy, by the greatneſs of his military preparations, and by his bold undertakings. Perſeus died in priſon, or according to ſome he was put to a ſhameful death the firſt year of his captivity. He had two ſons, Philip and Alexander, and one daughter whoſe name is not known. Alexander the younger of theſe was hired to a Roman carpenter, and led the

the greateſt part of his life in obſcurity, till his ingenuity raiſed him to notice. He was afterwards made ſecretary to the ſenate. *Liv.* 40, &c.—*Juſtin* 33, c. 1. &c.—*Plut. in Paulo.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 12.—*Propert.* 4 *el.* 12, v. 39.

PERSIA, a celebrated kingdom of Aſia, which in its antient ſtate extended from the Helleſpont to the Indus, above 2800 miles, and from Pontus to the ſhores of Arabia above 2000 miles. As a province, Perſia was but ſmall, and according to the deſcription of Ptolemy, it was bounded on the north by Media, weſt by Suſiana, ſouth by the Perſian gulf, and eaſt by Carmania. The empire of Perſia, or the Perſian monarchy, was firſt founded by Cyrus the Great, about 559 years before the Chriſtian era, and under the ſucceeding monarchs it became one of the moſt conſiderable and powerful kingdoms of the earth. The kings of Perſia began to reign in the following order: Cyrus, B. C. 559: Cambyſes 529; and after the uſurpation of Smerdis for 7 months, Darius 521: Xerxes the Great 485: Artabanus 7 months, and Artaxerxes Longimanus 464: Xerxes II. 425: Sogdianus 7 months, 424: Darius II. or Nothus 423: Artaxerxes II. or Memnon 404: Artaxerxes III. or Ochus, 358: Arſes or Arogus 337, and Darius III. or Codomanus, 335, who was conquered by Alexander the Great 331. The deſtruction of the Perſian monarchy by the Macedonians was eaſily effected, and from that time Perſia became tributary to the Greeks. After the death of Alexander, when the Macedonian empire was divided among the officers of the deceaſed conqueror, Seleucus Nicanor made himſelf maſter of the Perſian provinces, till the revolt of the Parthians introduced new revolutions in the eaſt. Perſia was partly reconquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to the Parthians for near 500 years. After this the ſovereignty was again placed into the hands of the Perſians, by the revolt of Artaxerxes, a common ſoldier, A. D. 229, who became the founder of the ſecond Perſian monarchy, which proved ſo inimical to the power of the Roman emperors. In their national character, the Perſians were warlike, they were early taught to ride, and to handle the bow, and by the manly exerciſes of hunting, they were inured to bear the toils and fatigues of a military life. Their national valor, however, ſoon degenerated, and their want of employment at home ſoon rendered them unfit for war. In the reign of Xerxes, when the empire of Perſia was in its moſt floriſhing ſtate, a ſmall number of Greeks were enabled repeatedly to repel for three ſucceſſive days, an almoſt innumerable army. This celebrated action which happened at Thermopylæ, ſhews in a ſtrong light the ſuperiority of the Grecian ſoldiers over the Perſians, and the battles that before, and a ſhort time after, were fought between the two nations at Marathon, Salamis, Platæa and Mycale, are again an inconteſtible proof that theſe Aſiatics had more reliance upon their numbers and upon the ſplendor and richneſs of their arms, than upon the valor and the diſcipline of their troops. Their cuſtom, too prevalent among eaſtern nations, of introducing luxury in the camp, proved alſo in ſome meaſure deſtructive to their military reputation, and the view which the antients give us of the army of Xerxes, of his cooks, ſtage-dancers, concubines, muſicians and perfumers, is no very favorable ſign of the ſagacity of a monarch who in a moment could call millions of men to ſtock to his ſtandard. In their religion the Perſians were very ſuperſtitious, they paid the greateſt veneration to the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, and they offered ſacrifices to fire, but the ſupreme deity was never repreſented by ſtatues among them. They permitted polygamy, and it was no inceſt among them to marry a ſiſter, or a mother. In their puniſhments they were extremely ſevere, even to barbarity. The monarch always appeared with the greateſt pomp and dignity; his perſon was attended by a guard of 15,000 men, and he had beſides, a body of 10,000 choſen horſemen, called *immortal*. He ſtiled himſelf like the reſt of the eaſtern monarchs, the King of kings, as expreſſive of his greatneſs and his power. The Perſians were antiently called Cephenes, Achæmenians, and Artæi. They received the name of Perſians from Perſes the ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda, who is ſuppoſed to have ſettled among them. Perſepolis was the capital of the country. *Curt.* 4, &c.—*Plut. in Artax. Alex. &c.*—*Mela.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 2. 15.—*Xenoph.*—*Cyrop.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 125, &c. *Apollod.* 2.—*Marcel.* 23.

PERSICUM MARE, or Perſicus Sinus, a part of the Indian ocean on the coaſt of Perſia and Arabia, now called the Gulf of Balgora.

PERSIS, a province of Perſia bounded by Media, Carmania, Suſiana and the Perſian gulf. It is often taken for Perſia itſelf.

AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS, a Latin poet of Volaterræ. He was of an equeſtrian family, and he made himſelf known by his intimacy with the moſt illuſtrious Romans of the age. The early part of his life was ſpent in his native town, and at the age of ſixteen he was removed to Rome, where he ſtudied philo-

ſophy under Cornutus the celebrated Stoic. He alſo received the inſtructions of Palemon the grammarian, and Virginius the rhetorician. Naturally of a mild diſpoſition, his character was unimpeached, his modeſty remarkable, and his benevolence univerſally admired. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſatyrical humor, and made the faults of the orators and poets of his age the ſubject of his poems. He did not even ſpare Nero, and the more effectually to expoſe the emperor to ridicule, he introduced into his ſatires ſome of his verſes. The *torva mimalloneis implerunt cornua bombis*, with the three following verſes are Nero's according to ſome. But though he was ſo ſevere upon the vicious and ignorant, he did not forget his friendſhip for Cornutus, and he ſhowed his regard for his character and abilities by making mention of his name with great propriety in his ſatires. It was by the advice of his learned preceptor that he corrected one of his poems in which he had compared Nero to Midas, and at his repreſentation he altered the words *Auriculas aſini Mida rex habet*, into *Auriculas aſini quis non habet?* Perſius died in the 30th year of his age, A. D. 62, and left all his books, which conſiſted of ſeven hundred volumes, and a large ſum of money, to his preceptor, but Cornutus only accepted the books, and returned the money to the ſiſters and friends of the deceaſed. The ſatires of Perſius are ſix in number, blamed by ſome for obſcurity of ſtyle and of language. But tho' they may appear almoſt unintelligible to ſome, it ought to be remembered that they were read with pleaſure and with avidity by his contemporaries, and that the only difficulties which now appear to the moderns, ariſe from their not knowing the various characters which they deſcribed, the vices which they laſhed, and the errors which they cenſured. The ſatires of Perſius are generally printed with thoſe of Juvenal, the beſt editions of which will be found to be Hennin. 4to L. Bat. 1695, and Hawkey, 12mo. Dublin 1746. The beſt edition of Perſius, ſeparate is that of Meric Caſaubon, 12mo. Lond. 1647.—A man whoſe quarrel with Rupilius, is mentioned in a ridiculous manner by Horat. *Sat.* 7. He is called *Hybrida*, as being ſon of a Greek by a Roman woman.

PERTINAX, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus. He was deſcended of an obſcure family, and like his father, who was either a ſlave or the ſon of a manumitted ſlave, he for ſome time followed the mean employment of drying wood and making charcoal. His indigence, however, did not prevent him from receiving a liberal education, and indeed he was for ſome time employed in teaching a number of pupils the Greek and the Roman languages in Etruria. He left this laborious profeſſion for a military life, and by his valor and intrepidity he gradually roſe to offices of the higheſt truſt in the army, and was made conſul by M. Aurelius for his eminent ſervices. He was afterwards entruſted with the government of Mœſia, and at laſt he preſided over the city of Rome as governor. When Commodus was murdered, Pertinax was univerſally ſelected to ſucceed to the imperial throne, and his refuſal, and the plea of old age and encreaſing infirmities did not prevent his being ſaluted emperor and Auguſtus. He acquieſced with reluctance, but his mildneſs, his economy, and the popularity of his adminiſtration convinced the ſenate and the people of the prudence and the juſtice of their choice. He forbad his name to be inſcribed on ſuch places or eſtates as were part of the imperial domain, and exclaimed that they belonged not to him but to the public. He melted all the ſilver ſtatues which had been raiſed to his vicious predeceſſor, and he expoſed to public ſale, all his concubines, his horſes, his arms, and all the inſtruments of his pleaſure and extravagance. With the money raiſed from theſe ſeveral goods he enriched the empire, and was enabled to aboliſh all the taxes which Commodus had laid on the rivers, ports and highways through the empire. This patriotic adminiſtration gained him the affection of the worthieſt and moſt diſcerning of his ſubjects, but the extravagant aud luxurious raiſed their clamors againſt him, and when Pertinax attempted to introduce among the pretorian guards that diſcipline which was ſo neceſſary to preſerve the peace and tranquillity of Rome, the flames of rebellion were kindled, and the minds of the ſoldiers totally alienated. Pertinax was apprized of this mutiny, but he refuſed to fly at the hour of danger. He ſcorned the advice of his friends who wiſhed him to withdraw from the impending ſtorm, and he unexpectedly appeared before the ſeditious pretorians, and without fear or concern, boldly aſked them whether they who were bound to defend the perſon of their prince and emperor, were come to betray him and to ſhed his blood. His undaunted aſſurance and his intrepidity would have had the deſired effect, and the ſoldiers had already begun to retire when one of the moſt ſeditious advanced and darted his javelin at the emperor's breaſt, exclaiming, *the ſoldiers ſend you this.* The reſt immediately followed the example, and Pertinax muffling up his head, and calling upon Jupiter to avenge his death, remained unmoved and was inſtantly diſpatched. His head was cut off and carried upon the point

point of a ſpear as in triumph to the camp. This happened on the 28th of March, A. D. 193. Pertinax reigned only 87 days, and his death was the more univerſally lamented as it proceeded from a ſeditious tumult and robbed the Roman empire of a wiſe, virtuous, and benevolent emperor. *Dio.*—*Herodian.*—*Capital.*

PERŪSIA, an antient town of Etruria on the Tyber, built by Ocnus. L. Antonius was beſieged there by Auguſtus and obliged to ſurrender. *Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 41.—*Patere.* 2, c. 74.

PESCENNIUS. *Vid.* Niger.—A man intimate with Cicero.

PESSĪNUS *(untis,)* a town of Phrygia where Atys, as ſome ſuppoſe, was buried. It is particularly famous for a temple and a ſtatue of the goddeſs Cybele, who was from thence called *Peſſinuntia.*—*Strab.* 12.—*Pauſ* 7, c. 17.

PETĂLIA, a town of Eubœa.

PETĂLUS, a man killed by Perſeus at the court of Cepheus. *Ovid, Met.* 5, v. 115.

PETELIA, a town. *Vid.* Petilia.

PETELĪNUS LACUS, a lake near one of the gates of Rome. *Liv.* 6, c. 20.

PETEON, a town of Bœotia. *Strab.* 9.

PETEUS, a ſon of Orneus, and grandſon of Erechtheus. He reigned in Attica and became father of Mneſtheus who went with the Greeks to the Trojan war. He is repreſented by ſome of the antients as a monſter, half a man and half a beaſt. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 10. c. 35.

PETILIA, a town of Magna Græcia, the capital of Lucania, built or perhaps only repaired by Philoctetes, who, after his return from the Trojan war, left his country Meliboea, becauſe his ſubjects had revolted. *Mela,* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 402.—*Strab.* 6.

PETILIA LEX was enacted by Petilius the tribune to make an enquiry and to know how much money had been obtained from the conqueſts over king Antiochus.

PETILII, two tribunes who accuſed Scipio Africanus of extortion. He was acquitted.

PETĪLIUS, a prætor who perſuaded the people of Rome to burn the books which had been found in Numa's tomb, about 400 years after his death. His advice was followed. *Plut in Num.*—A plebeian decemvir, &c.—A governor of the capitol who ſtole away the treaſures intruſted to his care. He was accuſed, but, tho' guilty he was acquitted as being the friend of Auguſtus. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 94.

PETOSĪRIS, a celebrated mathematician of Egypt. *Juv.* 6, v. 580.

PETRA, the capital town of Arabia Petræa. *Strab.* 16.—A town of Sicily whoſe inhabitants are called Petrini & Petrenſes. *Cic. in. Verr.* 1, c. 39.—Another of Macedonia. *Lucan.*—Another in Elis.—Another near Corinth.

PETRÆA, one of the Oceanides.—A part of Arabia, which has Syria at the eaſt, Egypt on the weſt, Paleſtine on the north, and Arabia Felix at the ſouth. This part of Arabia was rocky, whence it has received its name. It was for the moſt part alſo covered with barren ſands, and was interſperſed with ſome fruitful ſpots. Its capital was called Petra.

PETREIUS, a Roman ſoldier who killed his tribune during the Cimbrian wars, becauſe he heſitated to attack the enemy. He was rewarded for his valor with a crown of graſs. *Plin.* 22, c. 6.—A lieutenant of C. Antonius who defeated the troops of Catiline. He took the part of Pompey againſt Julius Cæſar. When Cæſar had been victorious in every part of the world, Petreius, who had retired into Africa, attempted to deſtroy himſelf by fighting with his friend king Juba in ſingle combat. Juba was killed firſt, and Petreius obliged one of his ſlaves to run him through. *Salluſt. Catil. Appian.*—*Cæſ.* 1, *Civ.*—A centurion in Cæſar's army in Gaul, &c.

PETRĪNUM, a town of Campania. *Horat.* 1, ep. 5.

PETRŌNIA, the wife of Vitellius. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2, c. 64.

PETRŌNIUS a governor of Egypt appointed to ſucceed Gallus. He behaved with great humanity to the Jews, and made war againſt Candace queen of Æthiopia. *Strab.* 17.—A favorite of Nero, put to death by Galba.—A govenor of Britain.—A tribune killed in Parthia with Craſſus.—A man baniſhed by Nero to the Cyclades, when Piſo's conſpiracy was diſcovered. *Tacit. An.* 15.—A governor of Britain in Nero's reign. He was put to death by Galba's orders.—Maximus, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Maximus.—Arbiter, a favorite of the emperor Nero, and one of the miniſters and aſſociates of all his pleaſures and his debauchery. He was naturally fond of pleaſure and effeminate, and he paſſed his whole nights in revels and the days in ſleep. He indulged himſelf in all the delights and gaieties of life, but though he was the moſt voluptuous of the age, yet he moderated his pleaſures, and wiſhed to appear curious and refined in luxury and extravagance. Whatever he did ſeemed to be performed with an air of unconcern and negligence, he was affable in his behaviour, and his witticiſms and ſatirical remarks appeared artleſs and natural. He was appointed proconſul of Bithynia, and afterwards he was honored with the conſulſhip, in both of which honorable employments he behaved with all the dignity which became one of the ſucceſſors

ceſſors of a Brutus or a Scipio. With his office he laid down his artificial gravity, and gave himſelf up to the purſuit of pleaſure, the emperor became more attached to him, and ſeemed fonder of his company, but he did not long enjoy the imperial favors. Tigellinus, likewiſe one of Nero's favorites, jealous of his fame, accuſed him of conſpiring againſt the emperor's life. The accuſation was credited and Petronius immediately reſolved to withdraw himſelf from Nero's puniſhments by a voluntary death. This was performed in a manner altogether unprecedented, A. D. 66. Petronius ordered his veins to be opened, but without the eagerneſs to terminate his agonies he had them cloſed at intervals. Some time after they were opened, and as if he wiſhed to die in the ſame careleſs and unconcerned manner as he had lived, he paſſed his time in diſcourſing with his friends upon triſles, and liſtened with the greateſt avidity to love verſes, amuſing ſtories, or laughable epigrams. Sometimes he manumitted his ſlaves or puniſhed them with ſtripes. In this ludicrous manner did he ſpend his laſt moments till nature was exhauſted, and before he expired he wrote an epiſtle to the emperor, in which he had deſcribed with a maſterly hand his nocturnal extravagances, and the daily impurities of his actions. This letter was careſully ſealed, and after he had conveyed it privately to the emperor, Petronius broke his ſignet that it might not after his death become a ſnare to the innocent. Petronius diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings as well as by his luxury and voluptuouſneſs. He is the author of many elegant but obſcene compoſitions ſtill extant, among which is a poem on the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar, ſuperior in ſome reſpects to the Pharſalia of Lucan. There is alſo the feaſt of Trimalcion, in which he paints with too much licentiouſneſs, the pleaſures and the debaucheries of a corrupted court and of an extravagant monarch—reflections on the inſtability of human life—— a poem on the vanity of dreams---another on the education of the Roman youth---two treatiſes, &c. The beſt editions of Petronius are thoſe of Burman, 4to. Utr. 1709, and Reineſius, 8vo. 1731.

Pettius, a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addreſſed his 11th epode.

Peuce, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the Danube. The inhabitants are called Peucæ, and Peuci. *Strab.* 7.---*Lucan* 3, v. 202.

Peucestes, a Macedonian ſet over Egypt by Alexander. He received Perſia at the general diviſion of the Macedonian empire at the king's death. He behaved with great cowardice after he had joined himſelf to Eumenes *C. Nep. in Eum.*—*Plut.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 8.—— An iſland which was viſited by the Argonauts at their return from the conqueſt of the golden fleece.

Peucētia, a part of Italy near Campania, called alſo Meſapia and Calabria. It received its name from Peucetus the ſon of Lycaon of Arcadia. *Strab.* 6.---*Plin.* 3, c. 11.---*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 513.

Peucīni, a nation of Germany, called alſo Baſternæ, *Tacit. de Germ.* 46.

Peucolāus, and officer who conſpired with Dymnus againſt Alexander's life. *Curt.* 6.—Another, ſet over Sogdiana, *Id.* 7.

Pexodorus, a governor of Caria who offered to give his daughter in marriage to Aridæus the illegitimate ſon of Philip. *Plut.*

Phæa, a celebrated ſow which infeſted the neighbourhood of Cromyon. It was deſtroyed by Theſeus as he was travelling from Trœzene to Athens to make himſelf known to his father. Some ſuppoſed that the boar of Calydon ſprang from this ſow, Phæa, according to ſome authors, was no other than a woman who proſtituted herſelf to ſtrangers, whom ſhe murdered, and afterwards plundered. *Plut. in Theſ.*—*Strab.* 8.

Phæācia, an iſland of the Ionian ſea, near the coaſt of Epirus, antiently called Scheria, and afterward Corcyra. The inhabitants, called *Phæaces*, were a luxurious and diſſolute people, from which reaſon a glutton was generally ſtigmatized by the epithet of *Phæax*. When Ulyſſes was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Phæacia, Alcinous was then king of the iſland, whoſe gardens have been greatly celebrated. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15, v. 24.—*Ovid, Met.* 13, v. 719.—*Strab.* 6 & 7.

Phæax, an inhabitant of the iſland of Phæacia. *Vid* Phæacia.—— A man who ſailed with Theſeus to Crete.—— An Athenian who oppoſed Alcibiades in his adminiſtration.

Phædĭmus, one of Niobe's children. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—— A Macedonian general who betrayed Eumenes to Antigonus.—— A celebrated courier of Greece.

Phædon, an Athenian put to death by the 30 tyrants.—— A diſciple of Socrates. He had been ſeized by pirates in his younger days, and the philoſopher who ſeemed to diſcover ſomething uncommon, and promiſing in his countenance, bought his liberty for a ſum of money, and ever after eſteemed him. Phædon after the death of Socrates, returned to Elis his native country, where he founded a ſect of philoſophers called Elean. The name of Phædon is affixed to one of the dialogues of Plato. *Diog.*—— An archon at Athens, when the Athenians

Athenians were directed by the oracle to remove the bones of Theſeus to Attica *Plut. in Theſ.*

PHÆDRA, a daughter of Minos and Paſiphae, who married Theſeus, by whom ſhe became mother of Acamas and Demophoon. They had already lived for ſome time in conjugal felicity, when Venus, who hated all the deſcendants of Apollo, becauſe that god had diſcovered her amours with Mars, inſpired Phædra with an unconquerable paſſion for Hippolytus the ſon of Theſeus, by the amazon Hippolyte. This ſhameful paſſion Phædra long attempted to ſtifle, but in vain, and therefore, in the abſence of Theſeus, ſhe addreſſed Hippolytus with all the impatience of a deſponding lover. Hippolytus rejected her with horror and diſdain; but Phædra, incenſed on account of the reception ſhe had met, reſolved to puniſh his coldneſs and refuſal. At the return of Theſeus ſhe accuſed Hippolytus of attempts upon her virtue. The credulous father liſtened to the accuſation, and without hearing the defence of Hippolytus, he baniſhed him from his kingdom, and implored Neptune who had promiſed to grant three of his requeſts, to puniſh him in ſome exemplary manner. As Hippolytus fled from Athens, his horſes were ſuddenly terrified by a huge ſea monſter, which Neptune had ſent on the ſhore. He was dragged through precipices and over rocks, and he was trampled under the feet of his horſes, and cruſhed under the wheels of his chariot. When the tragical end of Hippolytus was known at Athens, Phædra confeſſed her crime, and hung herſelf in deſpair, unable to ſurvive one whoſe death her wickedneſs and guilt had occaſioned. The death of Hippolytus, and the infamous paſſion of Phædra, is the ſubject of one of the tragedies of Euripides and of Seneca. Phædra was buried at Trœzene, where her tomb was ſtill ſeen in the age of the geographer Pauſanias, near the temple of Venus, which ſhe had built to render the goddeſs favorable to her inceſtuous paſſion. There was near her tomb a myrtle, whoſe leaves were all full of ſmall holes, and it was reported, that Phædra had done this with a hair pin, when the vehemence of her paſſion had rendered her melancholy and almoſt deſperate. She was repreſented in a painting in Apollo's temple at Delphi, as ſuſpended in the air, while her ſiſter Ariadne ſtood near to her, and fixed her eyes upon her. *Plut. in Theſ.—Pauſ.* 1, c. 22, l. 2, c. 32.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 47, & 243.—*Eurip. & Senec. in Hippol. Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4.

PHÆDRIA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

PHÆDRUS, one of the diſciples of Socrates. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.—An Epicurean philoſopher.—A Thracian, who became one of the freed men of the emperor Auguſtus. He tranſlated into iambic verſes, the fables of Æſop, in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. They are divided into five books, valuable for their preciſion, purity, elegance, and ſimplicity. They remained long buried in oblivion, till they were diſcovered in the library of St. Remi, at Rheims, and publiſhed by Peter Pithou, a Frenchman, at the end of the 16th century. Phædrus was for ſome time perſecuted by Sejanus becauſe this corrupt miniſter believed that he was ſatiriſed and abuſed in the encomiums which the poet every where pays to virtue. The beſt editions of Phædrus, are thoſe of Burman, 4to. Leyd. 1727. Hoogſtraten, 4to. Amſt. 1701, and Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1754.

PHÆDYMA, a daughter of Otanes, who firſt diſcovered that Smerdis, who had aſcended the throne of Perſia at the death of Cambyſes, was an impoſtor. *Herodot.* 3, c. 69.

PHÆMONŌE, a prieſteſs of Apollo.

PHÆNARĒTE, the mother of the philoſopher Socrates. She was a midwife by profeſſion.

PHÆNIAS, a peripatetic philoſopher, diſciple of Ariſtotle. He wrote an hiſtory of tyrants.

PHÆNNA, one of the Graces worſhipped at Sparta. *Pauſ.* 9, c, 35.

PHÆNNIS, a famous propheteſs in the age of Antiochus. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 15.

PHÆSANA, a town of Arcadia.

PHÆSTUM, a town of Crete.—Another of Macedonia.

PHAĔTON, a ſon of the Sun, or Phœbus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was ſon of Cephalus and Aurora, according to Heſiod and Pauſanias, or of Tithonus and Aurora, according to Apollodorus. He is, however, more generally acknowledged to be the ſon of Phœbus and Clymene. Phaeton was naturally of a lively diſpoſition, and a handſome figure. Venus became enamoured of him, and entruſted him with the care of one of her temples. This diſtinguiſhing favor of the goddeſs, rendered him vain and aſpiring, and when Epaphus, the ſon of Io, had told him, to check his pride, that he was not the ſon of Phœbus, Phaeton reſolved to know his true origin, and at the inſtigation of his mother he viſited the palace of the ſun. He begged Phœbus, that if he really were his father, he would give him inconteſtible proofs of his paternal tenderneſs, and convince the world of his legitimacy. Phœbus ſwore by

by the Styx, that he would grant him whatever he required, and no ſooner was the oath uttered, than Phaeton demanded him to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus repreſented the impropriety of ſuch a requeſt, and the dangers to which it would expoſe him; but in vain, and as the oath was inviolable, and Phaeton unmoved, the father inſtructed his ſon how he was to proceed in his way through the regions of the air. His explicit directions were forgotten, or little attended to, and no ſooner had Phaeton received the reins from his father, than he betrayed his ignorance and incapacity of guiding the chariot. The flying horſes became ſenſible of the confuſion of their driver, and immediately departed from the uſual track. Phaeton repented too late of his raſhneſs, and already heaven and earth were theatened with an univerſal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the diſorder of the horſes of the ſun, ſtruck the rider with one of his thunder bolts, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body conſumed with the fire, was found by the nymphs of the place, and honored with a decent burial. His ſiſters mourned his unhappy end, and were changed into poplars by Jupiter. [*Vid. Phaetontiades.*] According to the poets, while Phaeton was unſkilfully driving the chariot of his father, the blood of the Æthiopians was dried up and their ſkin became black, a color which is ſtill preſerved among the greateſt part of the inhabitants of the torrid zone. The territories of Libya were alſo parched up, according to the ſame tradition, on account of their too great vicinity to the ſun, and ever ſince Africa, unable to recover her original verdure and fruitfulneſs, has exhibited a ſandy country, and uncultivated waſte. According to thoſe who explain this poetical fable, Phaeton was a Ligurian prince, who ſtudied aſtronomy, and in whoſe age the neighbourhood of the Po was viſited with uncommon heats. The horſes of the Sun are called *Phaetontis equi*, either becauſe they were guided by Phaeton, or from the Greek word (φαεθων) which expreſſes the ſplendor and luſtre of that luminary. *Virg. Æn.* 5. v. 105. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, *fab.* 17, l. 2, *fab.* 1, &c. *Apollon* 4, *Arg.*—*Horat.* 4. *od.* 11.—*Senec. in Medea.*—*Apollod.*—*Hygin. fab.* 156.

PHAËTONTIĂDES, or Phaetontides, the ſiſters of Phaeton, who were changed into poplars by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346. *Vid.* Heliades.

PHAETŪSA, one of the Heliades changed into poplars, after the death of their brother Phaeton. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346.

PHÆUS, a town of Peloponneſus.

PHAGESIA, a feſtival among the Greeks, obſerved during the celebration of the Dionyſia. It received its name from the good *eating* and living that then univerſally prevailed, φαγειν.

PHALÆ, wooden towers at Rome erected in the circus, *Juv.* 6, v. 589.

PHALÆCUS, a general of Phocis againſt the Bœotians, killed at the battle of Cheronæa. *Diod.* 16.

PHALÆSIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

PHALANTHUS, a Lacedæmonian, who founded Tarentum in Italy, at the head of the Partheniæ. His father's name was Aracus. As he went to Italy he was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt, and carried to ſhore by a dolphin, and from that reaſon, there was a dolphin placed near his ſtatue in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. [*Vid. Parthenia.*] He received divine honors after death. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 10. c. 10.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 6.——A town and mountain of the ſame name in Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 35.

PHĂLĂRIS, a tyrant of Agrigentum, who made uſe of the moſt excrutiating torments to puniſh his ſubjects on the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion. Perillus made him a brazen bull, and when he had preſented it to Phalaris, the tyrant ordered the inventor to be ſeized, and the firſt experiment to be made on his body. Theſe cruelties did not long remain unrevenged, the people of Agrigentum revolted in the tenth year of his reign, and put him to death in the ſame manner as he had tortured Perillus, and many of his ſubjects, after him, B. C. 552. The brazen bull of Phalaris was found at Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio, and it was delivered again to the inhabitants of Agrigentum by the Romans. There are now ſome letters extant written by a certain Abaris to Phalaris with their reſpective anſwers, but they are ſuppoſed by ſome to be ſpurious. The beſt edition is that of the learned Boyle, Oxon. 1718. *Cic. in Verr.* 4. *ad Attic.* 7, *ep.* 12, *de offic.* 2.---*Ovid. de art. am.* 1, v. 663---*Juv.* 8, v. 81. *Plin.* 34, c. 8. ---*Diod.*---A Trojan killed by Turnus *Virg. Æn.* 9. v. 762.

PHANAS, a famous Meſſenian, &c. who died B. C. 682.

PHĂLĂRUS, a river of Bœotia, falling into the Cephiſus. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 34.

PHALCIDON, a town of Theſſaly. *Polyæn.* 4.

PHALEAS, a philoſopher and legiſlator, &c. *Ariſt.*

PHALĔREUS Demetrius. *Vid.* Demetrius.

PHALĔRIS, a Corinthian who led a colony to Epidamnus from Corcyra.

PHALĔRON, or PHALĔRUM, an antient harbour

harbour of Athens, about 25 ſtadia from the city, which for its ſituation was not very fit for the reception of many ſhips. —— A place of Theſſaly.

PHALĒRUS, one of the Argonauts. *Orpheus.*

PHALIAS, a ſon of Hercules and Heliconis.

PHALLĬCA, feſtivals obſerved by the Egyptians in honor of Oſiris. They receive their name from φαλλος *ſimulachrum ligneum membri virilis.* The inſtitution originated in this: after the murder of Oſiris, Iſis was unable to recover among the other limbs the privities of her huſband, and therefore, as ſhe paid particular honor to every part of his body, ſhe diſtinguiſhed that which was loſt with more honor, and paid it more attention. Its repreſentation called *phallus* was made with wood, and carried during the ſacred feſtivals which were inſtituted in honor of Oſiris. The people held it in the greateſt veneration, it was looked upon as the emblem of fecundity, and the mention of it among the antients, never conveyed any impure thought or laſcivious reflection. The feſtivals of the *phallus* were imitated by the Greeks, and introduced in Europe by the Athenians, who made the proceſſion of the *phallus* part of the celebration of the Dionyſia of the god of wine. Thoſe that carried the *phallus* at the end of a long pole, were called *phallaphori.* They generally appeared among the Greeks, beſmeared with the dregs of wine, covered with ſkins of lambs, and wearing on their heads a crown of ivy. *Lucian. de Deâ. Syr.—Plut. de Iſid. & Oſir.*

PHALYSIUS, a citizen of Naupactum, who recovered his ſight by reading a letter ſent him by Æſculapius. *Pauſ.* 10, *cap. ult.*

PHANÆUS, a promontory of the iſland of Chios famous for its wines. It was called after a king of the ſame name, who reigned there. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 98.

PHANARÆA, a town of Cappadocia.

PHANES, a man of Halicarnaſſus, who fled from Amaſis king of Egypt, to the court of Cambyſes king of Perſia, whom he adviſed when he invaded Egypt, to paſs through Arabia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 4.

PHANŎCLES, an elegiac poet of Greece, who wrote a poem upon that unnatural ſin, of which Socrates is accuſed by ſome. He ſupported that Orpheus had been the firſt who diſgraced himſelf by that filthy indulgence. Some of his fragments are remaining.

PHANODĒMUS, an hiſtorian who wrote on the antiquities of Attica.

PHANTASIA, a daughter of Nicarchus of Memphis in Egypt. Some have ſuppoſed that ſhe wrote a poem on the Trojan war, and another on the return of Ulyſſes to Ithaca, from which compoſitions Homer copied the greateſt part of his Iliad and Odyſſey, when he viſited Memphis, where they were depoſited.

PHANUS, a ſon of Bacchus, who was among the Argonauts.

PHAON, a boatman of Mitylene in Leſbos. He received a ſmall box of ointment from Venus, who had preſented herſelf to him in the form of an old woman, to be carried over into Aſia, and as ſoon as he had rubbed himſelf with what the box contained, he became one of the moſt beautiful men of his age. Many were captivated with the charms of Phaon, and among others, Sappho, the celebrated poeteſs. Phaon gave himſelf up to the pleaſures of Sappho's company, but however, he ſoon conceived a diſdain for her, and Sappho mortified at his coldneſs, threw herſelf into the ſea. Some ſay that Phaon was beloved by the goddeſs of beauty, who concealed him for ſome time among lettuces. Ælian ſays, that Phaon was killed by a man whoſe bed he was defiling. *Ælian V. H.* 12. *Ovid. Heroid.* 21.—*Palæphat de in.* c. 49.—*Athen.* 1.—*Lucian in Sim. & Poliſtr.*

PHARA, a town of Africa, burnt by Scipio's ſoldiers.

PHARACĬDES, a general of the Lacedæmonian fleet, who aſſiſted Dionyſius the tyrant of Sicily, againſt the Carthaginians. *Polyæn.* 2.

PHARÆ, or PHERÆ, a town of Crete. ——Another in Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.

PHARASMANES, a king of Iberia, in the reign of Antoninus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 33.

PHARAX, a Lacedæmonian officer, who attempted to make himſelf abſolute in Sicily.—A Theſſalian, whoſe ſon, called Cyanippus, married a beautiful woman called Leucone, who was torn to pieces by his dogs. *Parth.*

PHARIS, a town of Laconia, whoſe inhabitants are called Pharitæ. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 30.——A ſon of Mercury and Philodamea, who built Pharæ in Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 30.

PHARMECŪSA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea, where Julius Cæſar was ſeized by ſome pirates.

PHARNABĀZUS, a ſatrap of Perſia, ſon of a perſon of the ſame name. B. C. 409. He aſſiſted the Lacedæmonians againſt the Athenians, and gained their eſteem by his friendly behaviour and ſupport. His behaviour, however, to Alcibiades was of the moſt perfidious nature, and he did not ſcruple to betray to his mortal enemies the man

man he had long honored with his friendſhip. *C. Nep. in Alc.*—*Plut.*—An officer under Eumenes.—A king of Iberia.

PHARNĂCES, a ſon of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who favored the Romans againſt his father. He revolted againſt Mithridates, and even cauſed him to be put to death, according to ſome accounts. In the civil wars of Julius Cæſar and Pompey, he intereſted himſelf for neither of the contending parties, upon which Cæſar turned his arms againſt him, and conquered him. It was to expreſs the celerity of his operations in conquering Pharnaces, that the conqueror made uſe of theſe words, *Veni, vidi, vici. Flor.* 3.—*Suet. in Cæſ.* 37.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 55.—A king of Pontus, who made war with Eumenes, B. C. 181.—A king of Cappadocia.—A librarian of Atticus. *Cic. ad Att.*

PHARNAPĀTES, a general of Orodes, king of Parthia, killed in a battle by the Romans.

PHARNASPES, the father of Caſſandra the mother of Cambyſes.

PHARNUS, a king of Media, conquered by Ninus king of Aſſyria.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Alexandria, about ſeven furlongs diſtant from the continent. It was joined to the Egyptian ſhore, with a cauſeway by Dexiphanes, B. C. 284, and upon it was built a celebrated tower, in the reign of Ptolemy Soter, and Philadelphus, by Soſtratus, the ſon of Dexiphanes. This tower which was called the tower of Pharos, and which paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world, was built with white marble. On the top, fires were conſtantly kept to direct ſailors in the bay, which was dangerous and difficult of acceſs. The building of this tower coſt the Egyptian monarch 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,000l. Engliſh, if Attic, or if Alexandrian, double that ſum. There was this inſcription upon it, *King Ptolemy to the gods the ſaviors, for the benefit of ſailors*; but Soſtratus the architect, wiſhing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the ſtones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above mentioned inſcription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name diſappeared, and the following inſcription then became viſible: *Soſtratus the Cnidian, ſon of Dexiphanes, to the gods the ſaviors, for the benefit of ſailors. Strab.* 17.—*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 13, c. 11.—*Homer. od.* 4.—*Lucan.* 6, 9, & 10—*Flacc.* 2.—*Stat. 3, Sylv.*—A watch tower near Capreæ.—An iſland on the coaſt of Illyricum.—The Emperor Claudius ordered a tower to be built at the entrance of the port of Oſtia, for the benefit of ſailors, and it likewiſe bore the name of Pharos, as every other edifice which was raiſed to direct the courſe of ſailors, either with lights, or by ſignals. *Juv.* 11, v. 76, *Suet.*

PHARSALIA, a town of Theſſaly, in whoſe neighbourhood is a large plain famous for a battle which was fought there, between Julius Cæſar and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. In that battle, which was fought on the 12th of May, B. C. 48, Cæſar loſt about 200 men, or according to others 1200. Pompey's loſs was 15,000, or 25,000, according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made priſoners of war by the conqueror. *Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp. & Cæſ.*—*Appian. Civ.*—*Cæſar Civ.*—*Sueton. in Cæſ.*—*Dio Caſſ.*—That poem of Lucan in which he gives an account of the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey, bears the name of Pharſalia. *Vid.* Lucanus.

PHARTE, a daughter of Danaus.

PHARUS, a Rutilian killed by Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 10 v. 322.

PHARUSII, or PHAURUSII, a people of Africa, beyond Mauritania. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

PHASIAS, a patronymic given to Medea, as being born near the river Phaſis. *Ovid. Met.* 7.

PHARYBUS, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ægean ſea. It is called by ſome Baphyrus.

PHARYCADON, a town of Macedonia, on the Peneus.

PHARYGE, a town of Locris.

PHASĒLIS, a town of Pamphylia, which was long the reſidence of pirates. *Strab.* 14.—*Lucan.* 8, c. 251. *Cic agra.* 2, c. 19.

PHASIĀNA, a country of Aſia, near the river Phaſis. The inhabitants are of Egyptian origin.

PHASIS, a ſon of Phœbus and Ocyroe.—A river of Colchis riſing in the mountains of Armenia. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, who entered it, after a long and perilous voyage, from which reaſon all dangerous voyages have been proverbially intimated by the words of *ſailing to the Phaſis*. There were on the banks of the Phaſis a great number of large birds, of which, according to ſome of the antients, the Argonauts brought ſome to Greece, and which were called on that account *phaſants*. The Phaſis was reckoned by the antients one of the largeſt rivers of Aſia. *Martial.* 13, *ep.* 62.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 44.—*Orpheus*,

PHASSUS, a ſon of Lycaon.

PHAUDA, a town of Pontus.

PHAVORĪNUS, a writer, the beſt edition of whoſe Greek Lexicon is that in fol. *Venet.* 1712.

PHAYLLUS,

PHAYLLUS, a tyrant of Ambracia, brother to Onomarchus of Phocis, &c. [*Vid. Phocis.*] *Pauſ.* 10, c. 2.

PHEA, or PHEIA, a town of Elis.

PHECADUM, an inland town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 41.

PHEGEUS, or PHLEGEUS, a companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn* 9, v. 765.—Another likewiſe killed by Turnus, *Id.* 12, v. 371 &c.——A prieſt of Bacchus, the father of Alphefibœa, who purified Alcmæon of his mother's murder, and gave him his daughter in marriage. He was afterwards put to death by the children of Alcmæon by Callirhoe, becauſe he had ordered Alcmæon to be killed when he attempted to recover a collar, which he had given to his daughter. [*Vid. Alcmæon.*] *Ovid Met.* 9, v. 412.

PHELLIA, a river of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 20.

PHELLOE, a town of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 26.

PHELLUS, a place of Attica.——A town of Elis, near Olympia.

PHEMIUS, a man introduced by Homer as a muſician among Penelope's ſuitors. Some ſay that he taught Homer, for which the grateful poet immortalized his name. *Homer. Od.*——A man, who, according to ſome, wrote an account of the return of the Greeks from the Trojan war.

PHEMONOE, a prieſteſs of Apollo, who is ſuppoſed to have invented heroic verſes, *Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.

PHENĔUM, a town of Arcadia, whoſe inhabitants, called Pheneatæ, worſhip Mercury. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

PHENEUS, a town with a lake of the ſame name in Arcadia, whoſe waters are unwholeſome in the night, and wholeſome in the day time. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 165. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 332 ------A ſon of Melas, killed by Tydeus, *Apollod.*

PHERÆ, a town of Theſſaly where the tyrant Alexander reigned, whence he was called Pheræus. *Strab.* 8.----*Cic.* 2, *de offic.* ---*Ovid in Ib.* 321.- *Val. Max.* 9. c. 13.---A town of Attica.——Another of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus.

PHERÆUS, a ſirname of Jaſon, as being a native of Pheræ.

PHERAULES, a Perſian whom Cyrus raiſed from poverty to affluence. He afterwards gave up all his poſſeſſions to enjoy tranquillity and retirement. *Xenoph. Cyr.*

PHERĔCLUS, one of the Greeks during the Trojan war. *Ovid. Her.* 15.——A pilot of the ſhip of Theſeus, when he went to Crete. *Plut. in Theſ.*

PHERĔCRĂTES, a comic poet of Athens, in the age of Plato and Ariſtophanes. He is ſuppoſed to have written 21 comedies, of which only few verſes remain. He introduced living characters on the ſtage, but never abuſed the liberty which he had taken either by ſatire or defamation. He invented a ſort of verſe, which from him has been called *Pherecratian.* It conſiſted of the three laſt feet of an hexameter verſe, of which the firſt was always a ſpondee. as for inſtance, the third verſe of Horace's 1, od. 5. *Grato Pyrrha ſub antro.*——Another deſcended from Deucalion. *Cic. Tuſ.*

PHERECŸDES, a philoſopher of Syros, diſciple to Pittacus, one of the firſt who delivered his thoughts in proſe. He was acquainted with the periods of the moon and foretold eclipſes with the greateſt accuracy. The doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul, was firſt ſupported by him, as alſo that of the metempſychoſis. Pythagoras was one of his diſciples, remarkable for his eſteem and his attachment to his learned maſter. When Pherecydes lay dangerouſly ill in the iſland of Delos, Pythagoras haſtened to give him every aſſiſtance in his power, and when all his efforts had proved ineffectual, he buried him, and after he had paid him the laſt offices, he retired to Italy. Some, however, ſuppoſe, that Pherecydes threw himſelf down from a precipice as he was going to Delphi, or according to others, he fell a ſacrifice to the louſy diſeaſe, B. C. 515, in the 85th year of his age. *Diog.—Lactant.*——An hiſtorian of Leros ſirnamed the Athenian. He wrote an hiſtory of Attica, now loſt, in the age of Darius Hyſtaſpes.——A tragic poet.

PHERENDATES, a Perſian ſet over Egypt by Artaxerxes.

PHERES, a ſon of Cretheus and Tyro, who built Pheræ in Theſſaly, where he reigned. He married Clymene, by whom he had Admetus. *Apollod.*——A ſon of Medea, ſtoned to death by the Corinthians on account of the poiſonous cloaths which he had given to Glauce, Creon's daughter. [*Vid. Medea.*] *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.——A friend of Æneas killed by Haleſus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.

PHERETIAS, a patronymic of Admetus, ſon of Pheres. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 291.

PHERETĪMA, the wife of Battus, king of Cyrene, and the mother of Arceſilaus. After her ſon's death, ſhe recovered the kingdom by means of Amaſis king of Egypt, and to avenge the murder of Arceſilaus, ſhe cauſed all his aſſaſſins to be crucified round the walls of Cyrene, and ſhe cut off the breaſts of their wives, and hung them up near the bodies of their huſbands. It is ſaid that ſhe was devoured alive by worms, a puniſhment which, according to ſome of the antients, was inflicted by Providence for

for her unparalleled cruelties. *Polyæn.* 8.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 204, &c.

PHERINUM, a town of Theſſaly.

PHERON, a king of Egypt, who ſucceeded Seſoſtris. He was blind, and he recovered his ſight by waſhing his eyes according to the directions of the oracle in the urine of a woman, who had never had any unlawful connections. He tried his wife firſt, but ſhe appeared to have been faithleſs to his bed, and ſhe was burnt with all thoſe whoſe urine could not reſtore ſight to the king. He married the woman whoſe urine proved beneficial. *Herodot.* 2, c. 111.

PHIALE, one of Diana's nymphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3—A celebrated courtezan. *Juv.* 10. v. 238.

PHIALIA, or PHIGALIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 3.

PHIALUS, a king of Arcadia. *Id. ib.*

PHICORES, a people near the Palus Mæotis. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated ſtatuary of Athens, who died B.C. 432. He made a ſtatue of Minerva at the requeſt of Pericles, which was placed in the Pantheon. It was made with ivory and gold, and meaſured 39 feet in height. His preſumption raiſed him many enemies, and he was accuſed of having carved his own image, and that of Pericles on the ſhield of the ſtatue of the goddeſs, for which he was baniſhed from Athens by the clamorous populace. He retired to Elis, where he determined to revenge the ill-treatment he had received from his countrymen, by making a ſtatue which ſhould eclipſe the fame of that of Minerva. He was ſucceſsful in the attempt, and the ſtatue he made of Jupiter Olympius was always reckoned the beſt of all his pieces, and has paſſed for one of the wonders of the world. The people of Elis were ſo ſenſible of his merit, and of the honor he had done to their city, that they appointed his deſcendants to the honorable office of keeping clean that magnificent ſtatue, and of preſerving it from every injury. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 4.—*Cic. de Orat. Strab.* 8.—*Quintil.* 12.—*Plut. in Per.*

PHIDILE, a woman. *Vid.* Phidyle.

PHIDIPPIDES, a celebrated courier, who ran from Athens to Lacedæmon, about 152 Engliſh miles in two days, to aſk of the Lacedæmonians aſſiſtance againſt the Perſians. The Athenians raiſed a temple to his memory. *Herodot.* 6, c. 105.—*C. Nep. in Milt.*

PHIDITIA, a public entertainment at Sparta, where much frugality was obſerved as the word (φειδιτια from φειδομαι *parco*) denotes. Perſons of all ages were admitted, the younger frequented it as a ſchool of temperance and ſobriety, where they were trained to good manners and uſeful knowledge, by the example and the diſcourſe of the elders.

PHIDON, a man who enjoyed the ſovereign power at Argos, and is ſuppoſed to have invented ſcales and meaſures, and coined ſilver at Ægina. He died B.C. 860. *Ariſt.*—*Herodot.* 6, c. 127.——An antient legiſlator of Corinth.

PHIDYLE, a female ſervant of Horace to whom he addreſſed 3. *od.* 23.

PHIGALEI, a people of Peloponneſus, near Meſſenia. They were naturally fond of drinking, and negligent of domeſtic affairs. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 39.

PHILA, the eldeſt daughter of Antipater, who married Craterus. She afterwards married Demetrius, and when her huſband had loſt the kingdom of Macedonia, ſhe poiſoned herſelf. *Plut.*

PHILADELPHIA, a town of Lydia.——Another in Cilicia.

PHILADELPHUS, a king of Paphlagonia, who followed the intereſt of M. Antony.——The ſirname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt by antiphraſis, becauſe he deſtroyed all his brothers. *Vid.* Ptolemæus, 2d.

PHILÆ, a town of Egypt in Thebais.——A ſmall iſland of Egypt in the Nile.——One of the Sporades.

PHILÆNI, two brothers of Carthage. When a conteſt aroſe between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, about the extent of their territories, it was mutually agreed, that at a ſtated hour, two men ſhould depart from each city, and that whenever they met, there they ſhould fix the boundaries of their country. The Philæni accordingly departed from Carthage, and met the Cyreneans, when they had advanced far into their territories. This produced a quarrel, and the Cyreneans ſupported, that the Philæni had left Carthage before the appointment, and that therefore they muſt retire, or be buried in the ſand. The Philæni refuſed, upon which they were overpowered by the Cyreneans, and accordingly buried in the ſand. The Carthaginians, to commemorate the patriotic deeds of the Philæni, who had ſacrificed their lives, that the extent of their country might not be diminiſhed, raiſed two altars on the place where their bodies had been buried, which they called *Philænorum aræ.* Theſe altars were the boundaries of the Carthaginian dominions, which on the other ſide extended as far as the columns of Hercules, which is about 2000 miles, or according to the accurate obſervations of the moderns, only 1420 geographical miles. *Salluſt. de bell. Jug.*

PHI-

PHILÆUS, a ſon of Ajax by Lyſide the daughter of Coronus, one of the Lapithæ. Miltiades, as ſome ſuppoſe, was deſcended from him.——A ſon of Augeas, who upbraided his father for not granting what Hercules juſtly claimed for cleaning his ſtables. [*Vid. Augeas.*] He was placed upon his father's throne by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2.

PHILAMMON, a celebrated muſician, ſon of Apollo and Chione.——A man who murdered Arſinoe, and who was ſlain by her female attendants.

PHILARCHUS, a hero who gave aſſiſtance to the Phocians when the Perſians invaded Greece.

PHILĒMON, a comic poet of Greece, contemporary with Menander. He obtained ſome poetical prizes over Menander, not ſo much by the merit of his compoſition as by the intrigues of his friends. Plautus imitated ſome of his comedies. He lived to his 97th year, and died, as it is reported, of laughing on ſeeing an aſs eat figs, B. C. 274. ——His ſon who bore the ſame name, wrote 54 comedies, of which ſome few fragments remain, which do not ſeem to entitle him to great rank among the Greek comic writers.——*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—*Quintil.* 10.—*Plut. de ira coh.*—*Strab.* 14. ——A poor man of Phrygia. [*Vid. Baucis.*] ——An illegitimate ſon of Priam.

PHILĒNE, a town of Attica, between Athens and Tanagra. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 102.

PHILĒRIS, an immodeſt woman whom Philocrates the poet lampooned.

PHILĒROS, a town of Macedonia. *Plin.*

PHILESIUS, a leader of the 10,000 Greeks after the battle of Cunaxa.

PHILETÆRUS, an eunuch made governor of Pergamus by Lyſimachus. He quarrelled with Lyſimachus, and made himſelf maſter of Pergamus, where he laid the foundations of a kingdom called the kingdom of Pergamus, B. C. 283. He reigned there for 20 years, and at his death he appointed his nephew Eumenes as his ſucceſſor. *Strab.* 13.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 8.——A Cretan general who revolted from Seleucus, and was conquered, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.

PHILĒTAS, a grammarian and poet of Cos, in the reign of king Philip, and of his ſon Alexander the Great. He was made preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. The elegies and epigrams which he wrote have been greatly commended by the antients. He was ſo ſmall and ſlender, according to the improbable accounts of Ælian, that he always carried pieces of lead in his pockets, to prevent being blown away by the wind. *Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 14. —*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, el. 5.——An hiſtorian.

PHILETIUS, a faithful ſteward of Ulyſſes.

PHILIDAS, a friend of Pelopidas, who favored the conſpiracy formed to expel the Spartans from Thebes. He received the conſpirators in his own houſe.

PHILIDES, a dealer in horſes in the age of Themiſtocles, &c. *Plut. in Them.*

PHILINNA, a courteſan, mother of Aridæus, by Philip the father of Alexander.

PHILINUS, a native of Agrigentum, who fought with Annibal againſt the Romans. He wrote a partial hiſtory of the Punic wars. *C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Polyb.*

PHILIPPEI or PHILIPPI, certain pieces of money coined in the reign of Philip of Macedonia, and with his image. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1. v. 284,

PHILIPPI, a town of Macedonia, anciently called Datos, and ſituate at the eaſt of the Strymon on a riſing ground, which abounds with ſprings and water. It was called Philippi, after Philip, king of Macedonia, who fortified it againſt the inroads of the barbarians of Thrace, and became celebrated for two battles which were fought there in October, B. C. 42, at the interval of about 20 days, between Auguſtus and Antony, and the republican forces of Brutus and Caſſius, in which the former obtained the victory. *Ovid Met.* 15, v. 824.—*Flor.* 4, c. 7.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Appian.* 2, *civ. bell.*—*Plut. in Anton. Virg.* G. 1, v. 490.

PHILLIPPIDES, a comic poet in Alexander's age.—A courier called alſo Phidippides.

PHILIPPŌLIS, a town of Thrace, near the Hebrus, built by Philip the father of Alexander.

PHILIPPUS 1ſt, ſon of Argeus, ſucceeded his father on the throne of Macedonia, and reigned 38 years B. C. 40.—The ſecond of that name was the fourth ſon of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. He was ſent to Thebes as an hoſtage by his father, where he learnt the art of war under Epaminondas, and ſtudied with the greateſt care the manners and the purſuits of the Greeks. He was recalled to Macedonia, and at the death of his brother Perdiccas, he aſcended the throne as guardian and protector of the youthful years of his nephew. His ambition, however, ſoon diſcovered itſelf, and he made himſelf independent. The valor of a prudent general, and the policy of an experienced ſtateſman ſeemed requiſite to enſure his power. The neighbouring nations ridiculing the youth and inexperience of the new king of Macedonia appeared in arms, but Philip ſoon convinced them of their error. Unable to meet them as yet in the field of battle, he ſuſpended their fury by preſents, and ſoon turned his arms againſt Amphipolis, a colony tributary to the Athenians. Amphipolis was conquered, and added to the kingdom of Macedonia and Philip meſi-

340.

tated no leſs than the deſtruction of a republic which had rendered itſelf ſo formidable to the reſt of Greece, and had even claimed ſubmiſſion from the princes of Macedonia. His deſigns, however, were as yet immature, and before he could make Athens an object of conqueſt, the Thracians and the Illyrians demanded his attention. He made himſelf maſter of a Thracian colony, to which he gave the name of Philippi, and from which he received the greateſt advantages on account of the golden mines in the neighbourhood. In the midſt of his political proſperity, Philip did not neglect the honor of his family. He married Olympias the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Moloſſi, and when ſome time after he became father of Alexander, the monarch, conſcious of the ineſtimable advantages which ariſe from the leſſons, the example and the converſation of a learned and virtuous preceptor, wrote a letter with his own hand to the philoſopher Ariſtotle, and begged him to retire from his uſual purſuits, and to dedicate his whole time to the inſtruction of the young prince. Every thing ſeemed now to conſpire to his aggrandizement, and hiſtorians have obſerved that Philip received in one day the intelligence of three things which could gratify the moſt unbounded ambition and flatter the hopes of the moſt aſpiring monarch: the birth of a ſon, an honorable crown at the Olympic games, and a victory over the barbarians of Illyricum. But all theſe encreaſed rather than ſatiated his ambition, he declared his inimical ſentiments againſt the power of Athens and the independence of all Greece, by laying ſiege to Olynthus, a place, which on account of its ſituation and conſequence, would prove moſt injurious to the intereſts of the Athenians, and moſt advantageous to the intrigues and military operations of every Macedonian prince. The Athenians, rouſed by the eloquence of Demoſthenes, ſent 17 veſſels and 2000 men to the aſſiſtance of Olynthus, but the money of Philip prevailed over all their efforts. The greateſt part of the citizens ſuffered themſelves to be bribed by the Macedonian gold, and Olynthus ſurrendered to the enemy, and was inſtantly reduced to ruins. His ſucceſſes were as great in every part of Greece, he was declared head of the Amphictyonic council, and was entruſted with the care of the ſacred temple of Apollo at Delphi. If he was recalled to Macedonia, it was only to add freſh laurels to his crown, by victories over his enemies in Illyricum and Theſſaly. By aſſuming the maſk of a moderator and peace-maker he gained confidence, and in attempting to protect the Peloponneſians againſt the encroaching power of Sparta, he rendered his cauſe popular, and by ridiculing the inſults that were offered to his perſon as he paſſed through Corinth, he diſplayed to the world his moderation, and philoſophic virtues. In his attempts to make himſelf maſter of Eubœa, Philip was unſucceſsful, and Phocion, who deſpiſed his gold as well as his meanneſs, obliged him to evacuate an iſland whoſe inhabitants were as inſenſible to the charms of money, as they were unmoved at the horrors of war, and the bold efforts of a vigilant enemy. From Eubœa he turned his arms againſt the Scythians, but the advantages he obtained over this indigent nation were inconſiderable, and he again made Greece an object of plunder, and rapine. He advanced far in Bœotia, and a general engagement was fought at Chæronea. The fight was long and bloody, but Philip obtained the victory. His behaviour after the battle reflects great diſgrace upon him as a man, and as a monarch. In the hour of feſtivity, and during the entertainment which he had given to celebrate the trophies he had won, Philip ſallied from his camp, and with the inhumanity of a brute, he inſulted the bodies of the ſlain, and exulted over the calamities of the priſoners of war. His inſolence, however, was checked when Demades, one of the Athenian captives, reminded him of his meanneſs, by exclaiming, *Why do you, O king, act the part of a Therſites, when you can repreſent with ſo much dignity the elevated character of an Agamemnon.* The reproof was felt, Damades received his liberty, and Philip learned how to gain popularity even among his fallen enemies, by relieving their wants and eaſing their diſtreſſes. At the battle of Chæronea the independence of Greece was extinguiſhed, and Philip unable to find new enemies in Europe, formed new enterprizes, and meditated new conqueſts. He was nominated general of the Greeks againſt the Perſians, and was called upon as well as from inclination as duty to revenge thoſe injuries which Greece had ſuffered from the invaſions of Darius, and of Xerxes. But he was ſtopped in the midſt of his warlike preparations, he was ſtabbed by Pauſanias as he entered the theatre at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. This murder has given riſe to many reflections upon the cauſes which produced it, and many who conſider the recent repudiation of Olympias, and the reſentment of Alexander, are apt to inveſtigate the cauſes of his death in the boſom of his family. The ridiculous honors which Olympias paid to her huſband's murderer ſtrengthened the ſuſpicion, yet Alexander declared

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that he invaded the kingdom of Perſia to revenge his father's death upon the Perſian ſatraps and princes, by whoſe immediate intrigues the aſſaſſination had been committed. The character of Philip is that of a ſagacious, artful, prudent and intriguing monarch, he was brave in the field of battle, eloquent and diſſimulating at home, and he poſſeſſed the wonderful art of changing his conduct according to the diſpoſition and caprice of mankind, without ever altering his purpoſe, or loſing ſight of his ambitious aims. He poſſeſſed much perſeverance, and in the execution of his plans he was always vigorous. The hand of an aſſaſſin prevented him from atchieving the boldeſt and the moſt extenſive of his undertakings, and he might have acquired as many laurels, and conquered as many nations as his ſon Alexander did in the ſucceeding reign, and the kingdom of Perſia might have been added to the Macedonian empire, perhaps with greater moderation, with more glory, and with more laſting advantages. The private character of Philip lies open to cenſure, and raiſes indignation. The admirer of his virtues is diſguſted to find him among the moſt abandoned proſtitutes, and diſgracing himſelf by the moſt unnatural crimes and laſcivious indulgences which can make even the moſt debauched, and the moſt profligate to bluſh. He was murdered in the 47th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign, about 336 years before the Chriſtian era. His reign is become uncommonly intereſting, and his adminiſtration a matter of inſtruction. He is the firſt monarch whoſe life and actions are deſcribed with peculiar accuracy and hiſtorical faithfulneſs. Philip was the father of Alexander the Great and of Cleopatra, by Olympias; he had alſo by Audaca, an Illyrian, Cyna, who married Amyntas the ſon of Perdiccas, Philip's elder brother; by Nicaſipolis, a Theſſalian, Nicæa, who married Caſſander; by Philinna, a Lariſſæan dancer, Aridæus, who reigned ſome time after Alexander's death; by Cleopatra, the niece of Attalus, Caranus and Europa, who were both murdered by Olympias; and Ptolemy, the firſt king of Egypt, by Arſinoe, who in the firſt month of her pregnancy was married to Lagus. *Demoſth. in Phil. & Olynth.—Juſtin. 7, &c.—Diod. 16. Plut. in Alex. Dem. & Apoph.—Iſocrat. ad Phil.—Curt. 1, &c.—Æſchines.—Pauſ. Boetic. &c.*——The laſt king of Macedonia, of that name, was ſon of Demetrius. His infancy at the death of his father, was protected by Antigonus, one of his friends, who aſcended the throne and reigned for 12 years, with the title of independent monarch. When Antigonus died, Philip recovered his father's throne, though only 15 years of age, and he early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his boldneſs and his ambitious views. His cruelty, however, to Aratus, ſoon diſplayed his character in its true light, and to the gratification of every vice, and every extravagant propenſity, he had the meanneſs to ſacrifice this faithful and virtuous Athenian. Not ſatisfied with the kingdom of Macedonia, Philip aſpired to become the friend of Annibal, and wiſhed to ſhare with him the ſpoils which the diſtreſſes and continual loſs of the Romans ſeemed ſoon to promiſe. But his expectations were fruſtrated, the Romans diſcovered his intrigues, and though weakened by the valor and artifice of the Carthaginian, yet they were ſoon enabled to meet him in the field of battle. The conſul Lævinus entered without delay his territories of Macedonia, and after he had obtained a victory over him near Apollonia, and reduced his fleet to aſhes, he compelled him to ſue for peace. This peaceful diſpoſition was not permanent, and when the Romans diſcovered that he had aſſiſted their immortal enemy Annibal, with men and money, they appointed T. Q. Flaminius to puniſh his perfidy, and the violation of the treaty. The Roman conſul with his uſual expedition, invaded Macedonia, and in a general engagement, which was fought near Cynocephale, the hoſtile army was totally defeated, and the monarch ſaved his life with difficulty by flying from the field of battle. Deſtitute of reſources, without friends either at home or abroad, Philip was obliged to ſubmit to the mercy of the conqueror, and to demand peace by his ambaſſadors. It was granted with difficulty, the terms were humiliating, but the poverty of Philip obliged him to accept the conditions, however diſadvantageous and degrading to his dignity. In the midſt of theſe public calamities, the peace of his family was diſturbed, and Perſes, the eldeſt of his ſons by a concubine, raiſed ſeditions againſt his brother Demetrius, whoſe condeſcenſion and humanity had gained popularity among the Macedonians, and who from his reſidence at Rome, as an hoſtage, had gained the good graces of the ſenate, and by the modeſty and innocence of his manners, had obtained forgiveneſs from that venerable body for the hoſtilities of his father. Philip liſtened with too much avidity to the falſe accuſation of Perſes, and when he heard it aſſerted that Demetrius wiſhed to rob him of his crown, he no longer heſitated to puniſh with death ſo unworthy and ſo ungrateful a ſon. No ſooner was Demetrius ſacrificed to credulity than Philip became convinced of his cruel-

ty, and raſhneſs, and to puniſh the perfidy of Perſes, he attempted to make Antigonus, another ſon, his ſucceſſor on the Macedonian throne. But he was prevented from executing his purpoſe by death, in the 42d year of his reign, 179 years before the Chriſtian era. The aſſaſſin of Demetrius ſucceeded his father, and with the ſame ambition, with the ſame raſhneſs and oppreſſion renewed the war againſt the Romans till his empire was deſtroyed and Macedonia became a Roman province. Philip has been compared with his great anceſtor of the ſame name, but though they poſſeſſed the ſame virtues, the ſame ambition, and were tainted with the ſame vices, yet the father of Alexander was more ſagacious and more intriguing, and the ſon of Demetrius was more ſuſpicious, more cruel, and more implacable, and according to the pretended prophecy of one of the Sibyls, Macedonia was indebted to one Philip for her riſe and conſequence among nations, and under another Philip ſhe lamented the loſs of her power, her empire, and her dignity. *Polyb.* 16, *&c.*—*Juſtin.* 29, *&c.*—*Plut. in Flam.*—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 8.—*Liv.* 31. &c.——M. Julius, a Roman emperor of an obſcure family in Arabia, from whence he was ſirnamed *Arabian.* From the loweſt rank in the army he gradually roſe to the higheſt offices, and when he was made general of the pretorian guards he aſſaſſinated Gordian to make himſelf emperor. To eſtabliſh himſelf with more certainty on the imperial throne, he left Meſopotamia a prey to the continual invaſions of the Perſians, and hurried to Rome, where his election was univerſally approved by the ſenate and the Roman people. Philip rendered his cauſe popular by his liberality and profuſion, and it added much to his ſplendor and dignity that the Romans during his reign commemorated the foundation of their city, a ſolemnity which was obſerved but once every hundred years, and which was celebrated with more pomp and more magnificence than under the preceding reigns. The people were entertained with games and ſpectacles, the theatre of Pompey was ſucceſſively crowded during three days and three nights, and 2000 gladiators bled in the circus at once, for the amuſement and pleaſure of a gazing populace. His uſurpation, however, was ſhort, Philip was defeated by Decius, who had proclaimed himſelf emperor in Pannonia, and he was aſſaſſinated by his own ſoldiers near Verona, in the 45th year of his age, and the 5th of his reign, A. D. 249. His ſon who bore the ſame name, and who had ſhared with him the imperial dignity, was alſo maſſacred in the arms of his mother. Young Philip was then in the 12th year of his age, and the Romans lamented in him the loſs of riſing talents, of natural humanity, and endearing virtues. *Aurel. Victor.*—*Zozim.*——A native of Acarnania, phyſician to Alexander the Great. When the monarch had been ſuddenly taken ill, after bathing in the Cydnus, Philip undertook to remove the complaint, when the reſt of the phyſicians believed that all medical aſſiſtance would be ineffectual. But as he was preparing his medicine, Alexander received a letter from Parmenio, in which he was adviſed to beware of his phyſician Philip, as he had conſpired againſt his life. The monarch was alarmed, and when Philip preſented him the medicine, he gave him Parmenio's letter to peruſe, and began to drink the potion. The ſerenity and compoſure of Philip's countenance, as he read the letter, removed every ſuſpicion from Alexander's breaſt, and he purſued the directions of his phyſician, and in a few days recovered. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.* 3.—*Arrian.* 2.——A ſon of Alexander the Great, murdered by order of Olympias.——A governor of Sparta.——A ſon of Caſſander.——A man who pretended to be the ſon of Perſes, that he might lay claim to the kingdom of Macedonia. He was called Pſeudophilippus.——A general of Caſſander, in Ætolia.——A Phrygian made governor of Jeruſalem by Antiochus, &c.——A ſon of Herod the Great, in the reign of Auguſtus.——A brother of Alexander the Great, called alſo Ariddæus. *Vid.* Aridæus.—A freed man of Pompey the Great. He found his maſter's body deſerted on the ſea ſhore, in Egypt, and he gave it a decent burial with the aſſiſtance of an old Roman ſoldier, who had fought under Pompey.—The father-in-law of the emperor Auguſtus——A Lacedæmonian who wiſhed to make himſelf abſolute in Thebes——An officer made maſter of Parthia, after the death of Alexander the Great.——A king of part of Syria, ſon of Antiochus Gryphus.—A ſon of Antipater in the army of Alexander.—A brother of Lyſimachus, who died ſuddenly after hard walking and labor.—An hiſtorian of Amphipolis.——A Carthaginian, &c.——A man who wrote an hiſtory of Caria.——A native of Megara, &c.——A native of Pamphylia, who wrote a diffuſe hiſtory from the creation down to his own time. It was not much valued. He lived in the age of Theodoſius 2d.

Philiscus, a famous ſculptor.——An Athenian who received Cicero when he fled to Macedonia——An officer of Artaxerxes appointed to make peace with the Greeks.

Philistion, a comic poet of Nicæa in the age of Socrates.——A phyſician of Locri.

Phillistu,

PHILISTUS, a muſician of Miletus.——A Syracuſan who during his baniſhment from his native country wrote an hiſtory of Sicily in 12 books, which was greatly commended. He was afterwards ſent againſt the Syracuſans by Dionyſius the younger and he killed himſelf when overcome by the enemy, 356 B. C. *Plut. in Dion.—Diod.* 13.

PHILLO, an Arcadian maid by whom Hercules had a ſon. The father expoſed his daughter, but ſhe was ſaved by means of her lover who was directed to the place where ſhe was doomed to periſh, by the chirping of a magpye, which imitated the plaintive cries of a child. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 12.

PHILO, a Jewiſh writer of Alexandria, A. D. 40. ſent as ambaſſador from his nation to Caligula. He was unſucceſsful in his embaſſy of which he wrote an entertaining account, and the emperor who wiſhed to be worſhipped as a god, expreſſed his diſſatisfaction with the Jews, becauſe they refuſed to place his ſtatues in their temples. He was ſo happy in his expreſſions and elegant in his variety that he has been called the Jewiſh Plato, and the book which he wrote on the ſufferings of the Jews in the reign of Caius, met with ſuch unbounded applauſe in the Roman ſenate, where he read it publicly, that he was permitted to conſecrate it in the public libraries. His works were divided into three parts, of which the firſt related to the creation of the World, the ſecond ſpoke of ſacred Hiſtory, and in the third, the author made mention of the laws and cuſtoms of the Jewiſh Nation. The beſt edition of Philo is that of Mangey, 2 Vols. fol. London, 1742.——A man who fell in love with his daughter called Proſerpine, as ſhe was bathing. He had by her a ſon, Mercurius Triſmegiſtus.——A man who wrote an account of a journey to Arabia. ——A philoſopher who followed the doctrines of Carneades, B. C. 100.——Another philoſopher of Athens, tutor to Cicero. ——A grammarian in the firſt century.—— An architect of Byzantium who floriſhed about three centuries before the chriſtian era.—A Greek chriſtian writer whoſe work was edited at Rome, 4to. 1772.—A dialectic philoſopher, 260 B. C.

PHILOBŒOTUS, a mountain of Bœotia. *Plut.*

PHILOCHORUS, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Athens in 17 book. He died B. C. 222.

PHILOCLES, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet, during the Peloponneſian war. He recommended to his countrymen to cut off the right hand of ſuch of the enemies as were taken, that they might be rendered unfit for ſervice. His plan was adopted by all the 10 admirals except one, but their expectations were fruſtrated, and inſtead of being conquerors they were totally defeated at Ægoſpotamos by Lyſander, and Philocles was put to death with the reſt of his colleagues. *Plut. in Lyſ.*——A general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.

PHILOCRATES, an Athenian, famous for his treachery, &c.——A writer who publiſhed an hiſtory of Theſſaly.——A ſervant of C. Gracchus.——A Greek orator.

PHILOCTETES, ſon of Pœan and Demonaſſa, was one of the Argonauts according to Flaccus and Hyginus, and the arm bearer and particular friend of Hercules. He was preſent at the death of Hercules, and becauſe he had erected the burning pile on which the hero was conſumed, he received from him the arrows which had been dipped in the gall of the hydra, after he had bound himſelf by a ſolemn oath not to betray the place where his aſhes were depoſited. He had no ſooner paid the laſt offices to Hercules, than he returned to Melibœa, where his father reigned. From thence he viſited Sparta, where he became one of the numerous ſuitors of Helen, and ſoon after like the reſt of thoſe princes who had courted the daughter of Tyndarus, and who had bound themſelves to protect her from injury, he was called upon by Menelaus to accompany the Greeks to the Trojan war, and he immediately ſet ſail from Melibœa with ſeven ſhips, and repaired to Aulis, the general rendezvous of the combined fleet. He was here prevented from joining his countrymen, and the offenſive ſmell which aroſe from a wound in his foot, obliged the Greeks, at the inſtigation of Ulyſſes, to remove him from the camp, and he was accordingly carried to the iſland of Lemnos, or as others ſay to Chryſe, where Philoctetes was ordered to wait upon him. In this ſolitary retreat he was ſuffered to remain for ſome time, till the Greeks, on the tenth year of the Trojan war, were informed by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules, which were then in the poſſeſſion of Philoctetes. Upon this Ulyſſes, accompanied by Diomedes, or according to others by Pyrrhus, was commiſſioned by the reſt of the Grecian army to go to Lemnos, and to prevail upon Philoctetes to come and finiſh the tedious ſiege. Philoctetes recollected the ill-treatment he had received from the Greeks, and particularly from Ulyſſes, and therefore he not only refuſed to go to Troy, but he even perſuaded Pyrrhus to conduct him to Melibœa. As he embarked the manes of Hercules forbad him to proceed, but immediately to repair to the Grecian camp, where he ſhould be cured of his wounds, and put an end to the war. Philoctetes

obeyed, and after he had been reſtored to his former health by Æſculapius, or according to ſome by Machaon, or Podalirus, he deſtroyed an immenſe number of the Trojan enemy, among whom was Paris, the ſon of Priam, with th arrows of Hercules. When by his valor, Troy had been ruined, he ſet ſail from Aſia, but as he was unwilling to viſit his native country, he came to Italy, where, by the aſſiſtance of his Theſſalian followers, he was enabled to build a town in Calabria, which he called Petilia. Authors diſagree about the cauſes of the wound which Philoctetes received on the foot. The moſt antient mythologiſts ſupport, that it was the bite of the ſerpent which Juno had ſent to torment him, becauſe he had attended Hercules in his laſt moments, and had buried his aſhes. According to another opinion, the princes of the Grecian army obliged him to diſcover where the aſhes of Hercules were depoſited, and as he had made an oath not to mention the place, he only with his foot ſtruck the ground where they lay, and by this means concluded he had not violated his ſolemn engagement. For this, however, he was ſoon after puniſhed, and the fall of one of the poiſoned arrows from his quiver upon the foot which had ſtruck the ground, occaſioned ſo offenſive a wound, that the Greeks were obliged to remove h m from their camp. The ſufferings and adventures of Philoctetes are the ſubject of one of the beſt tragedies of Sophocles. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 46.---*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.---*Dictys. Cret.* 1, c. 14.---*Senec. in Herc.*---*Sophocl. Phil.*---*Quint. Calab.* 9, & 10.---*Hygin. fab.* 36, 97, & 102.---*Diod.* 2. & 4.---*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 329. l. 9, v. 234. *Triſt.* 5, *el.* 2.---*Cic. Tuſ.* c. 2.---*Ptolem. Hæph.* 6.

PHILOCYPRUS, a prince of Cyprus in the age of Solon, by whoſe advice he changed the ſituation of a city, which in gratitude he called Soli. *Plut. in Sol.*

PHILODAMEA, one of the Danaides mother of Phares by Mercury. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 22.

PHILODĒMUS, a poet in the age of Cicero, who rendered himſelf known by his laſcivious and indelicate verſes. *Cic. de Finib.* 2.---*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 121.——A comic poet.

PHILONĪCE, a daughter of Inachus, who married Leucippus.

PHILOLAUS, a ſon of Minos, by the nymph Paria, from whom the iſland of Paros received its name. Hercules put him to death, becauſe he had killed two of his companions. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A Pythagorean philoſopher of Crotona, who firſt ſupported that the earth turned round in axis, B. C. 374. *Diog.*---*Cic. de orat.* 3.---*Plut.*——A lawgiver of Thebes.——A mechanic of Tarentum.——A ſurname of Æſculapius, who had a temple in Laconia, near the Alopus.

PHILOLĀCUS, a freed man of Cicero. He betrayed his maſter to Antony, for which he was tortur d by Pomponia, the wife of Cicero's brother, and obliged to cut off his own fleſh by piece meal, and to boil and eat it up. *Plut. in Cic.* &c.

PHILOMĂCHE, the wife of Pelias, king of Iolchos. According to ſome writers ſhe was daughter to Amphion, king of Thebes.

PHILOMBRŌTUS, an archon at Athens, in whoſe age the ſtate was intruſted to Solon, when torn by factions. *Plut. in Sol.*

PHILOMĒDUS, a man who made himſelf abſolute in Phocæa, by promiſing to aſſiſt the inhabitants. *Polyæn.*

PHĪLŌMĒLA, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and ſiſter to Procne, who had married Tereus king of Thrace. Procne ſeparated from Philomela, to whom ſhe was particularly attached, ſpent her time in great melancholy till ſhe prevailed upon her huſband, to go to Athens, and bring her ſiſter to Thrace. Tereus obeyed his wife's injunctions, but he had no ſooner obtained Pandion's permiſſion to conduct Philomela to Thrace, then he became enamoured of her, and reſolved to gratify his paſſion. He diſmiſſed the guards, whom the ſuſpicions of Pandion had appointed to watch his conduct, and he offered violence to Philomela, and afterwards cut off her tongue, that ſhe might not be able to diſcover his barbarity, and the indignities which ſhe had ſuffered. He confined her alſo in a lonely caſtle, and after he had taken every precaution to prevent a diſcovery, he returned to Thrace, and he told Procne that Philomela had died by the way, and that he had paid the laſt offices to her remains. Procne, at this ſad intelligence, put on mourning for the loſs of Philomela; but a year had ſcarcely elapſed before ſhe was ſecretly informed that her ſiſter was not dead. Philomela during her captivity deſcribed on a piece of tapeſtry, her misfortunes and the brutality of Tereus, and privately conveyed it to Procne. She was then going to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, when ſhe received it, ſhe diſguiſed her reſentment, and as during the feſtivals of the god of wine, ſhe was permitted to rove about the country, ſhe haſtened to deliver her ſiſter Philomela from her confinement, and ſhe concerted with her on the beſt meaſures of puniſhing the cruelty of Tereus. She murdered her ſon Itylus, who was in the ſixth year of his age, and ſerved him up as food before her huſband during the feſtival. Tereus in the midſt of his re-

paſt, called for Itylus, but Procne immediately informed him, that he was then feaſting on his fleſh, and that inſtant Philomela, by throwing on the table the head of Itylus, convinced the monarch of the cruelty of the ſcene. He drew his ſword to puniſh Procne and Philomela, but as he was going to ſtab them to the heart, he was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a ſwallow, and Itylus into a pheaſant. This tragical ſcene happened at Daulis in Phocis, but Pauſanias and Strabo, who mention the whole of the ſtory, are ſilent about the tranſformation, and the former obſerves, that Tereus, after this bloody repaſt, fled to Megara, where he deſtroyed himſelf. The inhabitants of the place raiſed a monument to his memory, where they offered yearly ſacrifices, and placed ſmall pebbles inſtead of barley. It was on this monument that the birds called hoopoes were firſt ſeen, hence the fable of his metamorphoſis. Procne and Philomela died through exceſs of grief and melancholy, and as the nightingale's and the ſwallow's voice is peculiarly plaintive and mournful, the poets have embelliſhed the fable by ſuppoſing, that the two unfortunate ſiſters were changed into birds. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 42. l. 10, c. 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 45.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, *fab.* 9 *&* 10. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 15 *&* 511.——A daughter of Actor, king of the Myrmidons.

PHILOMĔLUS, a general of Phocis, who plundered the temple of Delphi, and died B. C. 354. *Vid.* Phocis.

PHILON, a general of ſome Greeks, who ſettled in Aſia.

PHILONIDES, a courier of Alexander, who ran from Sicyon to Elis, 160 miles in nine hours and returned the ſame journey in 15 hours. *Plin.* 2, c. 71.

PHILONIS, a name of Chione daughter of Dædalion, made immortal by Diana.

PHILONOE, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, who married Bellerophon. *Id.* 2.

PHILONŎME, a daughter of Nyctimus, king of Arcadia, who threw into the Erymanthus two children, whom ſhe had by Mars. The children were preſerved. *Plut. in Per.*——The ſecond wife of Cycnus, the ſon of Neptune. She became enamoured of Tennes her huſband's ſon by his firſt wife Proclea, the daughter of Clytius, and when he refuſed to gratify her paſſion, ſhe accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue. Cycnus believed the accuſation, and ordered Tennes to be thrown into the ſea, &c. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 14.

PHILONŎMUS, a ſon of Electryon, king of Mycenæ.

PHILONUS, a village of Egypt.

PHILOPĂTOR, a ſurname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt. *Vid.* Ptolemæus.

PHILOPHRON, a general, who with 5000 ſoldiers defended Peluſium againſt the Greeks, who invaded Egypt. *Diod.*

PHILOPŒMEN, a celebrated general of the Achæan league, born at Megalopolis. His father's name was Craugis. His education was begun and finiſhed under Caſſander, Ecdemus, and Demophanes, and he early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field of battle, and appeared fond of agriculture and a country life. He propoſed himſelf Epaminondas for a model, and he was not unſucceſsful in imitating the prudence and the ſimplicity, the diſintereſtedneſs and activity of this famous Theban. When Megalopolis was attacked by the Spartans, Philopœmen, then in the 30th year of his age, gave the moſt deciſive proofs of his valor and intrepidity. He afterwards aſſiſted Antigonus, and was preſent in the famous battle in which the Ætolians were defeated. Raiſed to the rank of chief commander, he ſhewed his ability to diſcharge that important truſt, by killing with his own hand Mechanidas, the tyrant of Sparta, and if he was defeated in a naval battle by Nabis, he ſoon after repaired his loſſes by taking the capital of Laconia, B. C. 188, and by aboliſhing the laws of Lycurgus, which had floriſhed there for ſuch a length of time. Sparta after its conqueſt became tributary to the Achæans, and Philopœmen enjoyed the triumph of having reduced to ruins, one of the greateſt and the moſt powerful of the cities of Greece. Some time after the Meſſenians revolted from the Achæan league, and Philopœmen, who headed the Achæans, unfortunately fell from his horſe, and was dragged to the enemy's camp. Dinocrates, the general of the Meſſenians, treated him with great ſeverity he was thrown into a dungeon and obliged to drink a doſe of poiſon. When he received the cup from the hand of the executioner, Philopœmen aſked him how his countrymen had behaved in the field of battle, and when he heard that they had obtained the victory, he drank the whole with pleaſure, exclaiming that this was comfortable news. The death of Philopœmen, which happened about 183 years before the Chriſtian era, in his 70th year, was univerſally lamented, and the Achæans, to revenge his death, immediately marched to Meſſenia, where Dinocrates, to avoid their reſentment, killed himſelf. The reſt of his murderers were dragged to his tomb, where they were ſacrificed, and the people of Megalopolis, to ſhew farther their great ſenſe of his merit, ordered a bull

to be yearly offered on his tomb, and hymns to be ſung in his praiſe, and his actions to be celebrated in a panegyrical oration. He had alſo ſtatues raiſed to his memory, which ſome of the Romans attempted to violate, and to deſtroy, to no purpoſe, when Mummius took Corinth. Philopœmen has been juſtly called by his countrymen, the laſt of the Greeks. *Plut. in vitâ.—Juſtin.* 32, c. 4.—*Polyb.*—a native of Pergamus, who died B. C. 138.

PHILOSTRATUS, a famous ſophiſt, born at Lemnos, or according to ſome at Athens. He came to Rome, where he lived under the patronage of Julia the wife of the emperor Severus, and he was entruſted by the empreſs with all the papers which contained ſome account, or anecdotes of Apollonius Thyanæus, and he was ordered to review them, and with them to compile an hiſtory. The life of Apollonius is written with elegance, but the improbable accounts, the fabulous ſtories, and exaggerated details which it gives, render it diſguſting. There is beſides, another treatiſe remaining of his writings, &c. He died A. D. 244. The beſt edition of his writings, is that of Olearius, fol. Lipſ. 1709.——His nephew, who lived in the reign of Heliogabalus, wrote an account of ſophiſts.——A philoſopher in the reign of Nero.——Another in the age of Auguſtus.

PHILOTAS, a ſon of Parmenio diſtinguiſhed in the battles of Alexander, and at laſt accuſed of conſpiring againſt his life. He was tortured, and ſtoned to death, or according to ſome, ſtuck through with darts by the ſoldiers, B. C. 330. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Plut.*—*Arrian.*——An officer in the army of Alexander.——Another who was made maſter of Cilicia, after Alexander's death.——A phyſician in the age of Antony. He ridiculed the expences and the extravagance of this celebrated Roman. *Plut.*

PHILOTERA, the mother of Milo, &c.

PHILOTIMUS, a freed man of Cicero.

PHILOTIS, a ſervant maid at Rome, who ſaved her countrymen from deſtruction. After the ſiege of Rome by the Gauls, the Fidenates aſſembled an army, and marched againſt the capital, demanding all the wives and daughters in the city, as the conditions of peace. This extraordinary demand aſtoniſhed the ſenators, and when they refuſed to comply, Philotis adviſed them to ſend all their female ſlaves diſguiſed in matron's cloaths, and ſhe offered to march herſelf at the head. Her advice was followed, and when the Fidenates had feaſted late in the evening, and were quite intoxicated, and fallen aſleep, Philotis lighted a torch as a ſignal for her countrymen to attack the enemy. The whole was ſucceſsful, the Fidenates were conquered, and the ſenate to reward the fidelity of the female ſlaves, permitted them to appear in the dreſs of the Roman matrons. *Plut. in Rom.—Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 2.

PHILOXENUS, an officer of Alexander, who received Cilicia, at the general diviſion of the provinces.——A ſon of Ptolemy, who was given to Pelopidas as an hoſtage.——A dithyrambic poet of Cythera, who enjoyed the favor of Dionyſius, tyrant of Sicily for ſome time, till he offended him by ſeducing one of his female ſingers. During his confinement, Philoxenus compoſed an allegorical poem, called Cyclops, in which he had delineated the character of the tyrant under the name of Polyphemus, and repreſented his miſtreſs under the name of Galatæa, and himſelf under that of Ulyſſes. The tyrant, who was fond of writing poetry, and of being applauded, removed Philoxenus from his dungeon, but the poet refuſed to purchaſe his liberty, by ſaying things unworthy of himſelf, and applauding the wretched verſes of Dionyſius, and therefore he was ſent to the quarries. When he was aſked his opinion at a feaſt about ſome verſes which Dionyſius had juſt repeated, and which the courtiers had received with the greateſt applauſe, Philoxenus gave no anſwer, but he ordered the guards that ſurrounded the tyrant's table, to take him back to the quarries. Dionyſius was pleaſed with his pleaſantry, and with his firmneſs, and immediately forgave him. Philoxenus died at Epheſus about 380 years before Chriſt. *Plut.*——A celebrated muſician of Ionia.——A painter of Eretria.——A philoſopher who wiſhed to have the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taſte of his aliments longer, and with more pleaſure. *Arist. eth.* 3.

PHILLYLLIUS, a comic poet.

PHILYRA, one of the Oceanides, who was met by Saturn in Thrace. The god, to eſcape from the vigilance of Rhea, changed himſelf into a horſe, to enjoy the company of Philyra, by whom he had a ſon, half a man, and half a horſe, called Chiron. Philyra was ſo aſhamed of giving birth to ſuch a monſter, that ſhe entreated the gods to change her nature. She was metamorphoſed into a tree, called by her name among the Greeks. *Hygin. fab.* 138.——The wife of Nauplius.

PHILYRES, a people near Pontus.

PHILYRIDES, a patronymic of Chiron, the ſon of Philyra. *Ovid. art. am.—Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.

PHINEUS, a ſon of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, or according to ſome of Neptune, who became king of Thrace, or as the

counterpart of the mythologists support, of Bithynia. He married Cleopatra the daughter of Boreas, whom some call Cleobula, by whom he had Plexippus and Pandion. After the death of Cleopatra, he married Idæa, the daughter of Dardanus. Idæa, jealous of Cleopatra's children, accused them of attempts upon their father's life and crown, or according to some of attempts upon her virtue, and they were immediately condemned by Phineus to be deprived of their eyes. This cruelty was soon after punished by the gods, Phineus suddenly became blind, and the Harpyies were sent by Jupiter to keep him under continual alarm, and to spoil the meats which were placed on his table. He was some time after delivered from these dangerous monsters by his brothers-in-law, Zetes and Calais, who pursued them as far as the Strophades. He also recovered his sight by means of the Argonauts, whom he had received with great hospitality, and instructed in the easiest and speediest way by which they could arrive in Colchis. The causes of the blindness of Phineus are a matter of dispute among the antients, some supposing that this was inflicted by Boreas, for his cruelty to his grandson, whilst others attribute it to the anger of Neptune, because he had directed the sons of Phryxus how to escape from Colchis to Greece. Many, however, think that it proceeded from his having rashly attempted to develope futurity, while others assert that Zetes and Calais put out his eyes on account of his cruelty to their nephews. The second wife of Phineus is called by some Dia, Eurytia, Danae and Idothea. Phineus was killed by Hercules. *Arg.* 2.—*Appollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 19.—*Orpheus.*—*Flacc.*—The brother of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. He was going to marry his niece Andromeda, when her father Cepheus was obliged to give her up to be devoured by a sea monster, to appease the resentment of Neptune. She was, however, delivered by Perseus, who married her by the consent of her parents, for having destroyed the sea monster. This marriage displeased Phineus: he interrupted the ceremony, and with a number of attendants, attacked Perseus and his friends. Perseus defended himself, and turned into stone Phineus, and his companions, by showing them the Gorgon's head. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 1 & 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.——A son of Melas.——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——A son of Belus and Anchinoe.

PHINTA, a king of Messenia, &c. *Paus.* 4, c. 4.

PHINTIAS, called also Pithias, Pinthias and Phytias, a man famous for his unparalleled friendship for Damon. *Vid.* Damon.—A tyrant of Agrigentum, B.C. 282.

PHLA, a small island in the lake Tritonis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 178.

PHLEGELAS, an Indian king beyond the Hydaspes, who surrendered to Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 1.

PHLEGETHON, a river of hell, whose waters were *burning*, as the word φλεγω, from which the name is derived, seems to indicate. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 550.——*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 532.—*Senec. in Hipp.*—*Sil.* 13, v. 564.

PHLEGIAS, a man of Cyzicus, when the Argonauts visited it, &c. *Flacc.*

PHLEGON, a native of Tralles in Lydia, one of the emperor Adrian's freed men. He wrote different treatises on the long lived, on wonderful things, besides an historical account of Sicily, sixteen books on the olympiads, an account of the principal places in Rome, three books of fasti, &c. Of these some fragments remain. His stile was not elegant, and he wrote without judgment or precision. His works have been edited by Meursius, 4to. *L. Bat.* 1620.——One of the horses of the sun. The word signifies *burning*. *Ovid. Met.* 2.

PHLEGRA, or Phlegræus campus, a place of Macedonia, were the giants attacked the gods and where defeated by Hercules. The combat was afterwards renewed in Italy, in a place of the same name near Cumæ. *Sil.* 8, v. 538. l. 9, v. 305.—*Strab.* 5.—*Diod.* 4 & 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 151. l. 12, v. 378. l. 15, v. 528.

PHLEGYÆ, a people of Thessaly. Some authors place them in Bœotia. They received their name from Phlegyas the son of Mars, with whom they plundered and burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Few of them escaped to Phocis, where they settled. *Paus.* 9, c. 36.—*Homer. Il.* 13.—*Strab.* 9.

PHLEGYAS, a son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly. He was father of Ixion and Coronis, to whom Apollo offered violence. When the father heard that his daughter had been so wantonly abused, he marched an army against Delphi, and reduced the temple of the god to ashes. This was highly resented, Apollo killed Phlegyas and placed him in hell, where a huge stone hangs over his head, and keeps him in continual alarms, by its appearance of falling every moment. *Paus.* 9, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pind. Pyth.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 87.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 618.

PHLIAS, one of the Argonauts, son of Bacchus and Ariadne. *Paus.* 2, c. 12.

PHLIUS, a town in Peloponnesus, in the territory of Sicyon.——Another in Elis.——Another in Argolis.

PHLÆUS, a ſirname of Bacchus.

PHOBETOR, one of the ſons of Somnus, and his principal miniſter. His office was to aſſume the ſhape of ſerpents and wild beaſts, to inſpire terror in the minds of men, as his name intimates (φοβεω). The other two miniſters of Somnus were Phantaſia and Morpheus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 640.

PHOCÆA, a maritime town of Ionia, in Aſia Minor, between Cumæ and Smyrna, founded by an Athenian colony. It received its name from Phocus, the leader of the colony, or from *(phocæ) ſea calves*, which are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants called *Phocæi* & *Phocæenſes*, were expert mariners, and founded many cities in different parts of Europe. They left Ionia, when Cyrus attempted to reduce them under his power, and they came after many adventures into Gaul, where they founded Maſſilia, now called Marſeilles. The town of Marſeilles is often diſtinguiſhed by the epithet of *Phocaica*, and its inhabitants called *Phocæenſes*. Phocæa was declared independent by Pompey, and under the firſt emperors of Rome it became one of the moſt floriſhing cities of Aſia Minor. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 1, v. 165.—*Strab.* 14.—*Horat. epod.* 16.—*Ovid. Met.* 6. v. 9.

PHOCENSES and PHOCÏCI, the inhabitants of Phocis in Greece.

PHOCILIDES, a Greek poet and philoſopher of Miletus, about 540 years before the Chriſtian era. The poetical piece now extant, attributed to him, is not of his compoſition, but of another poet who lived in the reign of Adrian.

PHOCION, an Athenian, celebrated for his virtues, private as well as public. He was educated in the ſchool of Plato, and of Xenocrates, and as ſoon as he appeared among the ſtateſmen of Athens, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his prudence and moderation, his zeal for the public good, and his military abilities. He often checked the violent and inconſiderate meaſures of Demoſthenes, and when the Athenians ſeemed eager to make war againſt Philip, king of Macedonia, Phocion obſerved that war ſhould never be undertaken without the ſtrongeſt and moſt certain expectations of victory and ſucceſs. When Philip endeavoured to make himſelf maſter of Eubœa, Phocion ſtopped his progreſs, and ſoon obliged him to relinquiſh his enterprize. During the time of his adminiſtration he was always inclined to peace, though he never ſuffered his countrymen to become indolent, and to forget the jealouſy and rivalſhip of their neighbours. He was 45 times appointed governor of Athens, and no greater encomium can be paſſed upon his talents as a miniſter and ſtateſman, than that he never ſolicited that high, though dangerous office. In his rural retreat, or at the head of the Athenian armies, he always appeared barefooted, and without a cloak, whence one of his ſoldiers had occaſion to obſerve when he ſaw him dreſſed more warmly than uſual during a ſevere winter, that ſince Phocion wore his cloak it was a ſign of the moſt inclement weather. If he was the friend of temperance and diſcipline, he was not a leſs brilliant example of true heroiſm. Philip as well as his ſon Alexander, attempted to bribe him, but to no purpoſe, and Phocion boaſted in being one of the pooreſt of the Athenians, and in deſerving the appellation of *the Good*. It was through him that Greece was ſaved from an impending war, and he adviſed Alexander rather to turn his arms againſt Perſia, than to ſhed the blood of the Greeks, who were either his allies or his ſubjects. Alexander was ſo ſenſible of his merit, and of his integrity, that he ſent him 100 talents from the ſpoils which he had obtained from the Perſians, but Phocion was too great to ſuffer himſelf to be bribed, and when the conqueror had attempted a ſecond time to oblige him, and to conciliate his favor, by offering him the government and poſſeſſion of five cities, the Athenian rejected the preſents with the ſame indifference, and with the ſame independent mind. But not totally to deſpiſe the favors of the monarch, he begged Alexander to reſtore to their liberty four ſlaves that were confined in the citadel of Sardis. Antipater, who ſucceeded in the government of Macedonia after the death of Alexander, alſo attempted to corrupt the virtuous Athenian, but with the ſame ſucceſs as his royal predeceſſor, and when a friend had obſerved to Phocion, that if he could ſo refuſe the generous offers of his patrons, yet he ſhould conſider the good of his children, and accept them for their ſake, Phocion calmly replied that if his children were like him they could maintain themſelves as well as their father had done, but if they behaved otherwiſe, he declared that he was unwilling to leave them any thing which might either ſupply their extravagances, or encourage their debaucheries. But virtues like theſe could not long ſtand againſt the inſolence and fickleneſs of an Athenian aſſembly. When the Piræus was taken, Phocion was accuſed of treaſon, and therefore to avoid the public indignation, he fled for ſafety to Polyperchon. Polyperchon ſent him back to Athens, where he was immediately condemned to drink the fatal poiſon. He received the indignities of the people with uncommon compoſure,

posure, and when one of his friends lamented his fate, Phocion exclaimed, *This is no more than what I expected, this treatment the most illustrious citizens of Athens have received before me.* He took the cup with the greatest serenity of mind, and as he drank the fatal draught, he prayed for the prosperity of Athens, and bade his friends to tell his son Phocus not to remember the indignities which his father had received from the Athenians. He died about 318 years before the Christian era. His body was deprived of a funeral by order of the ungrateful Athenians, and if it was at last interred, it was by stealth, under a hearth, by the hand of a woman, who placed this inscription over his bones, *Keep inviolate, O sacred hearth, the precious remains of a good man, till a better day restores them to the monuments of their forefathers, when Athens shall be delivered of her phrenzy, and shall be more wise.* It has been observed of Phocion, that he never appeared elated in prosperity, or dejected in adversity, he never betrayed pusillanimity by a tear, or joy by a smile. His countenance was stern and unpleasant, but he never behaved with severity, his expressions were mild, and his rebukes gentle. At the age of 80 he appeared at the head of the Athenian armies like the most active officer, and to his prudence and cool valor in every period of life his citizens acknowledged themselves much indebted. His merits were not buried in oblivion, the Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and honored his memory by raising him statues, and putting to a cruel death his guilty accusers. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.—Diod.* 16.

Phocis, a country of Greece, bounded on the east by Bœotia, and by Locris on the west. It originally extended from the bay of Corinth to the sea of Eubœa and reached on the north as far as Thermopylæ, but its boundaries were afterwards more contracted. Phocis received its name from Phocus, a son of Ornytion who settled there. The inhabitants were called *Phocenses*, and from thence the epithet of *Phocicus* was formed. Parnassus was the most celebrated of the mountains of Phocis, and Delphi was the greatest of its towns. Phocis is rendered famous for a war which it maintained against some of the Grecian republics, and which has received the name of the *Phocian war*. This celebrated war originated in the following circumstances:—When Philip, king of Macedonia, had by his intrigues, and well concerted policy, fomented divisions in Greece, and disturbed the peace of every republic, the Greeks universally became discontented in their situation, fickle in their resolutions, and jealous of the prosperity of the neighbouring states. The Amphictyons, who were the supreme rulers of Greece, and who at that time were subservient to the views of the Thebans, the inveterate enemies of the Phocians, shewed the same spirit of fickleness, and as the rest of their countrymen were actuated by the same fears, the same jealousy and ambition. As the supporters of religion, they accused the Phocians of impiety for plowing a small portion of land which belonged to the god of Delphi. They immediately commanded, that the sacred field should be laid waste, and that the Phocians to expiate their crime, should pay a heavy fine to the community. The inability of the Phocians to pay the fine, and that of the Amphictyons, to enforce their commands by violence, gave rise to new events. The people of Phocis were roused by the eloquence and the popularity of Philomelus, one of their countrymen, and when this ambitious ringleader had liberally contributed the great riches he possessed to the good of his countrymen, they resolved to oppose the Amphictyonic council by force of arms. He seized the rich temple of Delphi, and employed the treasures it contained to raise a mercenary army. During two years hostilities were carried on between the Phocians and their enemies, the Thebans and the people of Locris, but no decisive battles were fought; and it can only be observed, that the Phocian prisoners were always put to an ignominious death, as guilty of the most abominable sacrilege and impiety, a treatment, which was liberally retaliated on such of the army of the Amphictyons, as became the captives of the enemy. The defeat however, and death of Philomelus, for a while checked their successes, but the deceased general was soon succeeded in the command by his brother called Onomarchus, his equal in boldness and ambition, and his superior in activity and enterprize. Onomarchus rendered his cause popular, the Thessalians joined his army, and the neighbouring states observed at least a strict neutrality, if they neither opposed nor favored his arms. Philip of Macedonia, who had assisted the Thebans, was obliged to retire from the field with dishonor, but a more successful battle was fought near Magnesia, and the monarch by crowning the head of his soldiers, and telling them that they fought in the cause of Delphi and heaven, obtained a complete victory. Onomarchus was slain, and his body exposed on a gibbet, 6000 were slain, and thrown into the sea, as unworthy of funeral honors, and 3000 were taken alive. This fatal defeat, however, did not ruin the Phocians. Phayllus, the only surviving brother of Philomelus, took the command of their armies, and

and doubling the pay of his ſoldiers, he encreaſed his forces by the addition of 9000 men from Athens, Lacedæmon, and Achaia. But all this numerous force at laſt proved ineffectual, the treaſures of the temple of Delphi which had long defrayed the expences of the war, began to fail, diſſenſions aroſe among the ringleaders of Phocis, and when Philip had croſſed the ſtreights of Thermopylæ, the Phocians relying on his generoſity, claimed his protection, and implored him to plead their cauſe, before the Amphictyonic council. His feeble interceſſion was not attended with ſucceſs, and the Thebans, the Locrians, and the Theſſalians, who then compoſed the Amphictyonic council, unanimouſly decreed, that the Phocians ſhould be deprived of the privilege of ſending members among the Amphictyons. Their arms and their horſes were to be ſold, for the benefit of Apollo, they were to pay the annual ſum of 60,000 talents, till the temple of Delphi had been reſtored to its antient ſplendor and opulence; their cities were to be diſmantled, and reduced to diſtinct villages, which were to contain no more than ſixty houſes each, at the diſtance of a furlong from one another, and all the privileges and the immunities of which they were ſtripped, were to be conferred on Philip, king of Macedonia, for his eminent ſervices in the proſecution of the Phocian war. The Macedonians were ordered to put theſe cruel commands into execution. The Phocians were unable to make reſiſtance, and ten years after they had undertaken the ſacred war, they ſaw their country laid deſolate, their walls demoliſhed, and their cities in ruins, by the wanton jealouſy of their enemies, and the inflexible cruelty of the Macedonian ſoldiers, B. C. 348. They were not, however, long under this diſgraceful ſentence, their well known valor and courage recommended them to favor, and they gradually regained their influence and conſequence by the protection of the Athenians, and the favors of Philip. *Demoſth.*—*Juſtin.* 8, &c.—*Diod.* 16, &c.——*Plut. in Dem. Lyſ. Per.* &c.—*Strab.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 5.

PHOCUS, ſon of Phocion, was diſſolute in his manners, and unworthy of the virtues of his great father. He was ſent to Lacedæmon to imbibe there the principles of ſobriety, of temperance, and frugality. He cruelly revenged the death of his father, whom the Athenians had put to death. *Plut. in Phoc. & Apoph.*—— A ſon of Æacus by Pſamathe, killed by Telamon. *Apollod.* 8, c. 12.—— A ſon of Ornytion, who led a colony of Corinthians into Phocis. He cured Antiope, a daughter of Nycteus, of inſanity and married her. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 4.

PHOCYLIDES, an ancient poet, *Vid.* Phocilides.

PHŒBE, a name given to Diana or the moon, on account of the brightneſs of that luminary. She became according to Apollodorus, mother of Aſteria and Latona. *Vid.* Diana.—— A daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, carried away with her ſiſter Hilaira, by Caſtor and Pollux, as ſhe was going to marry one of the ſons of Aphareus. *Vid.* Leucippides.——*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 22.

PHŒBEUM, a place near Sparta.

PHŒBIDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, ſent by the Ephori to the aſſiſtance of the Macedonians againſt the Thracians. He ſeized the citadel of Thebes, for which he was diſgraced and baniſhed from the Lacedæmonian army. He died B. C. 377. *C. Nep. in Pelop. Diod.* 14, &c.

PHŒBIGĔNA, a ſirname of Æſculapius, &c. as being deſcended from Phœbus, *Virg. Æn.* v, 773.

PHŒBUS, a name given to Apollo or the ſun. This word expreſſes the brightneſs and ſplendor of that luminary (φοῖβος). *Vid.* Apollo.

PHŒMOS, a lake of Arcadia.

PHŒNĪCE, or PHŒNĪCIA, a country of Aſia, at the eaſt of the Mediterranean, whoſe boundaries have been different in different ages. Some ſuppoſe that the names of Phœnicia, Syria, and Paleſtine are indiſcriminately uſed for one and the ſame country. Phœnicia, according to Ptolemy, extended on the north as far as the Eleutherus, a ſmall river which falls into the Mediterranean ſea, a little below the iſland of Aradus, and it had Peluſium on the territories of Egypt as its more ſouthern boundary, and Syria on the eaſt. Sidon and Tyre were the moſt capital towns of the country. The inhabitants were naturally induſtrious, the invention of letters is attributed to them, and commerce and navigation were among them in the moſt floriſhing ſtate. They planted colonies in different countries, and their manufactures acquired ſuch a ſuperiority over thoſe of others, that among the antients, whatever was elegant, great, or pleaſing, either in apparel or domeſtic utenſils, received the epithet of *Sidonian*. The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings. They were ſubdued by the Perſians, and afterwards by Alexander, and remained tributary to his ſucceſſors and the Romans. They were called Phœnicians from Phœnix, ſon of Agenor, who was one of their kings, or according to others, from the great number of *palm trees* (φοίνικες) which grow in the neighbourhood. *Herodot.* 4, c. 42.—*Homer, od.* 15.—*Mela.* 1, c. 11, l. 2. c. 7.—

Strab.

Strab. 16.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Plin.* 2, c. 47. l. 5, c. 12.—*Curt.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 288.

Phœnice, a town of Epirus. *Liv.* 29. c. 12.

Phœnicia. *Vid.* Phœnice.

Phœnicus, a mountain of Bœotia.—Another in Lycia, called also Olympus, with a town of the same name.—A port of Erythræ. *Liv.* 56, c. 45.

Phœnicusa, one of the Æolian islands.

Phœnissa, a patronymic given to Dido as a native of Phœnicia. *Virg. Æn.* 4. v. 529.

Phœnix, son of Amyntor king of Argos, by Cleobule or Hippodamia, was preceptor to young Achilles. When his father proved faithless to his wife, on account of his fondness for a concubine, called Clytia, Cleobule jealous of her husband persuaded her son Phœnix to ingratiate himself into the favors of his father's mistress. Phœnix easily succeeded, but when Amyntor discovered his intrigues, he drew a curse upon him, and the son soon after was deprived of his sight, by divine vengeance. According to some, Amyntor himself put out the eyes of his son which so cruelly provoked him, that he meditated the death of his father. Reason and piety, however, prevailed over passion, and Phœnix, not to become a parricide, fled from Argos to the court of Peleus, king of Phthia. Here he was treated with tenderness, Peleus carried him to Chiron, who restored him to his eye-sight, and soon after he was made preceptor to Achilles, his benefactor's son. He was also presented with the government of many cities, and made king of the Dolopes. He accompanied his pupil to the Trojan war, and Achilles was ever grateful for the instructions and precepts which he had received from Phœnix. After the death of Achilles, Phœnix with others, was commissioned by the Greeks to return into Greece, to bring to the war young Pyrrhus. This commission he performed with success, and after the fall of Troy, he returned with Pyrrhus and died in Thrace. He was buried according to Strabo, near Trachinia, where a small river in the neighbourhood received the name of Phœnix. *Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 9. &c.—*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 259.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 762.—A son of Agenor, by a nymph who was called Telephassa, according to Apollodorus and Moschus, or according to others, Epimedusa, Perimeda or Agriope. He was, like his brothers Cadmus and Cilix, sent by his father in pursuit of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away under the form of a bull, and when his enquiries proved unsuccessful, he settled in a country, which according to some, was from him called Phœnicia. From him, as some suppose, the Carthaginians were called Pœni. *Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin. fab.* 178.—The father of Adonis, according to Hesiod.—A Theban, delivered to Alexander, &c.—A native of Tenedos, who was an officer in the service of Eumenes.

Pholoe, one of the horses of Admetus.—A mountain of Arcadia, near Pisa. It received its name from Pholus, the friend of Hercules, who was buried there. *Ovid. 2. Fast.* 2, v. 273.—A female servant, of Cretan origin, given with her two sons to Sergestus, by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 285.—A courtezan in the age of Horace. *Horat.* 1 *Od.* 33. v. 7.

Pholus, one of the Centaurs, son of Silenus and Melia, or according to others of Ixion, and the cloud. He kindly entertained Hercules when he was going against the boar of Erimanthus, but he refused to give him wine as that which he had belonged to the rest of the Centaurs. Hercules, upon this, without ceremony, broke the cask and drank the wine. The smell of the liquor drew the Centaurs from the neighbourhood to the house of Pholus, but Hercules stopped them when they forcibly entered the habitation of his friend and killed the greatest part of them. Pholus gave the dead a decent funeral, but he mortally wounded himself with one of the arrows which were poisoned with the venom of the hydra, and which he attempted to extract from the body of one of the Centaurs. Hercules unable to cure him, buried him when dead, and called the mountain where his remains were deposited, by the name of Pholoe. *Apollod.* 1.—*Paus.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 456. *Æn.* 8. v. 294.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ital.* 1.—*Lucan.* 3, 6, & 7.—*Stat. Theb.* 2.—One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 341.

Phorbas, a son of Priam and Epithesia, killed during the Trojan war, by Menelaus. The god Somnus borrowed his features when he deceived Palinurus, and threw him into the sea, on the coast of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 842.—A son of Lapithus, who married Hyrmine, the daughter of Epeus, by whom he had Astor, &c. *Diod.* 2.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1.—A shepherd of Polybus, king of Corinth.—A man who profaned Apollo's temple, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 414.—A king of Argos.—A native of Syene, son of Methion, killed by Perseus. *Ovid. Met.* 5. *fab.* 3.

Phorcus, or Phorcys, a sea deity, son of Pontus and Terra, who married his sister Ceto, by whom he had the Gorgons, the dragon that kept the apples of the Hesperides, and other monsters. *Hesiod. Theogn.*

esp.—*Apollod.*——One of the auxiliaries of Priam, killed by Ajax, during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.——A man whose seven sons assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 388.

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, whose father's name was Asopicus. He impoverished himself to maintain and support the dignity of his army. His debts were some time after paid by the Athenians, who wished to make him their general, an office which he refused, while he had so many debts, observing that it was unbecoming an officer to be at the head of an army, when he knew that he was poorer than the meanest of his soldiers.——A general of Crotona.——A Peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who once gave a lecture upon the duties of an officer, and a military profession. The philosopher was himself ignorant of the subject which he treated, upon which Hannibal the great, who was one of his auditors, exclaimed that he had seen many doating old men, but never one worse than Phormio. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.——An Athenian archon.——A disciple of Plato, chosen by the people of Elis, to make a reformation in their government, and their jurisprudence.

PHORMIS, an Arcadian who acquired great riches at the court of Gelon and Hiero in Sicily. He dedicated the brazen statue of a mare to Jupiter Olympius in Peloponnesus, which so much resembled nature, that horses came near it, as if it had been alive. *Paus.* 5. c. 27.

PHŌRŌNEUS, the god of a river of Peloponnesus of the same name. He was son of the river Inachus, by Melissa, and he was the second king of Argos. He married a nymph called Cerdo, or Laodice, by whom he had Apis, from whom Argolis was called Apia, and Niobe, the first woman of whom Jupiter became enamoured. Phoroneus taught his subjects the utility of laws, and advantages of a social life, and of friendly intercourse, whence the inhabitants of Argolis are often called *Phoronæi*. Pausanias relates, that Phoroneus with the Cephisus, Asterion and Inachus, were appointed as umpires in a quarrel between Neptune and Juno, concerning their right of patronizing Argolis. Juno gained the preference, upon which Neptune in a fit of resentment, dried up all the four rivers, whose decision he deemed partial. He afterwards restored them to their dignity and consequence. Phoroneus was the first who raised a temple to Juno. He received divine honors after death. His temple still existed at Argos, under Antoninus the Roman emperor. *Paus.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 143.

PHORŌNIS, a patronymic of Io as sister of Phoroneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 625.

PHORONIUM, a town of Argolis, built by Phoroneus.

PHOTINUS, an eunuch who was prime minister to Ptolemy, king of Egypt. When Pompey fled to the court of Ptolemy, after the battle of Pharsalia, Photinus advised his master not to receive him, but to put him to death. His advice was strictly followed. Julius Cæsar some time after visited Egypt, and Photinus raised seditions against him, for which he was put to death. When Cæsar triumphed over Egypt and Alexandria, the picture of Photinus and of some of the Egyptians, were carried in the procession at Rome, *Plut.*

PHOTIUS, a son of Antonina, who betrayed to Belisarius his wife's debaucheries.——A patrician in Justinian's reign.

PHOXUS, a general of the Phocæans, who burnt Lampsacus, &c.——A tyrant of Chalcis, banished by his subjects, &c.

PHRAATES 1st, a king of Parthia, who succeeded Arsaces the 3d, called also Phriapatius. He made war against Antiochus, king of Syria, and was defeated in three successive battles. He left many children behind him, but as they were all too young, and unable to succeed to the throne, he appointed his brother Mithridates king, of whose abilities, and military prudence he had often been a spectator. *Justin.* 41, c. 5.——The 2d, succeeded his father Mithridates as king of Parthia; and made war against the Scythians, whom he called to his assistance against Antiochus, king of Syria, and whom he refused to pay, on the pretence that they came too late. He was murdered by some Greek mercenaries who had been once his captives, and who had enlisted in his army, B. C. 129. *Justin.* 42, c. 1. —*Plut. in Pomp.*——The 3d, succeeded his father Pacorus on the throne of Parthia, and gave one of his daughters in marriage to Tigranes the son of Tigranes king of Armenia. Soon after he invaded the kingdom of Armenia, to make his son-in-law sit on the throne of his father. His expedition was attended with ill success. He renewed a treaty of alliance which his father had made with the Romans. At his return in Parthia he was assassinated by his sons Orodes and Mithridates. *Justin.*——The 4th, was nominated king of Parthia by his father Orodes, whom he soon after murdered, as also his own brothers. He made war against M. Antony with great success, and obliged him to retire with much loss. Some time after he was dethroned by the Parthian nobility, but he soon regained his power, and drove the usurper, called Tiridates. The usurper claimed the protection of Augustus the Ro-

nan emperor, and Phraates ſent ambaſſadors to Rome to plead his cauſe, and gain the favors of his powerful judge. He was ſucceſsful in his embaſſy, he made a treaty of peace and alliance with the Roman emperor, reſtored the enſigns and ſtandards which the Parthians had taken from Craſſus and Antony, and gave up his four ſons with their wives as hoſtages, till his engagements were performed. Some ſuppoſe that Phraates delivered his children into the hands of Auguſtus to be confined at Rome, that he might reign with greater ſecurity, as he knew his ſubjects would revolt as ſoon as they found any one of his family inclined to countenance their rebellion, though at the ſame time, they ſcorned to ſupport the intereſt of any uſurper who was not of the royal houſe of the Arſacidæ. He was however at laſt murdered by one of his concubines, who placed her ſon called Phraatices on the throne. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 5.—*Dio. Caſ.* 51, *&c.*—*Plut. in Anton. &c.*—*Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 32.——A prince of Parthia in the reign of Tiberius.——A ſatrap of Parthia. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 42.

PHRAATICES, a ſon of Phraates 4th. He with his mother murdered his father, and took poſſeſſion of the vacant throne. His reign was ſhort, he was depoſed by his ſubjects, whom he had offended by cruelty, avarice and oppreſſion.

PHRADATES, an officer in the army of Darius at the battle of Arbela.

PHRAGANDÆ, a people of Thrace. *Liv.* 26, c. 25.

PHRAHĀTES, the ſame as Phraates. *Vid.* Phraates.

PHRANICATES, a general of the Parthian armies, &c.

PHRAORTES, ſucceeded his father Deioces on the throne of Media. He made war againſt the neighbouring nations, and conquered the greateſt part of Aſia. He was defeated and killed in a battle by the Aſſyrians, after a reign of 22 years, B. C. 625. *Pauſ.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 102.——A king of India remarkable for his frugality.

PHRASICLES, a nephew of Themiſtocles, whoſe daughter Nicomacha he married. *Plut. in Them.*

PHRASIMUS, the father of Praxithea. *Apollod.*

PHRASIUS, a Cyprian ſoothſayer, ſacrificed on an altar by Buſiris king of Egypt.

PHRATAPHERNES, a general of the Maſſagetæ, who ſurrendered to Alexander. *Curt.* 8.——A ſatrap, who after the death of Darius, fled to Hyrcania, &c. *Id.*

PHRIAPATIUS, a king of Parthia who floriſhed B. C. 195.

PHRIXUS, a river of Argolis. There is alſo a ſmall town of that name in Elis, built by the Minyæ. *Herodot.* 4, c. 148.

PHRONIMA, a daughter of Etearchus, king of Crete. She was delivered to a ſervant to be thrown into the ſea, by order of her father, at the inſtigation of his ſecond wife. The ſervant was unwilling to murder the child, but as he was bound by an oath to throw her into the ſea, he accordingly let her down into the water by a rope, and took her out again unhurt. Phronima was afterwards in the number of the concubines of Polymneſtus, by whom ſhe became mother of Battus, the founder of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 154.

PHRONTIS, the pilot of the ſhip of Menelaus, after the Trojan war, was killed by Apollo. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 25.——One of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1.

PHRURI, a Scythian nation.

PHRYGES, a river of Aſia Minor, dividing Phrygia from Caria, and falling into the Hermus.

PHRYGIA, a country of Aſia Minor, generally divided into Phrygia Major and Minor. Its boundaries are not properly or accurately defined by antient authors, though it appears that it was ſituate between Bithynia, Lydia, Cappadocia and Caria. It received its name from the Bryges, a nation of Thrace, or Macedonia, who came to ſettle there, and from their name by corruption aroſe the word *Phrygia*. Cybele was the chief deity of the country, and her feſtivals were obſerved with the greateſt ſolemnity. The invention of the pipe of reeds, and of all ſorts of needlework is attributed to the inhabitants, who are repreſented by ſome authors as ſtubborn, imprudent, effeminate, ſervile and voluptuous, and to this *Virgil* ſeems to allude *Æn.* 9, v. 617. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 429, &c.—*Cic.* 7, *ad. fam.* ep. 16.—*Horat.* 2, od. 9, v. 16.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 25.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 73.——A city of Thrace.

PHRYNE, a celebrated proſtitute who floriſhed at Athens about 328 years before the Chriſtian era. She was miſtreſs to Praxiteles, who drew her picture. This was one of his beſt pieces, and it was placed in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. It is ſaid that Apelles painted his Venus Anadyomene after he had ſeen Phryne on the ſea ſhore naked, and with diſhevelled hair. Phryne became ſo rich by the liberality of her lovers, that ſhe offered to rebuild at her own expence Thebes, which Alexander had deſtroyed, provided this inſcription was placed on the walls: *Alexander diruit, ſed meretrix Phryne refecit.* This was refuſed. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——There was alſo another of the ſame name who was accuſed of impiety. When ſhe ſaw that ſhe was going

going to be condemned, she unveiled her bosom, which so influenced her judges, that she was immediately acquitted. *Quintil.*

PHRYNICUS, a general of Samos, who endeavoured to betray his country, &c.——A flatterer at Athens.——A tragic poet of Athens, disciple to Thespis. He was the first who introduced a female character on the stage. *Strab.* 14.

PHRYNIS, a musician of Mitylene, the first who obtained a musical prize at the Panathenæa at Athens. He added two strings to the lyre, which had always been used with seven by all his predecessors, B. C. 458. It is said that he was originally a cook at the house of Hiero, king of Sicily.——A writer in the reign of Commodus, who made a collection in 36 books of phrases, and sentences from the best Greek authors, &c.

PHRYNO, a celebrated general of Athens, who died B. C. 590.

PHRYXUS, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele. After the repudiation of his mother, he was persecuted with the most inveterate fury by his step-mother Ino, because he was to sit on the throne of Athamas, in preference to the children of a second wife. He was apprized of Ino's intentions upon his life, by his mother Nephele, or according to others, by his preceptor, and the better to make his escape, he secured part of his father's treasures, and privately left Bœotia with his sister Helle, to go to their friend and relation Æetes king of Colchis. They embarked on board a ship, or according to the fabulous account of the poets and mythologists, they mounted on the back of a ram whose fleece was of gold, and proceeded on their journey through the air. The height to which they were carried, made Helle giddy, and she fell into the sea. Phryxus gave her a decent burial on the sea shore, and after he had called the place Hellespont from her name, he continued his flight, and arrived safe in the kingdom of Æetes, where he offered the ram on the altars of Mars. The king received him with great tenderness, and gave him his daughter Chalciope in marriage. She had by him Phrontis, Melias, Argos, Cylindrus, whom some call Cytorus, Catis, Lorus, and Hellen. Some time after he was murdered by his father-in-law, who envied him the possession of the golden fleece, and Chalciope to prevent her children from sharing their father's fate, sent them privately from Colchis to Bœotia, as nothing was to be dreaded there from the jealousy or resentment of Ino, who was then dead. The fable of the flight of Phryxus to Colchis on a ram, has been explained by some who observe that the ship on which he embarked, was either called by that name, or carried on her prow the figure of that animal. The fleece of gold is explained by recollecting that Phryxus carried away immense treasures from Thebes. Phryxus was placed among the constellations of heaven after death. The ram which carried him to Asia, is said to have been the fruit of Neptune's amour with Theophane, the daughter of Altis. This ram had been given to Athamas by the gods, to reward his piety and religious life, and Nephele procured it for her children, just as they were going to be sacrificed to the jealousy of Ino. The murder of Phryxus was some time after amply revenged by the Greeks. It gave rise to a celebrated expedition which was atchieved under Jason, and many of the princes of Greece, and which had for its object the recovery of the golden fleece, and the punishment of the king of Colchis for his cruelty to the son of Athamas. *Diod.* 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 197.—*Apollon. Arg.*—*Orpheus*—*Flaccus*—*Strab. Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 14, 188, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 18, *Met.* 4.

PHTHIA, a town of Phthiotis, at the east of mount Othrys in Thessaly, where Achilles was born, and from which he is often called *Phthius heros*. *Horat.* 4, *od.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 156.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—A nymph of Achaia, beloved by Jupiter, who to seduce her, disguised himself under the shape of a pigeon. *Ælian, V. H.* 1, c. 15.

PHTHIOTIS, a small province of Thessaly, between the Pelasgicus sinus and the Maliacus sinus, Magnesia, and mount Œta. It was also called Achaia. *Paus.* 10, c. 8.

PHYA, a tall and beautiful woman of Attica, whom Pisistratus, when he wished to re-establish himself a third time in his tyranny, dressed like the goddess Minerva, and led to the city on a chariot, making the populace believe that the goddess herself came to restore him to power. The artifice succeeded. *Herodot.* 1, c. 59.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 40.

PHYCUS, a promontory, near Cyrene. *Lucan.* 9.

PHYLACE, a town of Thessaly, built by Phylacus. Protesilaus reigned there. *Lucan.* 6, v. 252.——A town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 54.——A town of Macedonia.

PHYLACUS, a son of Deion, king of Phocis. He married Clymene, the daughter of Myrmias, and founded Phylace. *Apollod.*

PHYLARCHUS, a Greek biographer, who flourished, B. C. 221.

PHYLAS, a king of Ephyre, son of Antiochus, and grandson of Hercules.

PHYLE, a well fortified village of Attica, at a little distance from Athens. *C. Nep.* in *Thras.*

PHYLEIS, a daughter of Thespius.

PHYLEUS, son of the Greek captain during the Trojan war.——A son of Augeas. He blamed his father for refusing to pay Hercules what he had promised him for cleaning his stables. He was placed on his father's throne by Hercules.

PHYLEIA. *Vid.* Philyra.

PHYLLA, the wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and mother of Stratonice, the wife of Seleucus.

PHYLLALIA, a part of Arcadia.——A place in Thessaly.

PHYLLEIUS, a mountain, country and town of Macedonia.

PHYLLIS, a daughter of Sithon, or according to others of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, who received Demophoon the son of Theseus, who at his return from the Trojan war, had stopped on her coasts. She became enamoured of him, and did not find him insensible to her passion. After some months of mutual tenderness and affection, Demophoon set sail for Athens, where his domestic affairs recalled him. He promised faithfully to return as soon as a month was expired, but either his dislike for Phyllis, or the irreparable situation of his affairs, obliged him to violate his engagements, and the queen, grown desperate on account of his absence, hanged herself, or according to others, threw herself down a precipice into the sea and perished. Her friends raised a tomb over her body, where there grew up certain trees, whose leaves, at a particular season of the year, suddenly became wet, as if shedding tears, for the death of Phyllis. According to an old tradition, mentioned by Servius, Virgil's commentator, Phyllis was changed by the gods into an almond tree, which is called phyllo by the Greeks. Some days after this metamorphosis, Demophoon revisited Thrace, and when he heard of the fate of Phyllis, he ran and clasped the tree, which, though at that time stripped of its leaves, suddenly shot forth and blossomed as if still sensible of tenderness and love. The absence of Demophoon from the house of Phyllis has given rise to a beautiful epistle of Ovid, supposed to have been written by the Thracian queen about the 4th month after her lover's departure. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2, *de art. am.* 2, v. 353. *Trist.* 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 59.——A country woman introduced in Virgil's eclogues.——The nurse of the emperor Domitian. *Suet. in Dom.* 17.——A country of Thrace near mount Pangeus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 113.

PHYLLIUS, a young Boeotian uncommonly fond of Cygnus, the son of Hyria, a woman of Boeotia. Cygnus slighted his passion, and told him that to obtain a return of affection, he must go and destroy an enormous lion, take alive two large vultures, and sacrifice on Ismenus's altars a wild boar that infested the country. This he soon effected by means of artifice, and by the advice of Hercules he forgot his promise for the son of Hyria. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 380.—*Nicand. in Heter.* 8.——A general remarkable for the courage with which he fought against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

PHYLLODOCE, one of Cyrene's attendant nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 336.

PHYLLOS, a country of Arcadia.——A town of Thessaly, near Larissa, where Apollo had a temple.

PHYLLUS, a general of Phocis during the Phocian or sacred war against the Thebans. He had assumed the command after the death of his brothers Philomelus and Onomarchus. He is called by some Phayllus. *Vid.* Phocis.

PHYSCELLA, a town of Macedonia. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

PHYSCION, a famous rock of Boeotia, which was the residence of the Sphynx. *Plut.*

PHYSCOA, a woman of Elis, mother of Narcaeus, by Bacchus. *Paus.* 5, c. 16.

PHYSCON, a surname of one of the Ptolemies kings of Egypt from the great prominency of his belly (φυσκη, *venter.*)

PHYSCOS, a town of Caria, opposite Rhodes.

PHYSCUS, a river of Asia, falling into the Tigris. The ten thousand Greeks crossed it on their return from Cunaxa.

PHYTALIDES, the descendants of Phytalus, a man who hospitably received and entertained Ceres, when she visited Attica. *Plut. in Thes.*

PHYTON, a general of the people of Rhegium against Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily. He was taken by the enemy, and tortured, B. C. 387, and his son was thrown into the sea. *Diod.* 14.

PHYXIUM, a town of Elis.

PIA, or PIALIA, festivals instituted in honor of Adrian, by the emperor Antoninus. They were celebrated at Puteoli, on the second year of the Olympiads.

PIASUS, a general of the Pelasgi.

PICENI, the inhabitants of Picenum, called also Picentes. They received their name from *picus*, a bird by whose auspices they had settled in that part of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 425.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

PICENTIA, the capital of Picenum.

PICENTINI, a people of Italy near Lucania. They are different from the Picenti or Picentes, who inhabited Picenum.

PICENUM or PICENUS AGER, a country of Italy near the Umbrians and Sabines. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 247.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 44.

PICRA, a lake of Africa, which Alexander crossed when he went to consult the oracle of Ammon.

PICTI, or PICTI, a people of Scythia,

called alſo Agathyrſæ. They received this name from their painting their bodies with different colors, to appear more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. A colony of theſe, according to Servius, Virgil's commentator, emigrated to the northern parts of Britain, where they ſtill preſerved their name and their ſavage manners. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.

PICTĀVI, or PICTŌNES, a people of Gaul. *Cæſar.* 7, *bell. G.* c. 4.

PICTĀVIUM, a town of Gaul.

FABIUS PICTOR, a conſul under whom ſilver was firſt coined at Rome, A. U. C. 485.

PICUMNUS, and PILUMNUS, two deities at Rome, who preſided over the auſpices, that were required before the celebration of nuptials. Pilumnus was ſuppoſed to patronize children, as his name ſeems in ſome manner to indicate, *quod pellat mala infantiæ*. The manuring of lands was firſt invented by Picumnus, from which reaſon he is called Sterquilinius. Pilumnus is alſo invoked as the god of bakers, and millers, as he is ſaid to have firſt invented how to grind corn. Turnus boaſted of being one of his lineal deſcendants. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 4. *Varro.*

PICUS, a king of Latium, ſon of Saturn, who married Venilia, who is alſo called Canens, by whom he had Faunus. He was tenderly loved by the goddeſs Pomona, and he returned a mutual affection. As he was one day hunting in the woods, he was met by Circe, who became deeply enamoured of him, and who changed him into a woodpecker, called by the name of *picus* among the Latins. His wife Venilia was ſo diſconſolate when ſhe was informed of his death, that ſhe pined away. Some ſuppoſe that Picus was the ſon of Pilumnus, and that he gave out prophecies to his ſubjects, by means of a favorite woodpecker, from which circumſtance originated the fable of his being metamorphoſed into a bird. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 48, 171, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 320, &c.

PIDORUS, a town near mount Athos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

PIDYTES, a man killed by Ulyſſes during the Trojan war.

PIĔLUS, a ſon of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, after his father. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

PIĔRA, a fountain of Peloponneſus, between Elis and Olympia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 16.

PIĔRIA, a ſmall tract of country in Theſſaly or Macedonia.—A place between Cilicia and Syria.—One of the wives of Danaus, mother of ſix daughters called Actea, Podarce, Dioxippe, Adyte, Ocypete and Pilarge. *Apollod.* 2.—The wife of Oxylus, the ſon of Hæmon. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.—The daughter of Pythas, a Mileſian, &c.

PIĔRIDES, a name given to the Muſes, either becauſe they were born in Pieria, in Theſſaly, or becauſe they were ſuppoſed by ſome to be the daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia, who ſettled in Bœotia.—Alſo, the daughters of Pierus, who challenged the Muſes to a trial in muſic, in which they were conquered, and changed into magpies. It may perhaps be ſuppoſed, that the victorious Muſes aſſumed the name of the conquered daughters of Pierus, and ordered themſelves to be called Pierides, in the ſame manner as Minerva was called Pallas becauſe ſhe had killed the giant Pallas. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 300.

PIĔRIS, a mountain of Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.

PIĔRUS, a mountain of Theſſaly, ſacred to the Muſes who were from thence, as ſome imagine, called Pierides.—A rich man of Theſſaly, whoſe nine daughters called Pierides, challenged the Muſes, and were changed into magpies, when conquered. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 29.—A river of Achaia, in Peloponneſus.—A town of Theſſaly. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 22.—A mountain with a lake of the ſame name in Macedonia.

PIĔTAS, a virtue which denotes veneration for the deity, and love and tenderneſs to our friends. It received divine honors among the Romans, and was made one of their gods. Acilius Glabrion firſt erected a temple to this new divinity, on the ſpot where a woman had fed with her own milk her aged father, who had been impriſoned by the order of the ſenate, and deprived of all aliments. *Cic de div.* 1.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.

PIGRES & MATTYAS, two brothers, &c. *Herodot.*—The name of three rivers.

PILUMNUS, the god of bakers at Rome. *Vid.* Picumnus.

PIMPLA, a mountain of Macedonia, on the confines of Theſſaly, near Olympus, ſacred to the Muſes, who on that account are often called *Pimpleæ* and *Pimpleades*. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 26.—*Strab.* 10.

PIMPRANA, a town on the Indus.

PINĂRE, an iſland of the Ægean ſea.

PINĂRIUS & POTITIUS, two old men of Arcadia, who came with Evander to Italy. They were inſtructed by Hercules who viſited the court of Evander, how they were to offer ſacrifices to his divinity, in the morning, and in the evening, immediately at ſun-ſet. The morning ſacrifice they punctually performed, but on the evening Potitius was obliged to offer the ſacrifice alone, as Pinarius neglected to come till after the appointed time. This negligence offended Hercules, and he ordered, that for the future, Pinarius and his deſcendants ſhould preſide over the ſacrifices, but that Potitius, with his poſterity, ſhould wait upon the prieſts as ſervants, when the ſacrifices were annually offered to him on mount Aventine. This was religiouſly ob-

ſerved till the age of Appius Claudius, who perſuaded the Potitii by a large bribe, to diſcontinue their ſacred office, and to have the ceremony performed by ſlaves. For this negligence, as the Latin authors obſerve, the Potitii were deprived of ſight, and the family was a little time after totally extinguiſhed. *Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 269, &c.—*Victor. de orig.*

PINĂRIUS, a pretor, who conquered Sardinia, and defeated the Corſicans. *Cic. de orat.* 2. —— A river falling into the ſea near Iſſus, after flowing between Cilicia and Syria.

PINDĂRUS, a celebrated lyric poet, of Thebes. He was carefully trained from his earlieſt years to the ſtudy of muſic and poetry, and he was taught how to compoſe verſes with elegance and ſimplicity, by Myrtis and Corinna. When he was young, it is ſaid that a ſwarm of bees ſettled on his lips, and there left ſome honey combs as he repoſed on the graſs. This was univerſally explained as a prognoſtic of his future greatneſs and celebrity, and indeed he ſeemed intitled to notice when he had conquered Myrtis in a muſical conteſt. He was not however ſo ſucceſsful againſt Corinna, who obtained five times, while he was competitor, a poetical prize, which, according to ſome, was rather adjudged to the charms of her perſon, than to the brilliancy of her genius, or the ſuperiority of her compoſition. In the public aſſemblies of Greece, where females were not permitted to contend, Pindar was rewarded with the prize, in preference to every other competitor, and as the conquerors at Olympia were the ſubject of his compoſitions, the poet was courted by ſtateſmen and princes. His hymns and pæans were repeated before the moſt crowded aſſemblies in the temples of Greece, and the prieſteſs of Delphi declared that it was the will of Apollo, that Pindar ſhould receive the half of all the firſt fruit offerings that were annually heaped on his altars. This was not the only public honor which he received; after his death, he was honored with every mark of reſpect, even to adoration. His ſtatue was erected at Thebes in the public place where the games were exhibited, and ſix centuries after it was viewed with pleaſure and admiration, by the geographer Pauſanias. The honors which had been paid to him while alive, were alſo ſhared by his poſterity, and at the celebration of one of the feſtivals of the Greeks, a portion of the victim which had been offered in ſacrifice, was reſerved for the deſcendants of the poet. Even the moſt inveterate enemies of the Thebans, ſhewed regard for his memory, and the Spartans ſpared the houſe in which the prince of Lyrics had inhabited when they deſtroyed the houſes and the walls of Thebes. The ſame reſpect was alſo paid him by Alexander the Great, when Thebes was reduced to aſhes. It is ſaid that Pindar died at the advanced age of 86, B. C. 435. The greateſt part of his works have periſhed. He had written ſome hymns to the gods, poems in honor of Apollo, dithyrambics to Bacchus, and odes on ſeveral victories obtained at the four greateſt feſtivals of the Greeks, the Olympic, Iſthmian, Pythian, and Nemean games. Of all theſe, the odes are the only compoſitions extant, admired for ſublimity of ſentiments, grandeur of expreſſion, energy and magnificence of ſtile, boldneſs of metaphors, harmony of numbers, and elegance of diction. In theſe odes which were repeated with the aid of muſical inſtruments, and accompanied by the various inflections of the voice, with ſuitable attitudes, and proper motions of body, the poet has not merely celebrated the place were the victory was won, but has introduced beautiful epiſodes, and by unfolding the greatneſs of his heroes, the dignity of their characters, and the glory of the ſeveral republics where they floriſhed, he has rendered the whole truly beautiful and in the higheſt degree intereſting. Horace has not heſitated to call Pindar inimitable, and this panegyric ſhall not perhaps appear too offenſive, when we recollect that ſucceeding critics have agreed in extolling his beauties, his excellence, the fire, animation, and enthuſiaſm of his genius. He has been cenſured for his affectation in compoſing an ode, from which the letter S was excluded. The beſt editions of Pindar are thoſe of Heyne, 4to. Gottingen, 1773, of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1744. and of Schmidius, 4to. Witteberg. 1616. *Athen.* —*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 8, l. 9, c. 23.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.* 1, c. 13. ——A tyrant of Epheſus, who killed his maſter at his own requeſt, after the battle of Philippi. *Plut.*

PINDĂSUS, a mountain of Troas.

PINDENISSUS, a town of Cilicia, on the borders of Syria. Cicero, when proconſul in Aſia, beſieged it for 25 days and took it. *Cic. ad M. Calium.*

PINDUS, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains, between Theſſaly, Macedonia, and Epirus. It was greatly celebrated as being ſacred to the Muſes and to Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 570.—*Strab.* 18.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Lucan* 1, v. 674, l. 6, v. 359.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3. ——A town of Doris in Greece, called alſo Cyphas. It was watered by a ſmall river of the ſame name which falls into the Cephiſus, near Lilæa. *Herodot.* 1, v. 56.

PINNA, a town of Italy. *Sil.* 8, v. 518.

PINTHIAS. *Vid.* Phinthias.

PION, one of the deſcendants of Her-

cules who built Pionia near the Caycus in Myſia. It is ſaid that ſmoke iſſued from his tomb as often as ſacrifices were offered to him. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 18.

PIONIA, a town of Myſia, near the Caycus.

PIRÆUS or PIRÆUS, a celebrated harbour at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephiſus, about 3 miles diſtant from the city. It was joined to the town by two long walls, one of which was built by Pericles, and the other by Themiſtocles. The towers which were raiſed on the walls to ſerve as a defence, were turned into dwelling houſes, as the population of Athens gradually increaſed. It was the moſt capacious of all the harbours of the Athenians, and was naturally divided into three large baſons called Cantharos, Aphrodiſium, and Zea, improved by the labors of Themiſtocles, and made ſufficiently commodious for the reception of a fleet of 400 ſhips in the greateſt ſecurity. The walls which joined it to Athens with all its fortifications, were totally demoliſhed when Lyſander put an end to the Peloponneſian war by the reduction of Attica. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 9.—*C. Nep. in Them.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Juſtin* 5, c. 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 446.

PIRENE, a daughter of Danaus.—A daughter of Œbalus, or according to others, of the Achelous. She had by Neptune two ſons called Leches and Cenchrius, who gave their name to two of the harbours of Corinth. Pirene was ſo diſconſolate at the death of her ſon Cenchrius, who had been killed by Diana, that ſhe pined away, and was diſſolved by her continual weeping into a fountain of the ſame name which was ſtill ſeen at Corinth in the age of Pauſanias. The fountain Pirene was ſacred to the Muſes, and according to ſome, the horſe Pegaſus was then drinking ſome of its waters, when Bellerophon took it to go and conquer the Chimæra. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

PIRITHOUS, a ſon of Ixion and the cloud, or according to others, of Dia the daughter of Deioneus. Some make him ſon of Dia, by Jupiter, who aſſumed the ſhape of a horſe whenever he paid his addreſſes to his miſtreſs. He was king of the Lapithæ, and as an ambitious prince he wiſhed to become acquainted with Theſeus king of Athens, of whoſe fame and exploits he had heard ſo many reports. To ſee him, and at the ſame time to be a witneſs of his valor, he reſolved to invade his territories with an army. Theſeus immediately met him on the borders of Attica, but at the ſight of one another the two enemies did not begin the engagement, but ſtruck with the appearance of each other, they ſtepped between the hoſtile armies. Their meeting was like that of the moſt cordial friends, and Pirithous, by giving Theſeus his hand as a pledge of his ſincerity, promiſed to repair all the damages which his hoſtilities in Attica might have occaſioned. From that time, therefore, the two monarchs became the moſt intimate and the moſt attached of friends, ſo much, that their friendſhip, like that of Oreſtes and Pylades, is become proverbial. Pirithous ſome time after married Hippodamia, and invited not only the heroes of his age but alſo the gods themſelves, and his neighbours the Centaurs, to celebrate his nuptials. Mars was the only one of the gods who was not invited, and to puniſh this neglect, the god of war determined to raiſe a quarrel among the gueſts, and to diſturb the feſtivity of the entertainment. Eurythion, captivated with the beauty of Hippodamia, and intoxicated with wine, attempted to offer violence to the bride, but he was prevented by Theſeus and immediately killed. This irritated the reſt of the Centaurs, the conteſt became general, but the valor of Theſeus, Pirithous, Hercules, and the reſt of the Lapithæ, triumphed over their enemies. Many of the Centaurs were ſlain, and the reſt ſaved their lives by flight. [*Vid. Lapithus.*] The death of Hippodamia left Pirithous very diſconſolate, and he reſolved, with his friend Theſeus, who had likewiſe loſt his wife, never to marry again, except to a goddeſs, or one of the daughters of the gods. This determination occaſioned the rape of Helen by the two friends, the lot was drawn, and it fell to the ſhare of Theſeus to have the beautiful prize. Pirithous upon this undertook with his friend to carry away Proſerpine and to marry her. They deſcended into the infernal regions, but Pluto, who was apprized of their machinations to diſturb his conjugal peace, ſtopped the two friends, and confined them there. Pirithous was tied to his father's wheel, or according to Higinus, he was delivered to the Furies to be continually tormented. His puniſhment, however, was ſhort, and when Hercules viſited the kingdom of Pluto, he obtained from Proſerpine the pardon of Pirithous and brought him back to his kingdom ſafe and unhurt. Some ſuppoſe that he was torn to pieces by the dog Cerberus. [*Vid.* Theſeus.] *Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 4, & 5.—*Heſiod in Scut. Her.*—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 2, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 79, 155.—*Diod.* 4.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Horat.* 4. od. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 304.—*Mart.* 7, ep. 23.

PIRUS, a captain of the Thracians during the Trojan war, &c.

PISA, a town of Elis on the Alpheus at the weſt of the Peloponneſus, founded by Piſus the ſon of Perieres, and grandſon of Æolus. Its inhabitants accompanied Neſtor to the Trojan war, and they enjoyed long

long the privilege of presiding at the Olympic games which were celebrated near their city. This honorable appointment was envied by the people of Elis, who made war against the Pisæans, and after many bloody battles took their city, and totally demolished it. It was at Pisa that Œnomaus murdered the suitors of his daughter, and that he himself was conquered by Pelops. The inhabitants were called *Pisæi*. Some have doubted the existence of such a place as Pisa, but this doubt originates from Pisa's having been destroyed in so remote an age. The horses of Pisa were famous. The year on which the Olympic games were celebrated, was often called *Pisæus annus*, and the victory which was obtained there was called *Pisææ ramus oliv*. *Vid.* Olympia. *Strab.* 8.---*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 386, l. 4, el. 10, v. 95.---*Mela.* 2.---*Virg. G.* 3, v. 180.---*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 416.---*Paus.* 6, c. 22.

PISÆ, a town of Etruria, built by a colony from Pisa in the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants were called *Pisani*. Dionysius of Halicarnassus affirms that it existed before the Trojan war, but others suppose that it was built by a colony of Pisæans who were shipwrecked on the coast of Etruria at their return from the Trojan war. Pisæ was once a very powerful and flourishing city, which conquered the Baleares, together with Sardinia and Corsica. The sea on the neighbouring coast was called the bay of Pisæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 179.---*Strab.* 5.---*Lucan.* 2, v. 401.

PISÆUS, a surname of Jupiter at Pisa.

PISANDER, a son of Bellerophon killed by the Solymi.——A Trojan chief killed by Menelaus.------One of Penelope's suitors, son of Polyctor. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.------A son of Antimachus killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.------An admiral of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He abolished the democracy at Athens, and established the aristocratical government of the four hundred tyrants. He was killed in a naval battle by Conon the Athenian general near Cnidus, in which the Spartans lost 50 gallies. He died B. C. 394. *Diod.*------A poet of Rhodes who composed a poem called Heraclea, in which he gave an account of all the labors and all the exploits of Hercules. He was the first who ever represented his hero armed with a club. *Paus.* 8, c. 22.

PISÄTES or PISÆI, the inhabitants of Pisa in the Peloponnesus.

PISAURUS, a river of Picenum with a town called Pisaurum, which became a Roman colony in the consulship of Claudius Pulcher. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in the beginning of the reign of Augustus. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Catull.* 82.—*Plin.* 3.

PISENOR, a son of Ixion and the cloud.—— One of the ancestors of the nurse of Ulysses. *Homer Od.* 1.

PISÆUS, a king of Etruria about 860 years before the foundation of Rome.

PISIAS, a general of the Argives in the age of Epaminondas.——A statuary at Athens celebrated for his pieces. *Paus.*

PISIDIA, an inland country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia, and Lauria. It was rich and fertile. The inhabitants were called Pisidiæ. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Strab.* 12.

PISIDICE, a daughter of Æolus who married Myrmidon.—— A daughter of Nestor.—— A daughter of Pelias.——The daughter of a king of Methymna in Lesbos. She became enamoured of Achilles when he invaded her father's kingdom, and she promised to deliver the city into his hands if he would marry her. Achilles agreed to the proposal, but when he became master of Methymna, he ordered Pisidice to be stoned to death for her perfidy. *Parthenerot.* 21.

PISIS, a native of Thespis who gained uncommon influence among the Thebans, and behaved with great courage in the defence of their liberties. He was taken prisoner by Demetrius, who made him governor of Thespiæ.

PISISTRĂTIDÆ, the descendants of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. *Vid.* Pisistratus.

PISISTRĂTIDES, a man sent as ambassador to the satraps of the king of Persia by the Spartans.

PISISTRĂTUS, an Athenian who early distinguished himself by his valor in the field, and by his address and eloquence at home. After he had rendered himself the favorite of the populace by his liberality and by the intrepidity with which he had fought their battles, particularly near Salamis, he resolved to make himself master of his country. Every thing seemed favorable to his ambitious views, but Solon alone, who was then at the head of affairs, and who had lately enforced his celebrated laws, opposed him and discovered his duplicity and artful behaviour before the public assembly. Pisistratus was not disheartened by the measures of his relation Solon, but he had recourse to artifice. In returning from his country house, he cut himself in various places, and after he had exposed his mangled body to the eyes of the populace, deplored his misfortunes, and accused his enemies of attempts upon his life, because he was the friend of the people, the guardian of the poor, and the reliever of the oppressed, he claimed a chosen body of 50 men from the populace to defend his person in future from the malevolence and the cruelty of his enemies. The unsuspecting people unanimously granted his request,

though Solon opposed it with all his influence, and Pisistratus had no sooner received an armed band on whose fidelity and attachment he could rely, than he seized the citadel of Athens, and made himself absolute. The people too late perceived their credulity, yet, though the tyrant was popular, two of the citizens, Megacles and Lycurgus, conspired together against him, and by their means he was forcibly ejected from the city. His house and all his effects were exposed to sale, but there was found in Athens only one man who would buy them. The private dissentions of the friends of liberty proved favorable to the expelled tyrant, and Megacles who was jealous of Lycurgus, secretly promised to restore Pisistratus to all his rights and privileges in Athens, if he would marry his daughter. Pisistratus consented, and by the assistance of his father-in-law, he was soon enabled to expel Lycurgus, and to re-establish himself. By means of a woman called Phya, whose shape was tall, whose features were noble and commanding, he imposed upon the people, and created himself adherents even among his enemies. Phya was conducted through the streets of the city, and showing herself subservient to the artifice of Pisistratus, she was announced as Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, and the patroness of Athens, who was come down from heaven to re-establish her favorite Pisistratus, in a power which was sanctioned by the will of heaven, and favored by the affection of the people. In the midst of his triumph, however, Pisistratus found himself unsupported, and sometime after, when he repudiated the daughter of Megacles, he found that not only the citizens, but even his very troops were alienated from him by the influence, the intrigues, and the bribery of his father-in-law. He fled from Athens where he could no longer maintain his power, and retired to Eubœa. Eleven years after he was drawn from his obscure retreat, by means of his son Hippias, and he was a third time received by the people of Athens as their master and sovereign. Upon this he sacrificed to his resentment the friends of Megacles, but he did not lose sight of the public good, and while he sought the aggrandizement of his family, he did not neglect the dignity and the honor of the Athenian name. He died about 527 years, before the christian era, after he had enjoyed the sovereign power at Athens for 33 years, including the years of his banishment, and he was succeeded by his son Hipparchus. Pisistratus claims our admiration for his justice, his liberality, and his moderation. If he was dreaded and detested as a tyrant, the Athenians loved and respected his private virtues and his patriotism as a fellow citizen, and the opprobrium which generally falls on his head may be attributed not to the severity of his administration, but to the republican principles of the Athenians, who hated and exclaimed against the moderation and equity of the mildest sovereign, while they flattered the pride and gratified the guilty desires of the most tyrannical of their fellow subjects. Pisistratus often refused to punish the insolence of his enemies, and when he had one day been virulently accused of murder, rather than inflict immediate punishment upon the man who had criminated him, he went to the areopagus, and there convinced the Athenians that the accusations of his enemies were groundless, and that his life was irreproachable. It is to his labors that we are indebted for the preservation of the poems of Homer, and he was the first, according to Cicero, who introduced them at Athens, in the order in which they now stand. He also established a public library at Athens, and the valuable books which he had diligently collected were carried into Persia when Xerxes made himself master of the capital of Attica. Hipparchus and Hippias the sons of Pisistratus, who have received the name *Pisistratidæ*, rendered themselves as illustrious as their father, but the flames of liberty were too powerful to be extinguished. The Pisistratidæ governed with great moderation, yet the name of tyrant or sovereign was insupportable to the Athenians. Two of the most respectable of the citizens called Harmodius and Aristogiton, conspired against them, and Hipparchus was dispatched in a public assembly. This murder was not however attended with any advantages, and though the two leaders of the conspiracy who have been celebrated through every age for their patriotism, were supported by the people, yet Hippias quelled the tumult by his uncommon firmness and prudence, and for a while preserved that peace in Athens, which his father had often been unable to command. This was not long to continue. Hippias was at last expelled by the united efforts of the Athenians and of their allies of Peloponnesus, and he left Attica, when he found himself unable to maintain his power and independence. The rest of the family of Pisistratus, followed him in his banishment, and after they had refused to accept the liberal offers of the princes of Thessaly, and the king of Macedonia, who wished them to settle in their respective territories, the Pisistratidæ retired to Sigæum, which their father had in the summit of his power conquered and bequeathed to his posterity. After the banishment of the Pisistratidæ, the Athenians became more than commonly jealous of their liberty, and often sacrificed the most powerful of their citizens, apprehensive of the

the influence, which popularity, and a well-directed liberality might gain among a fickle and unſettled populace. The Piſiſtratidæ were baniſhed from Athens about 18 years after the death of Piſiſtratus, B. C. 510. *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 14.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 59, l. 6, c. 103.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 2.——A ſon of Neſtor. *Apollod.*——A king of Orchomenos, who rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty towards the nobles. He was put to death by them, and they carried away his body from the public aſſembly, by hiding each a piece of his fleſh under their garments, to prevent a diſcovery from the people, of which he was a great favorite. *Plut. in Par.*——A Theban attached to the Roman intereſt, while the conſul Flaminius was in Greece. He aſſaſſinated the prætor of Bœotia, for which he was put to death, &c.

Piso, a celebrated family at Rome, which was a branch of the Calpurnians deſcended from Calpus the ſon of Numa. Before the death of Auguſtus, 11 of this family had obtained the conſulſhip, and many had been honored with triumphs, on account of their victories, in the different provinces of the Roman empire. Of this family, the moſt famous were——Lucius Calpurnius, who was tribune of the people, about 149 years before Chriſt, and afterwards conſul. His frugality procured him the ſirname of *Frugi*, and he gained the greateſt honors as an orator, a lawyer, a ſtateſman, and an hiſtorian. He made a ſucceſsful campaign in Sicily, and rewarded his ſon, who had behaved with great valor during the war, with a crown of gold, which weighed twenty pounds. He compoſed ſome annals and harrangues, which were loſt in the age of Cicero. His ſtile was obſcure and inelegant.——Caius, a Roman conſul, A. U. C. 685. who ſupported the conſular dignity againſt the tumults of the tribunes, and the clamors of the people. He made a law to reſtrain the cabals which generally prevailed at the election of the chief magiſtrates.——Cneius, another conſul under Auguſtus. He was one of the favorites of Tiberius, by whom he was appointed governor of Syria, where he rendered himſelf odious by his cruelty. He was accuſed of having poiſoned Germanicus, and when he ſaw that he was ſhunned and deſpiſed by his friends, he deſtroyed himſelf, A. D. 20.——Lucius a governor of Spain, who was aſſaſſinated by a peaſant, as he was travelling through the country. The murderer was ſeized and tortured, but he refuſed to confeſs the cauſes of the murder.——Lucius, a private man, accuſed of having uttered ſeditious words againſt the emperor Tiberius. He was condemned, but a natural death ſaved him from the hands of the executioner.——Lucius, a governor of Rome for twenty years, an office which he diſcharged with the greateſt juſtice and credit. He was greatly honored by the friendſhip of Auguſtus, as well as of his preceptor, a diſtinction he deſerved, both as a faithful citizen and a man of learning. Some however ſay that Tiberius made him governor of Rome, becauſe he had continued drinking with him a night and two days, or two days and two nights, according to Pliny. Horace dedicated his poem *de arte Poeticâ* to his two ſons, whoſe partiality for literature, had diſtinguiſhed them among the reſt of the Romans, and who were fond of cultivating poetry in their leiſure hours.——Cneius, a factious and turbulent youth, who conſpired againſt his country with Catiline. He was among the friends of Julius Cæſar.——Caius, a Roman who was at the head of a celebrated conſpiracy againſt the emperor Nero. He had rendered himſelf a favorite of the people by his private, as well as public virtues, by the generoſity of his behaviour, his fondneſs of pleaſure with the voluptuous, and his auſterity with the grave and the reſerved. He had been marked by ſome as a proper perſon to ſucceed the emperor, but the diſcovery of the plot by a freedman who was among the conſpirators ſoon cut him off with all his partizans. He refuſed to court the affections of the people, and of the army, when the whole had been made public, and inſtead of taking proper meaſures for his preſervation, either by proclaiming himſelf emperor, as his friends adviſed, or by ſeeking a retreat in the diſtant provinces of the empire, he retired to his own houſe, where he opened the veins of both his arms, and bled to death.——Lucius, a ſenator who followed the emperor Valerian into Perſia. He proclaimed himſelf emperor after the death of Valerian, but he was defeated and put to death a few weeks after, A. D. 261, by Valens, &c.——Lucinianus, a ſenator adopted by the emperor Galba. He was put to death by Otho's orders.——A ſon-in-law of Cicero.——A patrician, whoſe daughter married Julius Cæſar. *Horat.*—*Tacit. Ann. & Hiſt.*—*Val. Max. Liv.*—*Sueton.*—*Cic. de offic. &c.*—*Plut. in Cæſ. &c.*—One of the 30 tyrants appointed over Athens by Lyſander.

Pisonis villa, a place near Baiæ in Campania, which the emperor Nero often frequented. *Tacit. An.* 1.

Pissirus, a town of Thrace, near the river Neſtus. *Herod.* 7, c. 109.

Pistor, a ſirname given to Jupiter by the Romans, ſignifying *baker*, becauſe when their city was taken by the Gauls, the god perſuaded them to throw down loaves from the Tarpeian hill where they were beſieged,

that the enemy might from thence ſuppoſe, that they were not in want of proviſions, though in reality they were near ſurrendering through famine. This deceived the Gauls, and they ſoon after raiſed the ſiege. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 350, 394, &c.

PISUS, a ſon of Aphareus, or according to others of Perieres. *Apollod.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 5.

PISUTHNES, a Perſian ſatrap of Lydia who revolted from Darius Nothus. His father's name was Hyſtaſpes, *Plut. in Art.*

PITANE, a town of Æolia in Aſia Minor. The inhabitants made bricks which ſwam on the ſurface of the water. *Strab.* 13.—*Vitruv.* 2, c. 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 357.

PITHECUSA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Etruria, antiently called Ænaria and Inarima, with a town of the ſame name, on the top of a mountain. The frequent earthquakes to which it was ſubject, obliged the inhabitants to leave it. There was a vulcano in the middle of the iſland, which has given occaſion to the antients to ſay, that the giant Typhon was buried there. Some ſuppoſe that it received its name from πίθηκοι *monkeys*, into which the inhabitants were changed by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 90.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.—*Strab.* 1.

PITHEUS. *Vid.* Pittheus.

PITHO, the goddeſs of perſuaſion among the Romans, ſuppoſed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus. She was repreſented with a diadem on her head, to intimate her influence over the hearts of man. One of her arms appears raiſed as in the attitude of an orator, haranguing in a public aſſembly, and with the other ſhe holds a thunderbolt and fetters, made with flowers, to ſignify the powers of reaſoning, and the attractions of eloquence. A caduceus, as a ſymbol of perſuaſion, appears at her feet, with the writings of Demoſthenes and Cicero, the two moſt celebrated among the antients, who underſtood how to command the attention of their audience, and to rouſe and animate their various paſſions.——A Roman courtezan. She received this name on account of the allurements which her charms poſſeſſed, and of her winning expreſſions.

PITHOLAUS & LYCOPHRON, ſeized upon the ſovereign power of Pheræ, by killing Alexander. They were ejected by Philip of Macedonia. *Diod.* 16.

PITHOLEON, an inſignificant poet of Rhodes, who mingled Greek and Latin in his compoſitions. He wrote ſome epigrams. *Horat.* 1, ſat. 10, v. 21.

PYTHON, one of the body guards of Alexander, put to death by Antiochus.

PITHYS, a nymph beloved by Pan. Boreas was alſo fond of her, but ſhe ſlighted his addreſſes, upon which he daſhed her againſt a rock, and ſhe was changed into a pine tree.

PITTACUS, a native of Mitylene in Lesbos, was one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. His father's name was Hyrradius. With the aſſiſtance of the ſons of Alcæus, he delivered his country from the oppreſſion of the tyrant Melanchrus, and in the war which the Athenians waged againſt Leſbos he appeared at the head of his countrymen, and challenged to ſingle combat Phrynon the enemy's general. As the event of the war ſeemed to depend upon this combat, Pittacus had recourſe to artifice, and when he engaged, he entangled his adverſary in a net, which he had concealed under his ſhield, and eaſily diſpatched him. He was amply rewarded for this victory, and his countrymen, ſenſible of his merit, unanimouſly appointed him governor of their city with unlimited authority. In this capacity Pittacus behaved with great moderation and prudence, and after he had governed his fellow citizens with the ſtricteſt juſtice, and after he had eſtabliſhed and enforced the moſt ſalutary laws, he voluntarily reſigned the ſovereign power after he had enjoyed it for 10 years, obſerving that the virtues and innocence of private life were incompatible with the power and influence of a ſovereign. His diſintereſtedneſs gained him many admirers, and when the Mityleneans wiſhed to reward his public ſervices by preſenting him with an immenſe tract of territory, he refuſed to accept more land than what ſhould be contained in the diſtance to which he could throw a javelin. He died in the 82d year of his age, about 570 years before Chriſt, after he had ſpent the laſt 10 years of his life in literary eaſe, and peaceful retirement. One of his favorite maxims was that man ought to provide againſt misfortunes, to avoid them, but that if they ever happened he ought to ſupport them with patience and reſignation. In proſperity friends were to be acquired, and in the hour of adverſity their faithfulneſs was to be tried. He alſo obſerved that in our actions it was imprudent to make others acquainted with our deſigns, for if we failed we had expoſed ourſelves to cenſure and to ridicule. Many of his maxims were inſcribed on the walls of Apollo's temple at Delphi, to ſhew to the world how great an opinion the Mityleneans entertained of his abilities as a philoſopher, a moraliſt, and a man. By one of his laws, every fault committed by a man when intoxicated, deſerved double puniſhment. *Diog.*—*Ariſtot. Polit.*—*Plut. in ſymp.*—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, *&c.*—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.—A grandſon of Porus king of India.

PITTHEA, a town near Trœzene. Hence

Hence the epithet of *Pittheus* in *Ovid. Met.* lib. v. 296.

PITTHEUS, a king of Trœzene in Argolis, son of Pelops and Hippodamia. He was universally admired for his learning, wisdom, and application, he publicly taught in a school at Trœzene, and even composed a book, which was seen by Pausanias the geographer. He gave his daughter Æthra in marriage to Ægeus, king of Athens, and he himself took particular care of the youth, and education of his grandson Theseus. He was buried at Trœzene, which he had founded, and on his tomb was seen, for many ages, three seats of white marble, on which he sat with two other judges, whenever he gave laws to his subjects, or settled their disputes. *Paus.* 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Strab.* 8.

PITUANIUS, a mathematician in the age of Tiberius, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2.

PITULANI, a people of Umbria. Their chief town was called Pitulum.

PITYÆA, a town of Asia Minor.

PITYASSUS, a town of Pisidia.

PITYONESUS, a small island on the coast of Peloponnesus, near Epidaurus.

PITYUSA, a small island on the coast of Argolis.——Two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain, of which the larger was called Ebusus, and the smaller Ophiusa. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

PIUS, a surname given to the emperor Antoninus, on account of his piety and virtue.——A surname given to a son of Metellus, because he interested himself so warmly to have his father recalled from banishment.

PLACENTIA, an ancient town and colony near the Po.——Another, near Lusitania.

PLACIDEIANUS, a gladiator in Horace's age, 2 *Sat.* 7.

PLACIDIA, a daughter of Theodosius the Great, sister to Honorius and Arcadius. She married Adolphus, king of the Goths, and afterwards Constantius, by whom she had Valentinian the 3d. She died A. D. 449.

PLACIDIUS JULIUS, a tribune of a cohort, who imprisoned the emperor Vitellius, &c.

PLANASIA, a small island of the Tyrrhene sea.——Another, on the coast of Gaul, where Tiberius ordered Agrippa, the grandson of Augustus, to be put to death. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.——A town on the Rhone.

PLANCINA, a woman celebrated for her intrigues and her crimes, who married Piso, and was accused with him of having murdered Germanicus, in the reign of Tiberius. She was acquitted either by means of the empress Livia, or on account of the partiality of the emperor for her person. She had long supported the spirits of her husband, during his confinement, but, when she saw herself freed from the accusation, she totally abandoned him to his fate. Subservient in every thing to the will of Livia, she, at her instigation, became guilty of the greatest crimes, to injure the character of Agrippina. After the death of Agrippina, Plancina was accused of the most atrocious villainies, and, as she knew that she could not elude justice, she put herself to death, A. D. 33. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 26, &c.

L. PLANCUS MUNATIUS, a Roman, who rendered himself ridiculous by his follies and his extravagance. He had been consul, and had presided over a province in the capacity of governor, but he forgot all his dignity, and became one of the most servile flatterers of Cleopatra and Antony. At the court of the Egyptian queen, in Alexandria, he appeared in the character of the meanest stage dancer, and, in comedy, he personated Glaucus, and painted his body of a green color, dancing on a public stage quite naked, only with a crown of green reeds on his head, while he had, tied behind his back, the tail of a large sea fish. This exposed him to the public derision, and, when Antony had joined the rest of his friends in censuring him for his unbecoming behaviour, he deserted to Octavius, who received him with great marks of friendship and attention. It was he who proposed, in the Roman senate, that the title of Augustus should be conferred on his friend Octavius, as expressive of the dignity and the reverence which the greatness of his exploits seemed to claim. Horace has dedicated 1 od. 7 to him; and he certainly deserved the honor, from the elegance of his letters, which are still extant, written to Cicero. He founded a town in Gaul, which he called Lugdunum. *Plut. in Anton.*——A patrician, proscribed by the second triumvirate. His servants wished to save him from death, but he refused it, rather than to expose their persons to danger.——Plangon, a courtezan of Miletus, in Ionia.

PLATÆA, a daughter of Asopus, king of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 1, &c.——An island on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean. It belonged to the Cyreneans. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

PLATÆÆ, (*ārum*,) a town of Bœotia, near mount Citheron, on the confines of Megaris and Attica, celebrated for a battle fought there, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias, the Lacedæmonian, and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men, and among these 91 Spartans, 52 Athenians, and 16 Tegeans,

were the only ſoldiers found in the number of the ſlain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Perſian camp was immenſe. Pauſanias received the tenth of all the ſpoils, on account of his uncommon valor during the engagement, and the reſt were rewarded each according to their reſpective merit. This battle was fought on the 22d of September, the ſame day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B. C. and by it Greece was totally delivered for ever from the continual alarms to which ſhe was expoſed on account of the Perſian invaſions, and from that time none of the princes of Perſia dared to appear with a hoſtile force beyond the Helleſpont. The Plataeans were naturally attached to the intereſt of the Athenians, and they furniſhed them with a thouſand ſoldiers when Greece was attacked by Datis, the general of Darius. Platæa was taken by the Thebans, after a famous ſiege, in the beginning of the Peloponneſian war, and deſtroyed by the Spartans, B. C. 427. Alexander rebuilt it, and paid great encomiums to the inhabitants on account of their anceſtors who had ſo bravely fought againſt the Perſians at the battle of Marathon, and under Pauſanias. *Herodot.* 8, c. 50.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 1.—*Plut. in Arist.* &c.—*C. Nep.* &c. *Cic. de Offic.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.*—*Juſtin.*

PLATANIUS, a river of Boeotia. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 24.

PLATO, a celebrated philoſopher of Athens, ſon of Ariſton and Parectonia. His original name was Ariſtocles, and he received that of Plato from the largeneſs of his ſhoulders. As one of the deſcendants of Codrus, and as the offspring of a noble, illuſtrious, and opulent, family, Plato was educated with care, his body was formed and invigorated with gymnaſtic exerciſes, and his mind was cultivated and enlightened by the ſtudy of poetry and of geometry, from which he derived that acuteneſs of judgment, and warmth of imagination, which have ſtamped his character as the moſt ſubtle and flowery writer of antiquity. He firſt began his literary career by writing poems and tragedies; but he was ſoon diſguſted with his own productions, when, at the age of 20, he was introduced into the preſence of Socrates, and when he was enabled to compare and examine, with critical accuracy, the merit of his compoſitions with thoſe of his poetical predeceſſors. He, therefore, committed to the flames theſe productions of his early years, which could not command the attention or gain the applauſe of a matured age. During eight years he continued to be one of the pupils of Socrates; and, if he was prevented by a momentary inſpiration from attending the philoſopher's laſt moments, yet he collected, from the converſation of thoſe that were preſent, and from his own accurate obſervations, the minuteſt and moſt circumſtantial accounts, which can exhibit, in its trueſt colors, the concern and ſenſibility of the pupil, and the firmneſs, virtues, and moral ſentiments, of the dying philoſopher. After the death of Socrates, Plato retired from Athens, and, to acquire that information which the accurate obſerver can derive in foreign countries, he began to travel over Greece. He viſited Megara, Thebes, and Elis, where he met with the kindeſt reception from his fellow diſciples, whom the violent death of their maſter had likewiſe removed from Attica. He afterwards viſited Magna Græcia, attracted by the fame of the Pythagorean philoſophy, and by the learning, abilities, and reputation, of its profeſſors. He afterwards paſſed into Sicily, and examined the eruptions and fires of the volcano of that iſland. He alſo viſited Egypt, where then the mathematician Theodorus flouriſhed, and where he knew that the tenets of the Pythagorean philoſophy and metempſychoſis had been foſtered and cheriſhed. When he had finiſhed his travels, Plato retired to the groves of Academus, in the neighbourhood of Athens, where his lectures were ſoon attended by a crowd of learned, noble, and illuſtrious, pupils; and the philoſopher, by refuſing to have a ſhare in the adminiſtration of affairs, rendered his name more famous, and his ſchool more frequented. During forty years he preſided at the head of the academy, and there he devoted his time to the inſtruction of his pupils, and compoſed thoſe dialogues which have been the admiration of every age and country. His ſtudies, however, were interrupted for a while, whilſt he obeyed the preſſing calls and invitations of Dionyſius, and whilſt he perſuaded the tyrant to become a man, the father of his people, and the friend of liberty. [*Vid. Dionyſius* 2d.] In his dreſs the philoſopher was not oſtentatious, his manners were elegant, but modeſt, ſimple, without affectation and the great honors which his learning deſerved were not paid to his appearance. When he came to the Olympian games, Plato reſided, during the celebration, in a family who were totally ſtrangers to him. He eat and drank with them, he partook of their innocent pleaſures and amuſements, but, though he told them his name was Plato, yet he never ſpoke of the employment he purſued at Athens, and never introduced the name of that philoſopher whoſe doctrines he followed, and whoſe death and virtues were favorite topics of converſation in every part of Greece. When he returned home, he was attended by the family which had ſo kindly entertained him; and, as being a native of Athens, he was deſired to ſhew them the great philoſopher

ſopher whoſe name he bore; their ſurpriſe was great when he told them that he himſelf was the Plato whom they wiſhed to behold. In his diet he was moderate, and, indeed, to ſobriety and temperance in the uſe of food, and to the want of thoſe pleaſures which enfeeble the body and enervate the mind, ſome have attributed his preſervation during the tremendous peſtilence which raged at Athens with ſo much fury at the beginning of the Peloponneſian war. Plato was never ſubject to any long or lingering indiſpoſition, and, though change of climate had enfeebled a conſtitution naturally ſtrong and healthy, the philoſopher lived to an advanced age, and was often heard to ſay, when his phyſicians adviſed him to leave his reſidence at Athens, where the air was impregnated by the peſtilence, that he would not advance one ſingle ſtep to gain the top of mount Athos, were he aſſured to attain the great longevity which the inhabitants of that mountain were ſaid to enjoy above the reſt of mankind. Plato died on his birth day, in the 81ſt year of his age, about 348 years before the Chriſtian era. His laſt moments were eaſy and without pain, and, according to ſome, he expired in the midſt of an entertainment, or, according to Cicero, as he was writing. The works of Plato are numerous; they are all written in the form of dialogue, except 12 letters. He ſpeaks always by the mouth of others, and the philoſopher has no where made mention of himſelf except once, in his dialogue entitled Phædon, and, another time, in his apology for Socrates. His writings were ſo celebrated, and his opinion ſo reſpected, that he was called divine, and, for the elegance, melody, and ſweetneſs, of his expreſſions, he was diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Athenian bee. Cicero had ſuch an eſteem for him, that, in the warmth of panegyric, he exclaimed *errare mehercule malo cum Platone, quàm cum iſtis vera ſentire*; and Quintilian ſaid, that, when he read Plato, he ſeemed to hear not a man, but a divinity, ſpeaking. His ſtile, however, though admired, and commended by the beſt and moſt refined of critics among the ancients, has not eſcaped the cenſure of ſome of the moderns, and the philoſopher has been blamed, who ſupports that fire is a pyramid tied to the earth by numbers, that the world is a figure conſiſting of 12 pentagons, and who, to prove the metempſychoſis and the immortality of the ſoul, aſſerts, that the dead are born from the living, and the living from the dead. The ſpeculative mind of Plato was employed in examining things divine and human, and he attempted to fix and aſcertain, not only the practical doctrine of morals and politics, but the more ſubtle and abſtruſe theory of myſtical theogony. His philoſophy was univerſally received and adopted, and it has not only governed the opinions of the ſpeculative part of mankind, but it continues ſtill to influence the reaſoning, and to divide the ſentiments, of the moderns. In his ſyſtem of philoſophy, he followed the phyſics of Heraclitus, the metaphyſical opinions of Pythagoras, and the morals of Socrates. He maintained the exiſtence of two beings, one ſelf-exiſtent, and the other formed by the hand of a pre-exiſtent creature, god and man. The world was created by that ſelf-exiſtent cauſe, from the rude indigeſted maſs of matter which had exiſted from all eternity, and which had ever been animated by an irregular principle of motion. The origin of evil could not be traced under the government of a deity, without admitting a ſtubborn intractability and wildneſs congenial to matter, and from theſe, conſequently, could be demonſtrated the deviations from the laws of nature, and from thence the extravagant paſſions and appetites of men. From materials like theſe were formed the four elements, and the beautiful ſtructure of the heavens and the earth, and into the active, but irrational, principle of matter, the divinity infuſed a rational ſoul. The ſouls of men were formed from the remainder of the rational ſoul of the world, which had previouſly given exiſtence to the inviſible gods and demons. The philoſopher, therefore, ſupported the doctrine of ideal forms, and the pre-exiſtence of the human mind, which he conſidered as emanations of the Deity, which can never remain ſatisfied with objects or things unworthy of their divine original. Men could perceive, with their corporeal ſenſes, the types of immutable things, and the fluctuating objects of the material world; but the ſudden changes to which theſe are continually obnoxious, create innumerable diſorders, and hence ariſes deception, and, in ſhort, all the errors and miſeries of human life. Yet, in whatever ſituation man may be, he is ſtill an object of divine concern, and, to recommend himſelf to the favor of the pre exiſtent cauſe, he muſt comply with the purpoſes of his creation, and, by proper care and diligence, he can recover thoſe immaculate powers with which he was naturally endowed. All ſcience the philoſopher made to conſiſt in reminiſcence, and in recalling the nature, forms, and proportions, of thoſe perfect and immutable eſſences, with which the human mind had been converſant. From obſervations like theſe, the ſummit of felicity might be attained by removing from the material, and approaching nearer to the intellectual, world, by curbing and governing the paſſions, which were ever agitated and inflamed, by real or imaginary objects. The

paſſions

passions were divided into two classes; the first consisted of the irascible passions, which originated in pride or resentment, and were seated in the breast: the other, founded on the love of pleasure, was the concupiscible part of the soul, seated in the belly, and inferior parts of the body. These different orders induced the philosopher to compare the soul to a small republic, of which the reasoning and judging powers were stationed in the head, as in a firm citadel, and of which the senses were its guards and servants. By the irascible part of the soul men asserted their dignity, repelled injuries, and scorned dangers; and the concupiscible part provided the support and the necessities of the body, and, when governed with propriety, it gave rise to temperance. Justice was produced by the regular dominion of reason, and by the submission of the passions; and prudence arose from the strength, acuteness, and perfection, of the soul, without which all other virtues could not exist. But, amidst all this, wisdom was not easily attained; at their creation all minds were not endowed with the same excellence, the bodies which they animated on earth were not always in harmony with the divine emanation; some might be too weak, others too strong, and on the first years of a man's life depended his future consequence, as an effeminate and licentious education seemed calculated to destroy the purposes of the divinity, while the contrary produced different effects, and tended to cultivate and improve the reasoning and judging faculty, and to produce wisdom and virtue. Plato was the first who supported the immortality of the soul upon arguments solid and permanent, deduced from truth and experience. He did not imagine that the diseases, and the death of the body, could injure the principle of life and destroy the soul, which, of itself, was of divine origin, and of an uncorrupted and immutable essence, which, though inherent for a while in matter, could not lose that power which was the emanation of God. From doctrines like these, the great founder of Platonism concluded, that there might exist in the world a community of men, whose passions could be governed with moderation, and who, from knowing the evils and miseries which arise from ill conduct, might aspire to excellence, and attain that perfection which can be derived from the proper exercise of the rational and moral powers. To illustrate this more fully, the philosopher wrote a book, well known by the name of the republic of Plato, in which he explains with acuteness, judgment, and elegance, the rise and revolution of civil society; and so respected was his opinion as a legislator, that his scholar were employed in regulating the republics of Arcadia, Elis, and Cnidus, at the desire of those states, and Xenocrates gave political rules for good and impartial government to the conqueror of the east. The best editions of Plato are those of Francof. fol. 1602; and Bipont. 12 vols. 8vo. 1788. *Plato Dial. &c.—Cic. de offic.* 1, *&c.—Plut. in Sol. &c.——Seneca ep. Quæst.* 10, c. 1, *&c.—Ælian. V. H.* 2 *&* 4 *—Paus.* 1, c. 30.—*Diog* ——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. ——A Greek poet, called the prince of the middle comedy, who flourished B. C. 445. Some fragments remain of his pieces.

PLAUTIA LEX, was enacted by M. Plautius, the tribune, A. U. C. 664. It required every tribe annually to chuse fifteen persons of their body, to serve as judges, making the honor common to all the three orders, according to the majority of votes in every tribe. ——Another, called also *Plotia*, A. U. C. 675. It punished with the *interdictio ignis & aquæ*, all persons who were found guilty of attempts upon the state, or the senators or magistrates, or such as appeared in public armed with an evil design, or such as forcibly expelled any person from his legal possessions.

PLAUTIUS, a Roman, who became so disconsolate at the death of his wife, that he threw himself upon her burning pile. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 6.——Caius, a consul sent against the Privernates, &c.——Aulus, a governor of Britain, who obtained an ovation for the conquests he had obtained there over the Barbarians.——One of Otho's friends. He dissuaded him from killing himself.——Lateranus, an adulterer of Messalina, who conspired against Nero, and was capitally condemned. ——Aulus, a general who defeated the Umbrians and the Etrurians.——Caius, another general, defeated in Lusitania.——A man put to death by order of Caracalla.——M. Sylvanus, a tribune, who made a law to prevent seditions in the public assemblies.——Rubellius, a man accused before Nero, and sent to Asia, where he was assassinated.

PLAUTIANUS, FULVIUS, an African of mean birth, who was banished for his seditious behaviour in the years of his obscurity. In his banishment, Plautianus formed an acquaintance with Severus, who, some years after, ascended the imperial throne. This was the beginning of his prosperity; Severus paid the greatest attention to him, and, if we believe some authors, their familiarity and intercourse was carried beyond the bounds of modesty and propriety. Plautianus shared the favors of Severus in obscurity as well as on the throne. He was invested with as much power as his patron at Rome, and in the provinces, and, indeed, he wanted but the name of emperor to be his equal. His table was served with more delicate meats than that of the emperor, when he walked in the public

ublic ſtreets he received the moſt diſtinguiſhing honors, and a number of criers ordered the moſt noble citizens, as well as the meaneſt beggars, to make way for the favorite of the emperor, and not to fix their eyes upon him. He was concerned in all the rapine and deſtruction which was committed through the empire, and he enriched himſelf with the poſſeſſions of thoſe who had been ſacrificed to the emperor's cruelty or avarice. To complete his triumph, and to make himſelf ſtill greater, Plautianus married his favorite daughter Plautilla to Caracalla, the ſon of the emperor, and ſo eager was the emperor to indulge his inclinations in this, and in every other reſpect, that he declared he loved Plautianus ſo much, that he would even wiſh to die before him. The marriage of Caracalla with Plautilla was attended with ſerious conſequences. The ſon of Severus had complied with great reluctance, and, though Plautilla was amiable in her manners, commanding in aſpect, and of a beautiful countenance, yet the young prince often threatened to puniſh her haughty and imperious behaviour as ſoon as he ſucceeded to the throne. Plautilla reported the whole to her father, and, to ſave his daughter from the vengeance of Caracalla, Plautianus conſpired againſt the emperor and his ſon. The conſpiracy was diſcovered, and Severus forgot his attachment to Plautianus, and the favors he had heaped upon him, when he heard of his perfidy. The wicked miniſter was immediately put to death, and Plautilla baniſhed to the iſland of Lipari, with her brother Plautius, where, ſeven years after, ſhe was put to death by order of Caracalla, A. D. 211. Plautilla had two children, a ſon, who died in his childhood, and a daughter, whom Caracalla murdered in the arms of her mother. *Dion. Caſſ.*

PLAUTILLA, a daughter of Plautianus, the favorite miniſter of Severus. *Vid.* Plautianus. —— The mother of the emperor Nerva, deſcended of a noble family.

M. ACCIUS PLAUTUS, a comic poet, born at Sarſina, in Umbria. Fortune proved unkind to him, and, from competence, he was reduced to the meaneſt poverty by engaging in a commercial line. To maintain himſelf, he entered into the family of a baker as a common ſervant, and, while he was employed in grinding corn, he ſometimes dedicated a few moments to the comic muſe. Some, however, confute this account as falſe, and ſupport that Plautus was never obliged to the laborious employments of a bakehouſe for his maintenance. He wrote 25 comedies, of which only 19 are extant. He died about 184 years before the Chriſtian era, and Varro, his learned countryman, wrote this ſtanza, which deſerved to be engraved on his tomb;

Poſtquam morte captus eſt Plautus, Comœdia luget, ſcena eſt deſerta, Deinde riſus, ludus, jocuſque, & numeri Innumeri ſimul omnes collacrymarunt.

The plays of Plautus were univerſally eſteemed at Rome, and the purity, the energy, and the elegance, of his language, were, as other writers, conſidered as objects of imitation; and Varro, whoſe judgment is great, and generally deciſive, declares, that, if the Muſes were willing to ſpeak Latin, they would ſpeak in the language of Plautus. In the Auguſtan age, however, when the Roman language became more pure and refined, the comedies of Plautus did not appear free from inaccuracy. The poet, when compared to the more elegant expreſſions of a Terence, was cenſured for his negligence in verification, his low wit, execrable puns, and diſguſting obſcenities. Yet, however cenſured as to language or ſentiments, Plautus continued to be a favorite on the ſtage: If his expreſſions were not choice or delicate, it was univerſally admitted that he was more happy than other comic writers in his pictures, the incidents of his plays were more varied, the acts more intereſting, the characters more truly diſplayed, and the cataſtrophe more natural. In the reign of the emperor Diocletian, his comedies were ſtill acted on the public theatres, and no greater compliment can be paid to his abilities as a comic writer, and no greater cenſure can be paſſed upon his ſucceſſors in dramatic compoſition, than to obſerve, that for 500 years, with all the diſadvantage of obſolete language and diction, in ſpite of the change of manners, and the revolutions of government, he commanded, and received, that applauſe which no other writer dared to diſpute with him. The beſt editions of Plautus are that of Gronovius, 8vo. L. Bat. 1664; that of Barbou, 12mo. in 3 vols. Paris, 1759; that of Erneſti, 2 vols. 8vo. Lipſ. 1760; and that of Glaſgow, 3 vols. 12mo. 1763. *Varro apud Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de offic.* 1, &c. *De Orat.* 3, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *ep* 1, v. 58, 170. *de art. poet.* 54 & 270 ——Ælianus, a high prieſt, who conſecrated the capitol in the reign of Veſpaſian. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 53.

PLEIADES or VERGILIÆ, a name given to ſeven of the daughters of Atlas by Pleione or Æthra, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a conſtellation called Pleiades, near the back of the bull in the Zodiac. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Sterope, and Celeno. They all, except Merope, who married Siſyphus, king of Corinth, had ſome of the immortal gods for their ſuitors. On that account, therefore,

therefore, Merope's ſtar is dim and obſcure among the reſt of her ſiſters, becauſe ſhe married a mortal. The name of the Pleiades is derived from the Greek word πλεῖν, *to ſail*, becauſe that conſtellation ſhows the time moſt favorable to navigators, which is in the ſpring. The name of Vergilian they derive from *ver*, *the ſpring*. They are ſometimes called *Atlantides*, from their father, or *Heſperides*, from the gardens of that name, which belonged to Atlas. *Hygin.* fab. 192. *P. A.* 2, c. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 293. *Faſt.* 5, v. 106 & 170.—*Heſiod. oper. & dies Homer. Od.* 5.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 138. l. 4. 231.——Seven poets, who, from their number, have received the name of Pleiades, near the age of Philadelphus Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Their names were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus the Younger.

PLEIONE, one of the Oceanides, who married Atlas, king of Mauritania, by whom ſhe had twelve daughters, and a ſon called Hyas. Seven of the daughters were changed into a conſtellation called Pleiades, and the reſt into another called Hyades. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 84.

PLEMMYRIUM a promontory with a ſmall caſtle of that name in the bay of Syracuſe. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 693.

PLEMNEUS, a king of Sicyon, ſon of Peratus. His children always died as ſoon as born, till Ceres, pitying his misfortune, offered herſelf as a nurſe to his wife, as ſhe was going to be brought to bed. The child lived by the care and protection of the goddeſs, and Plemneus was no ſooner acquainted with the dignity of his nurſe than he raiſed her a temple. *Pauſ.* 2. c. 5 & 11.

PLEURATUS, a king of Illyricum.

PLEURON, a ſon of Ætolus, who married Xantippe, the daughter of Dorus, by whom he had Agenor. He founded a city in Ætolia on the Evenus, which bore his name. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v 382.

PLEXAURE, one of the Oceanides, *Heſiod.*

PLEXIPPUS, a ſon of Theſtius, brother to Althæa, the wife of Œneus. He was killed by his nephew Meleager, in hunting the Calydonian boar. His brother Toxeus ſhared his fate.——A ſon of Phineus and Cleopatra, brother to Pandion, king of Athens. *Apollod.*

C. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, ſirnamed *the Elder*, was born at Verona, of a noble family. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, and, after he had been made one of the auguſs at Rome, he was appointed governor of Spain. In his public character he did not neglect the pleaſures of literature, the day was employed in the adminiſtration of the affairs of his province, and the night was dedicated to ſtudy. Every moment of time was precious to him, at his meals one of his ſervants read to him books valuable for their information, and from them he immediately made copious extracts in a memorandum book. Even while he dreſſed himſelf after bathing, his attention was called away from ſurrounding objects, and he was either employed in liſtening to another, or in dictating himſelf. To a mind ſo earneſtly devoted to learning, nothing appeared too laborious, no undertaking too troubleſome. He deemed every moment loſt which was not dedicated to ſtudy, and, from theſe reaſons, he never appeared at Rome but in a chariot, and, wherever he went, he was always accompanied by his amanuenſis. He even cenſured his nephew, Pliny the Younger, becauſe he had indulged himſelf with a walk, and ſternly obſerved, that he might have employed thoſe moments to better advantage. But, if his literary purſuits made him forget the public affairs, his prudence, his abilities, and the purity and innocence of his character, made him known and reſpected. He was courted and admired by the emperors Titus and Veſpaſian, and he received from them all the favors which a virtuous prince could offer, and an honeſt ſubject receive. As he was at Miſenum, where he commanded the fleet, which was then ſtationed there, Pliny was ſurpriſed at the ſudden appearance of a cloud of duſt and aſhes. He was then ignorant of the cauſe which produced it, and he immediately ſet ſail in a ſmall veſſel for Mount Veſuvius, which he at laſt diſcovered to have made a dreadful eruption. The ſight of a number of boats that fled from the coaſt to avoid the danger, might have deterred another, but the curioſity of Pliny excited him to advance with more boldneſs, and, though his veſſel was often covered with ſtones and aſhes, that were continually thrown up by the mountain, yet he landed on the coaſt. The place was deſerted by the inhabitants, but Pliny remained there during the night, the better to obſerve the mountain, which, during the obſcurity, appeared to be one continual blaze. He was ſoon diſturbed by a dreadful earthquake, and the contrary wind on the morrow prevented him from returning to Miſenum. The eruptions of the volcano encreaſed, and, at laſt, the fire approached the place where the philoſopher made his obſervations. Pliny endeavoured to fly before it, but though he was ſupported by two of his ſervants, he was unable to eſcape. He ſoon fell down, ſuffocated by the thick

vapors

vapors that ſurrounded him, and the inſupportable ſtench of ſulphurous matter. His body was found three days after, and decently buried by his nephew, who was then at Miſenum with the fleet. This memorable event happened in the 79th year of the Chriſtian era, and the philoſopher who periſhed by the eruptions of the volcano, has been called by ſome the martyr of nature. He was then in the 56th year of his age. Of the works which he compoſed none are extant but his natural hiſtory in 37 books. It is a work as Pliny the Younger ſays, full of erudition, and as varied as nature itſelf. It treats of the ſtars, the heavens, wind, rain, hail, mineral, trees, flowers, and plants, beſides an account of all living animals, birds, fiſhes, and beaſts; a geographical deſcription of every place on the globe, and an hiſtory of every art and ſcience, of commerce and navigation, with their riſe, progreſs and ſeveral improvements. He is happy in his deſcriptions as a naturaliſt, he writes with force and energy, and though many of his ideas and conjectures are ſometimes ill founded, yet he poſſeſſes that fecundity of imagination, and vivacity of expreſſion, which are requiſite to treat a ſubject with propriety, and to render an hiſtory of nature pleaſing, intereſting, and above all inſtructive. His ſtile poſſeſſes not the graces of the Auguſtan age, it has neither their purity, elegance, nor their ſimplicity, but is rather cramped, obſcure, and ſometimes unintelligible. Yet for all this it has ever been admired and eſteemed, and it may be called a compilation of every thing which had been written before his age on the various ſubjects which he treats, and a judicious collection from the moſt excellent treatiſes which had been compoſed on the various productions of nature. Pliny was not aſhamed to mention the authors which he quoted, he ſpeaks of them with admiration, and while he pays the greateſt compliment to their abilities, his encomiums ſhow, in the ſtrongeſt light, the goodneſs, the ſenſibility, and the ingenuouſneſs of his own mind. He had written 160 volumes of remarks and annotations on the various authors which he had read, and ſo great was the opinion in his contemporaries, of his erudition and abilities, that a man called Lartius Lutinius offered to buy his notes and obſervations for the enormous ſum of about 3242l. Engliſh money. The philoſopher, who was himſelf rich and independent, rejected the offer, and his compilations, after his death, came into the hands of his nephew Pliny. The beſt editions of Pliny are that of Harduin, 3 vols. fol. Paris 1723, that of Brotier 6 vols. 12mo, Paris 1779, and the Variorum 8vo. in 8 vols. Lipſ. 1778 to 1789. *Tacit. ann.* 1, c. 69, l. 13, c. 20. l. 15, c. 33 — *Plin. ep. &c.*

C. Cæcilius Secundus, ſirnamed the younger, was ſon of L. Cæcilius by the ſiſter of Pliny the elder. He was adopted by his uncle, whoſe name he aſſumed, and whoſe eſtates and goods he inherited. He received the greateſt part of his education under Quintilian, and at the age of 19 he appeared at the bar, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his eloquence, that he, with Tacitus, were reckoned the two greateſt orators of their age. He did not make his profeſſion an object of gain like the reſt of the Roman orators, but he refuſed fees from the rich as well as from the pooreſt of his clients, and declared that he cheerfully employed himſelf for the protection of innocence, the relief of the indigent, and the detection of vice. He publiſhed many of his harangues and orations, which have been left. When Trajan was inveſted with the imperial purple, Pliny was created conſul by the emperor. This honor the conſul acknowledged in a celebrated panegyric which, at the requeſt of the Roman ſenate, and in the name of the whole empire, he pronounced on Trajan. Some time after he preſided over Pontus and Bithynia, in the office, and with the power, of pro-conſul, and by his humanity and philanthropy the ſubject was freed from the burden of partial taxes, and the perſecution which had been begun againſt the chriſtians of his province was ſtopped when Pliny ſolemnly declared to the emperor that the followers of Chriſt were a meek and inoffenſive ſect of men, that their morals were pure and innocent, that they were free from all crimes, and that they voluntarily bound themſelves by the moſt ſolemn oaths to abſtain from vice, and to relinquiſh every ſinful purſuit. If he rendered himſelf popular in his province, he was not leſs reſpected at Rome. He was there the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, great without arrogance, affable in his behaviour and an example of good breeding, ſobriety, temperance, and modeſty. As a father and a huſband his character was amiable; as a ſubject he was faithful to his prince, and as a magiſtrate, he was candid, open, and compaſſionate. His native country ſhared among the reſt, his unbounded benevolence, and Comum, a ſmall town of Inſubria which gave him birth, boaſted of his liberality in the valuable and choice library of books, which he collected there. He alſo contributed towards the expences which attended the education of his countrymen, and liberally ſpent part of his eſtate for the advancement of literature, and for the inſtruction of thoſe whom poverty otherwiſe deprived of the advantages

vantages of a public education. He made his preceptor Quintilian, and the poet Martial, objects of his benevolence, and when the daughter of the former was married, Pliny wrote to the father with the greatest civility, and while he observed that he was rich in the poſſeſſion of learning, though poor in the goods of fortune, he begged of him to accept, as a dowry for his beloved daughter, 50,000 ſeſterces, about 300l. *I would not*, continued he, *be ſo moderate, were I not aſſured from your modeſty, and diſintereſtedneſs, that the ſmalleſs of the preſent will render it acceptable.* He died in the 52d year of his age, A. D. 113. He had written an hiſtory of his own times, which is loſt. It is ſaid, that Tacitus did not begin his hiſtory till he had found it impoſſible to perſuade Pliny to undertake that laborious taſk, and indeed what could not have been expected from the panegyriſt of Trajan, if Tacitus acknowledged himſelf inferior to him in delineating the character of the times. Some ſuppoſe, but falſely, that Pliny wrote the lives of illuſtrious men, univerſally aſcribed to Cornelius Nepos. He alſo wrote poetry, but his verſes have all periſhed, and nothing of his learned works remains, but his panegyric on the emperor Trajan, and 10 books of letters, which he himſelf collected and prepared for the public, from a numerous and reſpectable correſpondence. Theſe letters contain many curious and intereſting facts, they abound with many anecdotes of the generoſity and the humane ſentiments of the writer. They are written with elegance and great purity, and the reader every where diſcovers that affability, that condeſcenſion and philanthropy which ſo egregiouſly marked the advocate of the chriſtians. Theſe letters are eſteemed by ſome, equal to the voluminous epiſtles of Cicero. In his panegyric, Pliny's ſtile is florid and brilliant, he has uſed, to the greateſt advantage, the liberties of the panegyriſt, and the eloquence of the courtier. His ideas are new and refined, but his diction is diſtinguiſhed by that affectation and pompoſity which marked the reign of Trajan. The beſt editions of Pliny, are thoſe of Geſner 8vo, Lipſ 1770, and of Lallemand 12mo Paris apud Barbou, and of the panegyric ſeparate, that of Schwartz 4to 1746, and of the epiſtles, the Variorum L. Bat. 1669. 8vo. *Plin. ep.—Voſſius.—Sidonius.*

PLINTHINE, a town of Egypt on the Mediterranean.

PLISTARCHUS, ſon of Leonidas of the family of the Eurythenidæ, ſucceeded on the Spartan throne at the death of Cleombrotus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 10.——A brother of Caſſander.

PLISTHANUS, a philoſopher of Elis who ſucceeded in the ſchool of Phædon. *Diog.*

PLISTHENES, a ſon of Atreus king of Argos, father of Menelaus and Agamemnon, according to Heſiod and others. Homer, however, calls Menelaus and Agamemnon ſons of Atreus, though they were in reality the children of Pliſthenes. The father died very young, and the two children were left in the houſe of their grandfather, who took care of them and inſtructed them. From his attention to them, therefore it ſeems probable that Atreus was univerſally acknowledged their protector and father. *Ovid. Rem. Am.* v. 778.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1.—*Homer. Il.*

PLISTINUS, a brother of Fauſtulus the ſhepherd who ſaved the life of Romulus and Remus. He was killed in a ſcuffle which happened between the two brothers.

PLISTOANAX & PLISTONAX, ſon of Pauſanias, was general of the Lacedæmonian armies in the Peloponneſian war. He was baniſhed from his kingdom of Sparta for 19 years, and was afterwards recalled by order of the oracle of Delphi. He reigned 58 years. He had ſucceeded Pliſtarchus.

PLISTUS, a river of Phocis falling into the bay of Corinth.

PLOTÆ, ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Ætolia.

PLOTINA POMPEIA, a Roman lady who married Trajan while he was yet a private man. She entered Rome in the proceſſion with her huſband when he was ſaluted emperor, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by the affability of her behaviour, her humanity, and liberal offices to the poor and friendleſs. She accompanied Trajan in the eaſt, and at his death ſhe brought back his aſhes to Rome, and ſtill enjoyed all the honors and titles of a Roman empreſs under Adrian, who, by her means, had ſucceeded to the vacant throne. At her death, A. D. 122, ſhe was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors, which according to the ſuperſtition of the time, ſhe ſeemed to deſerve, from her regard for the good and the proſperity of the Roman empire, and for her private virtues. *Dion.*

PLOTINOPOLIS, a town of Thrace built by the emperor Trajan, and called after Plotina, the founder's wife.——Another in Dacia.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philoſopher of Lycopolis in Egypt. He was for eleven years a pupil of Ammonius the philoſopher, and after he had profited by all the inſtructions of his learned preceptor, he determined to improve his knowledge and to viſit the territories of India and Perſia to receive information. He accompanied Gordian in his expedition into the eaſt, but the

day which proved fatal to the emperor, nearly terminated the life of the philosopher. He saved himself by flight, and the following year he retired to Rome, where he publicly taught philosophy. His school was frequented by people of every sex, age, and quality; by senators, as well as by plebeians, and so great was the opinion of the public of his honesty and candor, that many, on their death-bed, left all their possessions to his care, and entrusted their children to him, as to a superior being. He was the favorite of all the Romans; and while he charmed the populace by the force of his eloquence, and the senate by his doctrines, the emperor Galienus courted him, and admired the extent of his learning. It is even said, that the emperor and the empress Salonina intended to re-build a decayed city of Campania, and to appoint the philosopher over it, that there he might experimentally know, while he presided over a colony of philosophers, the validity and the use of the ideal laws of the republic of Plato. This plan was not executed, through the envy and the malice of the enemies of Plotinus. The philosopher, at last become helpless and infirm, returned to Campania, where the liberality of his friends for a while maintained him. He died A. D. 270, in the 66th year of his age, and as he expired, he declared that he made his last and most violent efforts to give up what there was most divine in him and in the rest of the universe. Amidst the great qualities of the philosopher, we discover some ridiculous singularities. Plotinus never permitted his picture to be taken, and he observed, that to see a painting of himself in the following age, was beneath the notice of an enlightened mind. These reasons also induced him to conceal the day, the hour and the place of his birth. He never made use of medicines, and though his body was often debilitated by abstinence or too much study, he despised to have recourse to a physician, and thought that it would degrade the gravity of a philosopher. His writings have been collected by his pupil Porphyry. They consist of 54 different treatises divided into six equal parts written with great spirit and vivacity; but the reasonings are abstruse, and the subjects metaphysical. The best edition is that of Ficinus, fol, Basil, 1580.

Plotius Crispinus, a stoic philosopher and poet, whose verses were very inelegant.——Gallus, a native of Lugdunum, who taught grammar at Rome, and had Cicero among his pupils. *Cic. de Orat.*——Griphus, a man made senator by Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 3.——A centurion in Cæsar's army.——Tucca, a friend of Horace and of Virgil, who made him his heir. He was selected by Augustus, with Varius, to review the Æneid of Virgil. *Horace, Sat.* 5, v. 40.——A poet in the age of the great Marius.

Plutarchus, a native of Chæronea, descended of a respectable family. His father, whose name is unknown, was distinguished for his learning and virtues, and his grandfather, called Lamprias, was also conspicuous for his eloquence and the fecundity of his genius. Under Ammodius, a reputable teacher at Delphi, Plutarch was made acquainted with philosophy and mathematics, and so well established was his character, that he was appointed by his countrymen, while yet very young, to go to the Roman pro-consul in their name, upon an affair of the most important nature. This commission he executed with honor to himself, and with success for his country. He afterwards travelled in quest of knowledge, and after he had visited, like a philosopher and an historian, the territories of Egypt and Greece, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. His reputation made his school frequented. The emperor Trajan admired his abilities, and honored him with the office of consul, and appointed him governor of Illyricum. After the death of his imperial benefactor, Plutarch removed from Rome to Chæronea, where he lived in the greatest tranquillity, respected by his fellow-citizens and raised to all the honors which his native town could bestow. In this peaceful and solitary retreat, Plutarch closely applied himself to study, and wrote the greatest part of his works, and particularly his lives. He died in an advanced old age at Chæronea, about the 140th year of the christian era. Plutarch had five children by his wife, called Timoxena, four sons and one daughter. Two of the sons and the daughter died when young, and those that survived were called Plutarch and Lamprias, and the latter did honor to his father's memory, by giving to the world an accurate catalogue of his writings. In his private and public character the historian of Chæronea was the friend of discipline. He boldly asserted the natural right of mankind, liberty; but he recommended obedience and submissive deference to magistrates, as necessary to preserve the peace of society. He supported that the most violent and dangerous public factions arose too often from private disputes and from misunderstanding. To render himself more intelligent, he always carried a common place-book with him, and he preserved with the greatest care whatever judicious observations fell in the course of conversation. The most esteemed of

his works are his lives of illustrious men, of which he examines and delineates the different characters with wonderful skill and impartiality. He neither misrepresents the virtues, nor hides the foibles of his heroes. He writes with precision and with fidelity, and though his diction is neither pure nor elegant, yet there is energy and animation, and in many descriptions he is inferior to no historian. In some of his narrations, however, he is often too circumstantial, his remarks are often injudicious, and when he compares the heroes of Greece with those of Rome, the candid reader can easily remember which side of the Adriatic gave the historian birth. Some have accused him of not knowing the genealogy of his heroes, and have censured him for his superstition; yet for all this, he is the most entertaining, the most instructive, and interesting of all the writers of ancient history, and were a man of true taste and judgment asked what book he wished to save from destruction, of all the profane compositions of antiquity, he would perhaps without hesitation reply, the Lives of Plutarch. In his moral treatises, Plutarch appears in a different character, and his misguided philosophy, and erroneous doctrines, render some of these inferior compositions puerile and disgusting. They however contain many useful lessons and curious facts, and though they are composed without connection, compiled without judgment, and often abound with improbable stories, and false reasonings, yet they contain much information, and many useful reflections. The best editions of Plutarch are that of Francfort, 2 vols. fol. 1599, and that of Stephens, 6 vols. 8vo. 1572. *Plut.*——A native of Eretria, during the Peloponnesian war. He was defeated by the Macedonians. *Plut. in Phoc.*

PLUTIA, a town of Sicily.

PLUTO, son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his lot the kingdom of hell, and whatever lies under the earth, and as such he became the god of the infernal regions, of death and funerals. From his functions, and the place he inhabited, he received different names. He was called Dis Hades, or Ades, Clytopolon, Agelastus, Orcus, &c. As the place of his residence was obscure and gloomy, all the goddesses refused to marry him; but he determined to obtain by force what was denied to his solicitations. As he once visited the island of Sicily, after a violent earthquake, he saw Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, with a crowd of female attendants. He became enamoured of her, and immediately carried her away upon his chariot drawn by four horses. To make his retreat more unknown, he opened himself a passage through the earth, by striking it with his trident in the lake of Cyane in Sicily, or, according to others, on the borders of the Cephisus in Attica. Proserpine called upon her attendants for help, but in vain, and she became the wife of her raviſher, and the queen of hell. Pluto is generally represented as holding a trident with two teeth, he has also keys in his hand, to intimate that whoever enters his kingdom can never return. He is looked upon as a hard-hearted and inexorable god, with a grim and dismal countenance, and for that reason no temples were raised to his honor as to the rest of the superior gods. Black victims, and particularly a bull, were the only sacrifices which were offered to him, and their blood was not sprinkled on the altars, or received in vessels, as at other sacrifices, but it was permitted to run down into the earth, as if it were to penetrate as far as the realms of the god. The Syracusians yearly sacrificed to him black bulls, near the fountain of Cyane, where, according to the received traditions, he had disappeared with Proserpine. Among plants, the cypress, the narcissus, and the maiden-hair, were sacred to him, as also every thing which was deemed inauspicious, particularly the number two. According to some of the ancients, Pluto sat on a throne of sulphur, from which issued the rivers Lethe, Cocytus, Phlegethon and Acheron. The dog Cerberus watched at his feet, the harpies hovered around him, Proserpine sat on his left hand, and near to the goddess stood the Eumenides, with their heads covered with snakes. The Parcæ occupied the right, and they each held in their hands the symbols of their office, the distaff, the spindle and the scissars. Pluto is called by some the father of the Eumenides. During the war of the gods, and the Titans, the Cyclops made a helmet, which rendered the bearer invisible, and gave it to Pluto. Perseus was armed with it when he conquered the Gorgons. *Hesiod. Theog.—Homer. Il.—Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 155. *P. A.* 2.—*Stat. Theb.* 8.—*Diod.* 5. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 6.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 36.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 17, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 26.—*Plato de rep.*—*Euripid. in Med. Hippol.*—*Æſchyl. in Perſ. Prom.*—*Varro. L. L.* 4.—*Catull. ep.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 502. *Æn.* 6, v. 273. l. 8, v. 296. —*Lucan.* 6, v. 715.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 3, & 18. —*Senec. in. Herc. fur.*

PLUTONIUM, a place of Phrygia.

PLUTUS, son of Jasion or Jasius, by Ceres, the goddess of corn, has been con-

founded by many of the mythologiſts with Pluto, though plainly diſtinguiſhed from him as being the god of riches. He was brought up by the goddeſs of peace, and on that account, Pax was repreſented at Athens, as holding the god of wealth in her lap. The Greeks ſpoke of him as of a fickle divinity. They repreſented him as blind, becauſe he diſtributed riches indiſcriminately; he was lame, becauſe he came ſlow and gradually; but had wings, to intimate that he flew away with more velocity, than he approached mankind. *Lucian in Tim.—Pauſ.* 9, c. 16, & 26.—*Hygin. P. A. Ariſtoph. in. Plut.—Diod.* 5.

PLUVIUS, a ſirname of Jupiter. He was invoked by that name among the Romans, whenever the earth was parched up by continual heat, and was in want of refreſhing rains. He had an altar in the temple on the capitol. *Tibull.* 1, *el.* 7, v. 26.

PLYNTERIA, a feſtival among the Greeks, in honor of Aglauros, or rather of Minerva, who received from the daughter of Cecrops the name of Aglauros. The word ſeems to be derived from πλυνω, *lavare*, becauſe, during the ſolemnity, they undreſſed the ſtatue of the goddeſs and waſhed it. The day on which it was obſerved, was univerſally looked upon as unfortunate and inauſpicious, and on that account, no perſon was permitted to appear in the temples, as they were purpoſely ſurrounded with ropes. The arrival of Alcibiades in Athens that day, was deemed very unfortunate; but however, the ſucceſs that ever after attended him, proved it to be otherwiſe. It was cuſtomary at this feſtival to bear in proceſſion a cluſter of figs, which intimated the progreſs of civilization among the firſt inhabitants of the earth, as figs ſerved them for food after they had found a diſlike for acorns. *Pollux.*

PNICUS, a village of Egypt.

POBLICIUS, a lieutenant of Pompey in Spain.

PODALIRIUS, a ſon of Æſculapius and Epione. He was one of the pupils of the Centaur Chiron, and he made himſelf under him ſuch a maſter of medicine, that during the Trojan war the Greeks invited him to their camp, to ſtop a peſtilence which had baffled the ſkill of all their phyſicians. Some however ſuppoſe, that he went to the Trojan war not in the capacity of a phyſician in the Grecian army, but as a warrior, attended by his brother Machaon, in 30 ſhips, with ſoldiers from Œchalia, Ithome, and Trica. At his return from the Trojan war, Podalirius was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Caria, where he cured of the falling ſickneſs a daughter of the king of the place. He fixed his habitation there, and built two towns, one of which he called Syrna, by the name of his wife. The Carians, after his death, built him a temple, and paid him divine honors. *Dictys. Cret.—Q. Smyrn.* 6, & 9.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 2. *Triſt. el.* 6.—*Pauſ.* 3.——A Rutulian engaged in the wars of Æneas and Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

PODARCE, a daughter of Danaus.

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PODARES, a general of Mantinea, in the age of Epaminondas. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 9.

PODARGE, one of the Harpies, mother of two of the horſes of Achilles, by the Zephyrs. The word intimates the ſwiftneſs of her feet.

PODARGUS, a charioteer of Hector.

PŒAS, ſon of Thaumacus, was among the Argonauts.——The father of Philoctetes. The ſon is often called *Pœantid Proles*, on account of his father. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 45.

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PŒNI, a name given to the Carthaginians. It ſeems to be a corruption of the word *Phœni* or *Phœnices*, as the Carthaginians were of Phœnician origin.

PŒON. *Vid.* Pæon.

PŒONIA, a part of Macedonia. *Vid.* Pæonia.

PŒUS, a part of mount Pindus.

POGON, a harbour of the Trœzenians on the coaſt of the Peloponneſus. It received this name on account of its appearing to come forward before the town of Trœzene, as the *beard*, (πωγων,) does from the chin. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2.

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POLA, a city of Istria, founded by the Colchians. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

POLEMOCRATIA, a queen of Thrace, who fled to Brutus after the murder of Cæsar. She retired from her kingdom because her subjects had lately murdered her husband.

POLEMON, a youth of Athens, son of Philostratus. He was much given to debauchery and extravagance, and spent the greatest part of his life in riot and drunkenness. He once, when intoxicated, entered the school of Xenocrates, while the philosopher was giving his pupils a lecture upon the effects of intemperance, and he was so struck with the eloquence of the academician, and the force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced the dissipated life he had led, and applied himself totally to the study of philosophy. He was then in the 30th year of his age, and from that time he never drank any other liquor but water, and after the death of Xenocrates he succeeded in the school where his reformation had been effected. He died about 270 years before Christ, in an extreme old age. *Diog. in vitâ.—Horat.* 2, *sat.* 3, v. 254.——A son of Zeno the rhetorician, made king of Pontus by Antony. He attended his patron in his expedition against Parthia. After the battle of Actium he was received into favor by Augustus, though he had fought in the cause of Antony. He was killed some time after by the barbarians near the Palus Mæotis, against whom he had made war. *Strab.—Dion.*——His son of the same name was confirmed on his father's throne by the Roman emperors, and the province of Cilicia was also added to his kingdom by Claudius.——An officer in the army of Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1, &c.——A rhetorician at Rome, who wrote a poem on weights and measures, still extant. He was master to Persius the celebrated satyrist, and died in the age of Nero.——A sophist of Laodicea in Asia Minor, in the reign of Adrian. He was often sent to the emperor with an embassy by his countrymen, which he executed with great success. He was greatly favored by Adrian, from whom he exacted much money. In the 56th year of his age he buried himself alive, as he labored with the gout. He wrote declamations in Greek.

POLIAS, a surname of Minerva, as protectress of cities.

POLIEIA, a festival at Thebes in honor of Apollo who was represented there with *grey hair*, (πολιος) contrary to the practice of all other places. The victim was a bull, but when it happened once that no bull could be found, an ox was taken from the cart and sacrificed. From that time the sacrifice of laboring oxen was deemed lawful, though before it was looked upon as a capital crime.

POLIORCETES, (*destroyer of cities*) a surname given to Demetrius son of Antigonus. *Plut. in Demet.*

POLISMA, a town of Troas, on the Simois.

POLISTRATUS, an Epicurean philosopher, born the same day as Hippoclides, with whom he always lived in the greatest intimacy. They both died at the same hour. *Diog.—Val. Max.* 1.

POLITES, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus in his father's presence. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 526, &c. His son, who bore the same name, followed Æneas into Italy, and was one of the friends of young Ascanius. *Id.* 5, v. 564.

POLITORIUM, a city of the Latins destroyed by the Romans, before Christ 639.

POLLINEA, a prostitute, &c.—*Juv.* 2, v. 68.

POLLA ARGENTARIA, the wife of the poet Lucan. She assisted her husband in correcting the three first books of his Pharsalia.

POLLENTIA, a town of Liguria in Italy, famous for wool. There was a celebrated battle fought there between the Romans and Alaric, king of the Huns, about the 403d year of the Christian era, in which the former, according to some, obtained the victory. *Mela* 2, c. 7.

POLLIO, C. Asinius, a Roman consul, under the reign of Augustus, who distinguished himself as much by his eloquence and writings as by his exploits in the field. He defeated the Dalmatians, and favored the cause of Antony against Augustus. He patronized with great liberality the poets Virgil and Horace, who have immortalized him in their writings. He was the first who raised a public library at Rome, and indeed his example was afterwards followed by many of the emperors. In his library were placed the statues of all the learned men of every age, and Varro was the only person who was honored there during his lifetime. He was with J. Cæsar when he crossed the Rubicon. He was greatly esteemed by Augustus when he had become one of his adherents, after the ruin of Antony. Pollio wrote some tragedies, orations, and an history, which was divided into 17 books. All these compositions are lost, and nothing remains of his writings except a few letters to Cicero. He died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4. He is the person in whose honor Virgil has inscribed his fourth eclogue, Pollio, as a reconciliation was effected between Augustus and Antony during his consulship. The poet, it is supposed, makes mention of a son of the

the conſul born about this time, and is laviſh in his excurſions into futurity, and his predictions of future proſperity.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 86.—*Horat.* 2, od. 1. *Sat.* 10, l. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3 & 4.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Quint.* 10.—A man accuſed of ſedition before Tiberius, and acquitted. He afterwards conſpired againſt Nero, &c. *Tacit.* 6, c. 9. l. 15, c. 56.—One of the friends of Auguſtus, who uſed to feed his fiſhes with human fleſh. This cruelty was diſcovered when one of his ſervants broke a glaſs in the preſence of Auguſtus, who had been invited to a feaſt. The maſter ordered the ſervant to be ſeized; but he threw himſelf at the feet of the emperor, and begged him to interfere, and not to ſuffer him to be devoured by fiſhes. Upon this the cauſes of his apprehenſion were examined, and Auguſtus, aſtoniſhed at the barbarity of his favorite, cauſed the ſervant to be diſmiſſed, all the fiſh-ponds to be filled up, and the cryſtal glaſſes of Pollio to be broken to pieces.—A man who poiſoned Britannicus, at the inſtigation of Nero.—An hiſtorian in the age of Conſtantine the Great.—A ſophiſt in the age of Pompey the Great.—A friend of the emperor Veſpaſian.

Pollis, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos, B. C. 377. *Diod.*

Pollius Felix, a friend of the poet Statius, to whom he dedicated his ſecond Sylva.

Pollutia, a daughter of L. Vetus, put to death by order of Nero, &c. *Tacit.* 16. *Ann.* c. 10 & 11.

Pollux, a ſon of Jupiter, by Leda the wife of Tyndarus. He was brother to Caſtor. [*Vid. Caſtor.*]—A Greek writer, who floriſhed A. D. 186, in the reign of Commodus, and died in the 58th year of his age. He taught rhetoric at Athens, and wrote an uſeful work called *Onomaſticon*, of which the beſt edition is that of Hemſterhuſius, 2 vols. fol. Amſt. 1706.

Poltis, a king of Thrace, in the time the Trojan war.

Polus, a celebrated Grecian actor.—A ſophiſt of Agrigentum.

Polusca, a town of Latium, formerly the capital of the Volſci. The inhabitants are called Polluſtini. *Liv.* 2, c. 39.

Polyænus, a native of Macedonia, who wrote eight books in Greek of ſtratagems, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus, while they were making war againſt the Parthians. He wrote alſo other books which have been loſt, among which was an hiſtory with a deſcription of the city of Thebes. The beſt editions of his ſtratagems are thoſe of Maſvicius, 8vo, L. Bat, 1690, and of Murſinna, 12mo. Berlin, 1756.——A friend of Philopœmen.

Polynus, a mountain of Macedonia, near Pindus.

Polyarchus, the brother of a queen of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Polybidas, a general after the death of Ageſipolis the Lacedæmonian. He reduced Olynthus.

Polybius, or Polybus, a king of Corinth, who married Peribœa, whom ſome have called Merope. He was ſon of Mercury by Chthonophyle, the daughter of Sicyon, king of Sicyon. He permitted his wife, who had no children, to adopt and educate as her own ſon, Œdipus, who had been found by his ſhepherds expoſed in the woods. He had a daughter called Lyſianaſſa, whom he gave in marriage to Talaus, ſon of Bias king of Argos. As he had no male child, he left his kingdom to Adraſtus, who had been baniſhed from his throne, and who had fled to Corinth for protection. *Hygin. fab.* 66.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Polybius, a native of Megalopolis in Peloponneſus, ſon of Lycortas. He was early initiated in the duties, and made acquainted with the qualifications of a ſtateſman, by his father, who was a ſtrong ſupporter of the Achæan league, and under him Philopœmen was taught the art of war. In Macedonia he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valor againſt the Romans, and when Perſeus had been conquered, he was carried to the capital of Italy as a priſoner of war. But he was not long buried in the obſcurity of a dungeon. Scipio and Fabius were acquainted with his uncommon abilities as a warrior and as a man of learning, and they made him their friend by kindneſs and attention. Polybius was not inſenſible of their merit; he accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and was preſent at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. In the midſt of his proſperity, however, he felt the diſtreſſes of his country, which had been reduced into a Roman province, and, like a true patriot, he relieved its wants, and eaſed its ſervitude by making uſe of the influence which he had acquired by his acquaintance with the moſt powerful Romans. After the death of his friend and benefactor Scipio, he retired from Rome, and paſſed the reſt of his days at Megalopolis, where he enjoyed the comforts and honors which every good man can receive from the gratitude of his citizens, and from the ſelf-ſatisfaction which attends a humane and benevolent heart. He died in the 82d year of his age, about 124 years before Chriſt, of a wound which he had received by a fall from his horſe. He

wrote an universal history in Greek, divided into 40 books, which began with the wars of Rome with the Carthaginians, and finished with the conquest of Macedonia by Paulus. The greatest part of this valuable history is lost; the five first books are extant, and of the twelve following the fragments are numerous. The history of Polybius is admired for its authenticity, and he is, perhaps, the only historian among the Greeks, who was experimentally and professedly acquainted with the military operations, and the political measures of which he makes mention. He has been recommended in every age and country as the best master in the art of war, and nothing can more effectually prove the esteem in which he was held among the Romans, than to mention that Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar, perused his history with the greatest attention, epitomized it, and often retired from the field where he had drawn his sword against Octavius and Antony, to read the instructive pages which described the great actions of his ancestors. Polybius, however great and entertaining, is sometimes censured for his unnecessary digressions, for his uncouth and ill-digested narrations, for his negligence, and the inaccurate arrangement of his words. But every where there is instruction to be found, information to be collected, and curious facts to be obtained, and it reflects not much honor upon Livy for calling the historian, from whom he has copied whole books almost word for word, without gratitude or acknowledgment, *haudquaquam spernendus auctor*. Dionysius also of Halicarnassus, is one of his most violent accusers; but the historian has rather exposed his ignorance of true criticism, than discovered inaccuracy or inelegance. The best editions of Polybius are those of Gronovius, 3 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1670, and of Ernesti, 3 vols. 8vo. 1764. *Plut. in Phil. in præc.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 45.—*Paus.* 8, c. 30.—A freed man of Augustus. *Suet.*—A physician.—A soothsayer of Corinth.

POLYBŒA, a daughter of Amyclas and Diomede, sister to Hyacinthus. *Paus.* 3, c. 19.

POLYBŒTES, *Vid.* POLYPŒTES.

POLYBŒTES, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos, as he was walking across the Ægean. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin. in præf. fab.*

POLYBUS, a king of Egypt in the time of the Trojan war.—One of Penelope's suitors. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A king of Sicyon.—A king of Corinth. *Vid.* Polybius.

POLYCÆON, a son of Lelex. He received divine honors after death with his wife Messene, at Lacedæmon, where he had reigned. *Paus.* 4, c. 1, &c.—A son of Butes, who married a daughter of Hyllus.

POLYCARPUS, a famous Greek writer, born at Smyrna, and educated at the expence of a rich but pious lady. Some suppose that he was St. John's disciple. He became bishop of Smyrna, and went to Rome to settle the festival of Easter, but to no purpose. He was condemned to be burnt at Smyrna, A. D. 167. His epistle to the Philippians is simple and modest, yet replete with useful precepts and rules for the conduct of life. The best edition of Polycarp's epistle, is that of Oxon, 8vo, 1708, being annexed to the works of Ignatius.

POLYCASTE, the youngest of the daughters of Nestor. According to some authors she married Telemachus, when he visited her father's court in quest of Ulysses.

POLYCHĂRES, a rich Messenian, said to have been the cause of the war which was kindled between the Spartans and his countrymen, which was called the first Messenian war.

POLYCLEA, the mother of Thessalus, &c.

POLYCLES, an Athenian in the time of Demetrius, &c.—*Polyæn.* 5.——A famous athlete, often crowned at the four solemn games of the Greeks. He had a statue in Jupiter's grove at Olympia. *Paus.* 6, c. 1.

POLYCLĔTUS, a celebrated statuary of Sicyon, about 232 years before Christ. He was universally reckoned the most skilful artist of his profession among the ancients, and the second rank was given to Phidias. One of his pieces, in which he had represented a body-guard of the king of Persia, was so happily executed, and so nice and exact in all its proportions, that it was looked upon as a most perfect model, and accordingly called *the Rule*. He was acquainted with architecture. *Paus.* 2 & 6.—*Quintil.* 12, c. 10.—Another who lived about 30 years after.—A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.

POLYCLITUS, an historian of Larissa.

POLYCRĂTES, a tyrant of Samos, well known for the continual flow of good fortune which always attended him. He became very powerful, and made himself master, not only of the neighbouring islands, but also of some cities on the coast of Asia. He had a fleet of a hundred ships of war, and was so universally respected, that Amasis, the king of Egypt, made a treaty of alliance with him. The Egyptian monarch, however, terrified by his continued prosperity, advised him to chequer his enjoyments, by relinquishing some of his most favorite objects. Polycrates complied, and threw into the sea a beautiful seal the

most

most valuable of his jewels. The voluntary loss of so precious a seal afflicted him for some time, but a few days after, he received as a present a large fish, in whose belly the jewel was found. Amasis no sooner heard this, than he rejected all alliance with the tyrant of Samos, and observed, that sooner or later his good fortune would vanish. Some time after Polycrates visited Magnesia on the Mæander, where he had been invited by Orœtes, the governor. He was shamefully put to death, 522 years before Christ, merely because the governor wished to terminate the prosperity of Polycrates. The daughter of Polycrates had dissuaded her father from going to the house of Orœtes, on account of the bad dreams which she had had, but her advice was despised. *Paus.* 8, c. 14. —*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 39, &c.—A sophist of Athens, who, to engage the public attention, wrote a panegyric on Busiris and Clytemnestra. *Quintil.* 2, c. 17.—An ancient statuary.

Polycrēta, or Polycrīta, a young woman of Naxos, who became the wife of Diognetus, the general of the Erythreans, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.—Another woman of Naxos, who died through excess of joy. *Plut. de clar. Mul.*

Polycrītus, a man who wrote the life of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily.

Polyctor, the husband of Stygna, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—The father of Pisander, one of Penelope's suitors. —An athlete of Elis. It is said that he obtained a victory at Olympia by bribing his adversary, who was superior to him in strength and courage. *Paus.* 5, c. 21.

Polydămas, a Trojan, son of Antenor by Theano, the sister of Hecuba. He married Lycaste, a natural daughter of Priam. He is accused by some of having betrayed his country to the Greeks. *Dares. Phry.*—A son of Panthous, born the same night as Hector. He was inferior to none of the Trojans, except Hector, who fought against the Greeks. He was at last killed by Ajax, after he had slaughtered a great number of the enemy. *Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 12, &c.——A celebrated athlete, who imitated Hercules in whatever he did. He killed a lion with his fist, and it is said that he could stop a chariot with his hand in its most rapid course. He was one day with some of his friends in a cave, when on a sudden, a large piece of rock came tumbling down, and while all fled away, he attempted to receive the falling fragment in his arms. His prodigious strength, however, was insufficient, and he was instantly crushed to pieces under the rock. *Paus.* 6, c. 5.—One of Alexander's officers, intimate with Parmenio. *Curt.* 4, c. 15.

Polydamna, the wife of Thonis, king of Egypt. It is said that she gave Helen a certain powder, which had the wonderful power of driving away care and melancholy. *Homer. Od.* 4, v. 228.

Polydectes, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was son of Eunomus. *Paus.* 3, c. 7.——A son of Magnes, king of the island of Seriphos. He received with great kindness Danae and her son Perseus, who had been exposed on the sea by Acrisius. [*Vid. Perseus.*] He took particular care of the education of Perseus; but when he became enamoured of Danae, he removed him from his kingdom, apprehensive of his resentment. Some time after he paid his addresses to Danae, and when she rejected him, he prepared to offer her violence. Danae fled to the altar of Minerva for protection, and Dictys, the brother of Polydectes, who had himself saved her from the sea-waters, opposed her ravisher, and armed himself in her defence. At this critical moment, Perseus arrived, and with Medusa's head he turned into stones Polydectes, with the associates of his guilt. The crown of Seriphos was given to Dictys, who had shewn himself so active in the cause of innocence. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 242.—*Hygin. fab.* 63, &c.—A sculptor of Greece. *Prin.*

Polydeucēa, a fountain of Laconia, near Therapne. *Strab.* 9.

Polydōra, a daughter of Peleus king of Thessaly, by Antigone, the daughter of Eurytion. She married the river Sperchius, by whom she had Mnestheus. *Apollod.* —One of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*—A daughter of Meleager king of Calydon, who married Protesilaus. She killed herself when she heard that her husband was dead. The wife of Protesilaus is more commonly called Laodamia. [*Vid. Protesilaus.*] *Paus.* 4, c. 2.—A daughter of Perieres.——An island near the Propontis.

Polydæmon, an Assyrian prince killed by Perseus. *Ovid. Met.* 5. *fab.* 3.

Polydōrus, a son of Alcamenes, king of Sparta. He put an end to the war which had been carried on during 20 years, between Messenia and his subjects, and during his reign, the Lacedæmonians planted two colonies, one at Crotona, and the other at Locri. He was universally respected. He was assassinated by a nobleman, called Polemarchus. His son Eurycrates succeeded him 724 years before Christ. *Paus.* 3.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 204.—A celebrated carver of Rhodes. *Plin.* 34.—A son of Hippomedon, who went with the Epigoni to the second Theban war. *Paus.* 2.—A son of Cadmus and Hermione, who maried Nycteis, by whom he had Labdacus, the father of Laius. He had succeeded to the

throne of Thebes, when his father had gone to Illyricum. *Apollod.* 3.—A brother of Jason of Pheræ, who killed his brother, and seized upon his possessions. *Diod.* 15.—A son of Priam killed by Achilles.—Another son of Priam by Hecuba, or according to others by Laothoe, the daughter of Altes, king of Pedasus. As he was young and inexperienced when Troy was besieged by the Greeks, his father removed him to the court of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, and also entrusted to the care of the monarch a large sum of money, and the greatest part of his treasures, till his country was freed from foreign invasion. No sooner was the death of Priam known in Thrace, than Polymnestor made himself master of the riches which were in his possession, and to ensure them the better, he assassinated young Polydorus, and threw his body into the sea, where it was found by Hecuba.—[*Vid. Hecuba.*] According to Virgil, the body of Polydorus was buried near the shore by his assassin, and there grew on his grave a myrtle, whose boughs dropped blood, when Æneas, going to Italy, attempted to tear them from the tree. *Vid. Polymnestor. Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 22, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 432.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2 c. 18.

Polygius, a surname of Mercury.

Polygnotus, a celebrated painter of Thasos, about 422 years before the Christian era. His father's name was Aglaophon. He adorned one of the public porticos of Athens with his paintings, in which he had represented the most striking events of the Trojan war. He particularly excelled in giving grace, liveliness, and expression to his pieces. The Athenians were so pleased with him, that they offered to reward his labors with whatever he pleased to accept. He declined this generous offer, and the Amphictyonic council, which was composed of the representatives of the principal cities of Greece, ordered that Polygnotus should be maintained at the public expence wherever he went. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10.—*Plin.* 33, & 34.—*Plut. in Cim.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 25, &c.

Polygonus and Telegonus, sons of Proteus and Coronis, were killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*

Polyhymnia and Polymnia, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was represented veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue. She had a crown of jewels on her head. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.—*Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 9.

Polyidius, a physician who brought back to life Glaucus, the son of Minos, by applying to his body a certain herb, with which he had seen a serpent restore life to another which was dead. [*Vid.* Glaucus.] *Apollod.* 3, c. 3.—A son of Hercules by one of the daughters of Thestius. *Apollod.*—A dithyrambic poet, painter and musician.

Polylaus, a son of Hercules and Eurybia.

Polymenis, an officer appointed to take care of Egypt after it had been conquered by Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

Polymede, a daughter of Autolycus, who married Æson, by whom she had Jason. She survived her husband only a few days. *Apollod.* 1, c. 13.

Polymedon, one of Priam's illegitimate children.

Polymela, one of Diana's companions. She was daughter of Phylas. She had a son by Mercury. *Homer. Il.* 16.———A daughter of Æolus seduced by Ulysses.—A daughter of Actor. She was the first wife of Peleus the father of Achilles.

Polymnestes, a Greek poet of Colophon. *Paus.* 1, c. 14.—A native of Thera, father of Battus or Aristoles, by Phronima, the daughter of Etearchus, king of Oaxus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 150.

Polymnestor, a king of the Thracian Chersonesus, who married Ilione the eldest of Priam's daughters. When the Greeks besieged Troy, Priam sent the greatest part of his treasures, together with Polydorus, the youngest of his sons, to Thrace, where they were entrusted to the care of Polymnestor. The Thracian monarch paid every attention to his brother-in-law; but when he was informed that Priam was dead, he murdered him to become master of the riches which were in his possession. At that time, the Greeks were returning victorious from Troy, followed by all the captives, among whom was Hecuba, the mother of Polydorus. The fleet stopped on the coasts of Thrace, where one of the female captives discovered on the shore the body of Polydorus, whom Polymnestor had thrown into the sea. The dreadful intelligence was immediately communicated to the mother, and Hecuba, who recollected the frightful dreams which she had had on the preceding night, did not doubt but Polymnestor was the cruel assassin. She resolved to revenge her son's death, and immediately she called out Polymnestor, as if wishing to impart to him a matter of the most important nature. The tyrant was drawn into the snare, and was no sooner introduced into the apartments of the Trojan princess, than the female captives rushed upon him, and put out his eyes with their pins, while Hecuba murdered his two children, who had accompanied him. According to Euripides, the Greeks condemned Polymnestor to be banished into a distant

ant hand for his perfidy. Hyginus, however, relates the whole differently, and obſerves, that when Polydorus was ſent to Thrace, Ilione his ſiſter took him inſtead of her ſon Deiphilus, who was of the ſame age, apprehenſive of her huſband's cruelty. The monarch was unacquainted with the impoſition, he looked upon Polydorus as his own ſon, and treated Deiphilus as the brother of Ilione. After the deſtruction of Troy, the conquerors, who wiſhed the houſe and family of Priam to be totally extirpated, offered Electra, the daughter of Agamemnon to Polymneſtor, if he would deſtroy Ilione and Polydorus. The monarch accepted the offer, and immediately diſpatched his own ſon Deiphilus, whom he had been taught to regard as Polydorus. Polydorus, who paſſed as the ſon of Polymneſtor, conſulted the oracle after the murder of Deiphilus, and when he was informed that his father was dead, his mother a captive in the hands of the Greeks, and his country in ruins, he communicated the anſwer of the god to Ilione, whom he had always regarded as his mother. Ilione told him the meaſures ſhe had purſued to ſave his life, and upon this he avenged the perfidy of Polymneſtor, by putting out his eyes. *Eurip. in Hecub.*—*Hygin. fab.* 109.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 45, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 430, &c.——A king of Arcadia, ſucceeded on the throne by Eemis. *Pauſ.* 8.——A young Mileſian, who took a hare in running, and afterwards obtained a prize at the Olympic games.

Polynices, a ſon of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by Jocaſta. He inherited his father's throne with his brother Eteocles, and it was mutually agreed between the two brothers, that they ſhould reign each a year alternately. Eteocles firſt aſcended the throne by right of ſeniority; but when the year was expired, he refuſed to reſign the crown to his brother. Polynices, upon this, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, the daughter of Adraſtus, the king of the country, and levied a large army, at the head of which he marched againſt Thebes. The command of this army was divided among ſeven celebrated chiefs, who were to attack the ſeven gates of the city of Thebes. The battle was decided by a ſingle combat between the two brothers, who both killed one another. [*Vid.* Eteocles.] *Æſchyl. ſept. ante Theb.*—*Eurip. Phœniſſ.* *Seneca in Theb.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 68, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 20, l. 9, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Polynoe, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Polyphemon, a famous thief, called alſo Procruſtes, who plundered all the travellers about the Cephiſus, and near Eleuſis in Attica. He was killed by Theſeus. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 38.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 409.—*Diod.* 4.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

Polyperchon, one of the officers of Alexander. Antipater at his death appointed him governor of the kingdom of Macedonia, in preference to his own ſon Caſſander. Polyperchon, tho' old and a man of experience, ſhewed great ignorance in the adminiſtration of the government. He became cruel not only to the Greeks, or ſuch as oppoſed his ambitious views, but even to the helpleſs and innocent children and friends of Alexander, to whom he was indebted for his riſe and military reputation. He was killed in a battle 309 B. C. *Curt.*—*Diod.* 17, &c.—*Juſtin.* 13.

Polyphemus, a celebrated Cyclops, king of all the Cyclops in Sicily, and ſon of Neptune and Thooſa, the daughter of Phorcys. He is repreſented as a monſter of ſtrength, of a tall ſtature, and one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human fleſh, and kept his flocks on the coaſts of Sicily, when Ulyſſes, at his return from the Trojan war, was driven there. The Grecian prince, with twelve of his companions, viſited the coaſt, and were ſeized by the Cyclops, who confined them in his cave, and daily devoured two of them. Ulyſſes would have ſhared the fate of his companions, had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while he was aſleep. Polyphemus was awaked by the ſudden pain, he ſtopped the entrance of his cave, but Ulyſſes made his eſcape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, as they were led out to feed on the mountains. Polyphemus became enamoured of Galatæa, but his addreſſes were diſregarded, and the nymph ſhunned his preſence. The Cyclops was more earneſt, and when he ſaw Galatæa ſurrender herſelf to the pleaſures of Acis, he cruſhed his rival with a piece of a broken rock. *Theocrit.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 772.—*Homer. od.* 19.—*Eurip. in Cyclop.*—*Hygin. fab.* 125.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 619, &c.——One of the Argonauts, ſon of Elatus and Hippea. *Hygin.* 14.

Polyphontes, one of the Heraclidæ, who killed Creſphontes king of Meſſenia and uſurped his crown. *Hygin. fab.* 137.——One of the Theban generals, under Eteocles. *Æſchyl. Sept. ante Theb.*

Polypœtes, a ſon of Pirithous and Hippodamia. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 10, v. 26.——A ſon of Apollo by Pythia.—One of the Trojans whom Æneas ſaw when he viſited the infernal regions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 484.

Polysperchon. *Vid.* Polyperchon.

Polystratus, a Macedonian ſoldier, who found Darius after he had been ſtabbed

led by Beſſus, who gave him water to drink, and carried the laſt injunctions of the dying monarch to Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.—An epicurean philoſopher who floriſhed B. C. 238.

POLYTECHNUS, an artiſt of Colophon, who married Ædon, the daughter of Pandarus.

POLYTION, a friend of Alcibiades, with whom he profaned the myſteries of Ceres. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 2.

POLYTIMĒTUS, a river of Sogdiana. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

POLYPHRON, a prince killed by his nephew Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ.

POLYTROPUS, a man ſent by the Lacedæmonians with an army againſt the Arcadians. He was killed at Orchomenus. *Diod.* 15.

POLYXĔNA, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated for her beauty and accompliſhments. Achilles became enamoured of her, and ſolicited her hand, and their marriage would have been conſummated, had not Hector her brother oppoſed it. Polyxena, according to ſome authors, accompanied her father when he went to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his ſon Hector. Some time after the Grecian hero came into the temple of Apollo to obtain a ſight of the Trojan princeſs, but he was murdered there by Paris; and Polyxena, who had returned his affection, was ſo afflicted at his death, that ſhe went and ſacrificed herſelf on his tomb. Some however ſuppoſe, that that ſacrifice was not voluntary, but that the manes of Achilles appeared to the Greeks as they were going to embark, and demanded them the ſacrifice of Polyxena. The princeſs who was in the number of the captives, was upon this dragged to her lover's tomb, and there immolated by Neoptolemus, the ſon of Achilles. *Ovid. Met.* 13, *fab.* 5, &c.—*Dictyſ. Cret.* 3, & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 321.—*Catull.* ep. 65.—*Hygin. fab.* 90.

POLYXENIDAS, a Syrian general, who floriſhed B. C. 192.

POLYXĔNUS, one of the Greek princes during the Trojan war. His father's name was Agaſthenes. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.——A ſon of Medea by Jaſon.——A young Athenian who became blind.——A general of Dionyſius, from whom he revolted.

POLYXO, a prieſteſs of Apollo's temple in Lemnos. She was alſo nurſe to queen Hypſipyle. It was by her advice that the Lemnian women murdered all their huſbands. *Apollon.* 1.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 15.——One of the Atlantides.——A native of Argos, who married Tlepolemus, ſon of Hercules. She followed him to Rhodes, after the murder of his uncle Licymnius, and when he departed for the Trojan war with the reſt of the Greek princes, ſhe became the ſole miſtreſs of the kingdom. After the Trojan war, Helen fled from Peloponneſus to Rhodes, where Polyxo reigned. Polyxo detained her, and to puniſh her as being the cauſe of a war, in which Tlepolemus had periſhed, ſhe ordered her to be hanged on a tree by her female ſervants, diſguiſed in the habit of Furies. [*Vid. Helena.*] *Pauſ.* 5, c. 19.——The wife of Nycteus.——One of the wives of Danaus.

POLYZELUS, a Greek poet of Rhodes. He had written a poem on the origin and birth of Bacchus, Venus, the Muſes, &c. Some of his verſes are quoted by Athenæus. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 14.

POMAXÆTHRES, a Parthian ſoldier, who killed Craſſus according to ſome. *Plut.*

POMETIA, POMETII, and POMETIA SUESSA, a town of Italy, totally deſtroyed by the Romans, becauſe it had revolted. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

POMETĪNA, one of the tribes of the people at Rome.

POMŌNA, a nymph at Rome who was ſuppoſed to preſide over gardens, and to be the goddeſs of all ſorts of fruit-trees. She had a temple at Rome, and a regular prieſt called *Flamen Pomonalis*, who offered ſacrifices to her divinity, for the preſervation of fruit. She was generally repreſented as ſitting on a baſket full of flowers and fruit, and holding a bough in one hand, and apples in the other. Pomona was particularly delighted with the cultivation of the earth, ſhe diſdained the toils of the field, and the fatigues of hunting. Many of the gods of the country endeavoured to gain her affection, but ſhe received their addreſſes with coldneſs. Vertumnus was the only one, who, by aſſuming different ſhapes, and introducing himſelf in her company, under the form of an old woman, prevailed upon her to break her vow of celibacy, and to marry him. This diety was unknown among the Greeks. *Ovid. Met.* 14. v. 628. &c.

POMPEIA, a daughter of Sextus Pompey, by Scribonia. She was promiſed to Marcellus, but ſhe married Scribonius Libo.——A daughter of Pompey the Great, Julius Cæſar's third wife. She was accuſed of incontinence, becauſe Clodius had introduced himſelf in woman's cloaths into the room where ſhe was celebrating the myſteries of Cybele. Cæſar repudiated her upon this accuſation. *Plut.*——The wife of Annæus Seneca, was the daughter of Pompeius Paullinus.—There was a portico at Rome, called Pompeia, much frequented by all orders of people. *Ovid. art. am.* v. 67.—*Mart.* 11, ep. 48.

POMPEIA LEX, by Pompey the Great, *de ambitu*, A. U. C. 701. It ordained that whatever perſon had been convicted of the crime of *ambitus*, ſhould be pardoned, provided he could impeach two others of the ſame crime, and occaſion the condemnation of one of them.——Another by the ſame, A. U. C. 701, which forbad the uſe of *laudatores* in trials, or perſons who gave a good character of the priſoner then impeached.——Another by the ſame, A. U. C. 683. It reſtored to the tribunes their original power and authority, of which they had been deprived by the Cornelian law.——Another by the ſame A. U. C. 701. It ſhortened the forms of trials, and enacted that the three firſt days of a trial ſhould be employed in examining witneſſes, and it allowed only one day to the parties to make their accuſation and defence. The plaintiff was confined to two hours, and the defendant to three. This law had for its object the riots, which happened from the quarrels of Clodius and Milo.——Another by the ſame, A. U. C. 698. It required, that the judges ſhould be the richeſt of every century, contrary to the uſual form. It was however requiſite that they ſhould be ſuch as the Aurelian law preſcribed.——Another of the ſame, A. U. C. 701. Pompey was by this empowered to continue in the government of Spain five years longer.

POMPEIĀNUS JUPITER, a large ſtatue of Jupiter, near Pompey's theatre, whence it received its name. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.

POMPEIĀNUS, a Roman knight of Antioch, raiſed to offices of the greateſt truſt, under the emperor Aurelius, whoſe daughter Lucilla he married. He lived in great popularity at Rome, and retired from the court when Commodus ſucceeded to the imperial crown. He ought, according to Julian's opinion, to have been choſen and adopted as ſucceſſor by M. Aurelius.—A general of Maxentius, killed by Conſtantine.—A Roman put to death by Caracalla.

POMPEII or POMPEIUM, a town of Campania, built, as ſome ſuppoſe, by Hercules. It was partly demoliſhed by an earthquake, A. D. 63. and afterwards rebuilt. Sixteen years after it was ſwallowed up by another earthquake, which accompanied one of the eruptions of mount Veſuvius. Herculaneum, in its neighbourhood, ſhared the ſame fate. The people of the town were then aſſembled in a threatre, where public ſpectacles were exhibited. Vid. Herculaneum. *Strab.* 6. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Dionyſ.* 1.

POMPEIOPŎLIS, a town of Cilicia, formerly called Soli. *Mela.* 1, c. 13.

Q POMPEIUS, a conſul who carried on war againſt the Numantines, and made a ſhameful treaty. He is the firſt of that noble family, of whom mention is made. *Flor.* 2, c. 18.——Cneus, a Roman general, who made war againſt the Marſi, and triumphed over the Piceni. He declared himſelf againſt Cinna and Marius, and ſupported the intereſt of the republic. He was ſirnamed *Strabo*, becauſe he ſquinted. While he was marching againſt Marius, a plague broke out in his army, and raged with ſuch violence, that it carried away 11,000 men in a few days. He was killed by a flaſh of lightening, and as he had behaved with cruelty while in power, the people dragged his body through the ſtreets of Rome with an iron hook, and threw it into the Tiber. *Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Pomp.*——Rufus, a Roman conſul with Sylla. He was ſent to finiſh the Marſian war, but the army mutinied at the inſtigation of Pompeius Strabo, whom he was to ſucceed in command, and he was aſſaſſinated by ſome of the ſoldiers. *Appian. Civ.* 1.——A general who ſucceeded Metellus in Spain, and was the occaſion of a war with Numantia.——Another general taken priſoner by Mithridates.——Sextus, a governor of Spain, who cured himſelf of the gout by placing himſelf in corn above the knee. *Plin.* 22. c. 25.——Rufus a grandſon of Sylla.——A tribune of the ſoldiers in Nero's reign, deprived of his office when Piſo's conſpiracy was diſcovered. *Tacit.*——A conſul praiſed for his learning and abilities. *Ovid. ex pont.* 4, ep. 1.——A ſon of Theophanes of Mitylene, famous for his intimacy with Pompey the Great, and for his writings. *Tacit. ann* 6.——A tribune of a pretorian cohort under Galba.—A Roman knight put to death by the emperor Claudius for his adultery with Meſſalina. *Tacit.* 11, *ann.*——Cneus, ſirnamed *Magnus*, from the greatneſs of his exploits, was ſon of Pompeius Strabo, and Lucilia. He early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field of battle, and fought with ſucceſs and bravery under his father, whoſe courage and military prudence he imitated. He began his career with great popularity, the beauty and elegance of his perſon gained him admirers, and by pleading at the bar, he diſplayed his eloquence, and received the moſt unbounded applauſe. In the diſturbances which agitated Rome, by the ambition and avarice of Marius and Sylla, Pompey followed the intereſt of the latter, and by levying three legions for his ſervice he gained his friendſhip and his protection. In the 26th year of his age, he conquered Sicily, which was in the power of Marius and his adherents, and in 40 days he regained all the territories of Africa, which had forſaken the intereſt of Sylla. This rapid ſucceſs aſtoniſhed the Romans, and Sylla, who admired and dreaded the riſing power of Pompey,

Pompey, recalled him to Rome. Pompey immediately obeyed, and the dictator, by hailing him with the appellation of the Great, shewed to the world what expectations he formed from the maturer age of his victorious lieutenant. This sounding title was not sufficient to gratify the ambition of Pompey, he demanded a triumph; and when Sylla refused to grant it, he emphatically exclaimed, that the sun shone with more ardor at his rising than at his setting. His assurance gained what petitions and entreaties could not obtain, and he was the first Roman knight who, without an office under the appointment of the senate, marched in triumphal procession through the streets of Rome. He now appeared not as a dependant, but as a rival of the dictator, and his opposition to his measures totally excluded him from his will. After the death of Sylla, Pompey supported himself against the remains of the Marian faction, which were headed by Lepidus. He defeated them, put an end to the war which the revolt of Sertorius in Spain had occasioned, and obtained a second triumph, though still a private citizen, about 73 years before the Christian era. He was soon after made consul, and in that office he restored the tribunitial power to its original dignity, and in forty days removed the pirates from the Mediterranean, where they had reigned for many years, and by their continual plunder and audacity, almost destroyed the whole naval power of Rome. While he prosecuted the piratical war, and extirpated these maritime robbers in their obscure retreats in Cilicia, Pompey was called to greater undertakings, and by the influence of his friends at Rome, and of the tribune Manilius, he was empowered to finish the war against two of the most powerful monarchs of Asia, Mithridates, king of Pontus, and Trigranes, king of Armenia. In this expedition Pompey shewed himself no ways inferior to Lucullus, who was then at the head of the Roman armies, and who resigned with reluctance an office which would have made him the conqueror of Mithridates, and the master of all Asia. His operations against the king of Pontus were bold and vigorous, and in a general engagement, the Romans so totally defeated the enemy, that the Asiatic monarch escaped with difficulty from the field of battle. [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum.*] Pompey did not lose sight of the advantages dispatch would ensure, he entered Armenia, received the submission of king Tigranes, and after he had conquered the Albanians and Iberians, visited countries which were scarce known to the Romans, and, like a master of the world, disposed of kingdoms and provinces, and received homage from its crowned heads at once, he entered Syria, and pushed his conquests as far as the Red Sea. Part of Arabia was subdued, Judæa became a Roman province, and when he had now nothing to fear from Mithridates, who had voluntarily destroyed himself, Pompey returned to Italy with all the pomp and majesty of an eastern conqueror. The Romans dreaded his approach, they knew his power, and his influence among his troops, and they feared the return of another tyrannical Sylla. Pompey, however, banished their fears, he disbanded his army, and the conqueror of Asia entered Rome like a private citizen. This modest and prudent behaviour gained him more friends and adherents than the most unbounded power aided with profusion and liberality. He was honored with a triumph, and the Romans, for three successive days, gazed with astonishment on the riches and the spoils which their conquests had acquired in the east, and they were uncommonly delighted with the sight of the different nations, habits, and treasures which preceded the conqueror's chariot. But it was not this alone which gratified the ambition, and flattered the pride of the Romans; the advantages of their conquests were more lasting than an empty show, and when 20,000 talents were brought into the public treasury, and when the revenues of the republic were raised from 50 to 85 millions of drachmæ, Pompey became more powerful, more flattered, and more envied. To strengthen himself, and to triumph over his enemies, Pompey soon after united his interest with that of Cæsar and Crassus, and formed the first triumvirate, by solemnly swearing, that their attachment should be mutual, their cause common, and their union permanent. The agreement was completed by the marriage of Pompey with Julia the daughter of Cæsar, and the provinces of the republic were arbitrarily divided among the triumvirs. Pompey was allotted Africa and the two Spains, while Crassus repaired to Syria, to add Parthia to the empire of Rome, and Cæsar remained satisfied with the rest, and the continuation of his power as governor of Gaul for five additional years. But this powerful confederacy was soon broken, the sudden death of Julia, and the total defeat of Crassus in Syria, shattered the political bands which held the jarring interest of Cæsar and Pompey united. Pompey dreaded his father-in-law, and yet he affected to despise him, and by suffering anarchy to prevail in Rome, he convinced his fellow citizens of the necessity of investing him with dictatorial power. But while the conqueror of Mithridates was as a sovereign at Rome, the adherents of Cæsar were not

silent. They demanded that either the consulship should be given to him, or that he should be continued in the government of Gaul. This just demand would perhaps have been granted, but Cato opposed it, and when Pompey sent for the two legions which he had lent to Cæsar, the breach became more wide, and a civil war inevitable. Cæsar was privately preparing to meet his enemies, while Pompey remained indolent, and gratified his pride in seeing all Italy celebrate his recovery from an indisposition by universal rejoicings. But he was soon roused from his inactivity, and it was now time to find his friends, if any thing could be obtained from the caprice and the fickleness of a people which he had once delighted and amused, by the exhibition of games and spectacles in a theatre which could contain 20,000 spectators. Cæsar was now near Rome, he had crossed the Rubicon, which was a declaration of hostilities, and Pompey who had once boasted that he could raise legions to his assistance by stamping on the ground with his foot, fled from the city with precipitation, and retired to Brundusium with the consuls, and part of the senators. His cause indeed was popular, he had been invested with discretionary power, the senate had entreated him to protect the republic against the usurpation and tyranny of Cæsar; and Cato, by embracing his cause, and appearing in his camp, seemed to indicate, that he was the friend of the republic, and the assertor of Roman liberty and independence. But Cæsar was now master of Rome, and in sixty days all Italy acknowledged his power, and the conqueror hastened to Spain, there to defeat the interest of Pompey, and to alienate the hearts of his soldiers. He was too successful, and when he had gained to his cause the western parts of the Roman empire, Cæsar crossed Italy and arrived in Greece, where Pompey had retired, supported by all the power of the east, the wishes of the republican Romans, and by a numerous and well-disciplined army. Though superior in numbers, he refused to give the enemy battle, while Cæsar continually harassed him, and even attacked his camp. Pompey repelled him with great success, and he might have decided the war if he had continued to pursue the enemy, while their confusion was great, and their escape almost inevitable. Want of provisions obliged Cæsar to advance towards Thessaly; Pompey pursued him, and in the plains of Pharsalia the two armies engaged. The whole was conducted against the advice and approbation of Pompey, and by suffering his troops to wait for the approach of the enemy, he deprived his soldiers of that advantage which the army of Cæsar obtained by running to discharge with spirit, vigor, and animation. The cavalry of Pompey soon gave way, and the general retired to his camp, overwhelmed with grief and shame. But here there was no safety, the conqueror pushed on every side, and Pompey disguised himself, and fled to the sea coast, whence he passed to Egypt, where he hoped to find a safe asylum, till better and more favorable moments returned, in the court of Ptolemy, a prince whom he had once protected and enthroned on his throne. When Ptolemy was told that Pompey claimed his protection, he consulted his ministers, and had the baseness to betray, and to deceive him. A boat was sent to fetch him on shore, and the Roman general left his galley, after an affectionate and tender parting with his wife Cornelia. The Egyptian sailors sat in sullen silence in the boat, and when Pompey disembarked, Achillas and Septimius assassinated him. His wife, who had followed him with her eyes to the shore, was a spectator of the bloody scene, and she hastened away from the bay of Alexandria, not to share his miserable fate. He died B. C. 48, in the 58th, or 59th year of his age, the day after his birth-day. His head was cut off, and sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it with horror, and shed a flood of tears. The body was left for some time naked on the sea shore, till the humanity of Philip, one of his freed men, and an old soldier, who had often followed his standard to victory, raised a burning pile, and deposited his ashes under a mound of earth. Cæsar erected a monument on his remains, and the emperor Adrian, two centuries after, when he visited Egypt, ordered it to be repaired at his own expence, and paid particular honor to the memory of a great and good man. The character of Pompey, is that of an intriguing and artful general, and the *vis probi*, and *animo invercundo* of Sallust, short and laconic as it may appear, is the best and most descriptive picture of his character. He wished it to appear that he obtained all his honors and dignity from merit alone, and as the free and unprejudiced favors of the Romans, while he secretly claimed them by faction and intrigue, and he who wished to appear the patron, and an example of true discipline and ancient simplicity, was not ashamed publicly to bribe the populace to gain an election, or to support his favorites. Yet amidst all this dissimulation, which was perhaps but congenial with the age, we perceive many other striking features; Pompey was kind and clement to the conquered, and generous to his captives, and he buried at his own expence Mithridates, with all the pomp and

the ſolemnity which the greatneſs of his power, and the extent of his dominions ſeemed to claim. He was an enemy to flattery, and when his character was impeached by the malevolence of party, he condeſcended, tho' conſul, to appear before the cenſorial tribunal, and to ſhew that his actions and meaſures were not ſubverſive of the peace and the independence of the people. In his private character he was as remarkable, he lived with great temperance and moderation, and his houſe was ſmall, and not oſtentatiouſly furniſhed. He deſtroyed with great prudence the papers which were found in the camp of Sertorius, leſt miſchievous curioſity ſhould find cauſes to accuſe the innocent, and to meditate their deſtruction. With great diſintereſtedneſs he refuſed the preſents which princes and monarchs offered to him, and he ordered them to be added to the public revenue. He might have ſeen a better fate, and terminated his days with more glory if he had not acted with ſuch imprudence when the flames of civil war were firſt kindled; and he reflected with remorſe after the battle of Pharſalia upon his want of uſual ſagacity and military prudence, in fighting at ſuch a diſtance from the ſea, and in leaving the fortified places of Dyrrachium to meet in the open plain an enemy which was without proviſions, without friends, and without reſources. The misfortunes which attended him after the conqueſt of Mithridates, are attributed by Chriſtian writers to his impiety in prophaning the temple of the Jews, and in entering with the inſolence of a conqueror the Holy of Holies, where even the ſacred perſon of the high prieſt of the nation was not admitted but upon the moſt ſolemn occaſions. His duplicity of behaviour in regard to Cicero is deſervedly cenſured, and he ſhould not have violently ſacrificed to party and ſedition a Roman, whom he had ever found his firmeſt friend and adherent. In his meeting with Lucullus he cannot but be taxed with pride, and he might have paid more deference and more honor to a general, who was as able and more entitled than himſelf to finiſh the Mithridatic war. Pompey married four different times. His firſt matrimonial connection was with Antiſtia, the daughter of the pretor Antiſtius, whom he divorced with great reluctance to marry Æmylia, the daughter-in-law of Sylla. Æmylia died in child-bed, and Pompey's marriage with Julia, the daughter of Cæſar, was a ſtep more of policy than affection. Yet Julia loved Pompey with great tenderneſs, and her death in child-bed was the ſignal of war between her huſband and her father. He afterwards married Cornelia, the daughter of Metellus Scipio, a woman commended for her virtues, beauty, and accompliſhments. *Plut. in vitâ.—Flor.* 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 29.—*Dio. Caſſ.—Lucan.—Appian.—Cæſ. bell. Civ.—Cic. Orat.* 68, *ad Attic. &c.—Eutrop.*—The two ſons of Pompey the Great, called Cneius and Sextus, were maſters of a powerful army, when the death of their father was known. They prepared to oppoſe the conqueror, but Cæſar purſued them with uncommon vigor and ſucceſs, and at the battle of Munda they were defeated, and Cneius was left among the ſlain. Sextus fled to Sicily, where he for ſome time ſupported himſelf; but the murder of Cæſar gave riſe to new events, and if Pompey had been as prudent and as ſagacious as his father, he might have become perhaps as great and formidable. He treated with the triumvirs as an equal, and when Auguſtus and Antony had the imprudence to truſt themſelves without arms and without attendants in his ſhip, Pompey, by following the advice of his friend Menas, who wiſhed him to cut off the illuſtrious perſons who were maſters of the world, and now in his power, might have made himſelf as abſolute as Cæſar; but he refuſed, and obſerved it was unbecoming the ſon of Pompey to act with ſuch duplicity. This friendly meeting of Pompey with two of the triumvirs was not productive of advantages to him, he wiſhed to have no ſuperior, and hoſtilities began. Pompey was at the head of 350 ſhips, and appeared ſo formidable to his enemies, and ſo confident of ſucceſs in himſelf, that he called himſelf the ſon of Neptune, and the lord of the ſea. He was however ſoon defeated in a naval engagement by Octavius and Lepidus, and of all his numerous fleet only 17 ſail accompanied his flight to Aſia. Here for a moment he raiſed ſeditions, but Antony ordered him to be ſeized, and put to death about 35 years before the Chriſtian era. *Plut. in Anton. &c.—Paterc.* 2, c. 55, *&c.—Flor.* 4, c. 2, *&c.*——Trogus. *Vid.* Trogus. Sextus Feſtus, a Latin grammarian, of whoſe treatiſe *de verborum ſignificatione*, the beſt edition is in 4to. Amſt. 1699.

Pompilius Numa, the ſecond king of Rome. [*Vid. Numa.*] The deſcendants of the monarch were called *Pompilius Sanguis*, an expreſſion applied by Horace to the Piſos. *Art. Poet.* v. 292.——A grammarian of Syria, who opened a ſchool at Rome, and had Cicero and Cæſar among his pupils. *Suetan.*

Pompilia, a daughter of Numa Pompilius. She married Numa Martius, by whom ſhe had Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome.

Pompilus, a fiſherman of Ionia. He carried into Miletus, Ocyroe the daughter

of Chesias, of whom Apollo was enamoured, but before he had reached the shore the god changed the boat into a rock, Pompilus into a fish of the same name, and carried away Ocyroe. *Plin.* 6, c. 9 & 32.

Pompiscus, an Arcadian. *Polyæn.* 5.

Pomponia, the wife of Q. Cicero, sister to Pomponius Atticus. She punished with the greatest cruelty, Philologus, the slave who had betrayed her husband to Antony, and she ordered him to cut his flesh by piece-meal, and afterwards to boil it and eat it in her presence.——A daughter of Pomponius Græcinus, &c. —— Another matron banished from Rome by Domitian, and recalled by Nerva.

Pomponius, the father of Numa, advised his son to accept of the regal dignity which the Roman ambassadors offered to him. ——A celebrated Roman intimate with Cicero. He was sirnamed Atticus, from his long residence at Athens. [*Vid. Atticus.*] ——Flaccus, a man appointed governor of Mœsia and Syria by Tiberius, because he had continued drinking and eating with him for two days without intermission. *Suet. in Tib.* 42.——A tribune of the people in the time of Servilius Ahala the consul.——Labeo, a governor of Mœsia accused of ill management in his province. He destroyed himself by opening his veins. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, v. 29.——Mela, a Spaniard who wrote a book on geography. [*Vid. Mela.*]——A proconsul of Africa accused by the inhabitants of his province and acquitted, &c.——A Roman who accused Manlius the dictator of cruelty. He triumphed over Sardinia of which he was made governor. He escaped from Rome, and the tyranny of the triumvirs, by assuming the habit of a pretor, and by travelling with his servants disguised in the dress of lictors with their fasces.——Secundus, an officer in Germany in the age of Nero. He was honored with a triumph for a victory over the barbarians of Germany. He wrote some poems greatly celebrated by the ancients for their beauty and elegance. They are lost.——A friend of C. Gracchus. He was killed in attempting to defend him. *Plut. in Gracc.*——An officer taken prisoner by Mithridates.—A dissolute youth, &c. *Horat.* 1, sat. 4, v. 52.

Pomponianus, a Roman put to death by Domitian. He had been before made consul by Vespasian.

Pomptine, a part of the country of the Volsci.

C. Pomptinus, a Roman officer who conquered the Allobroges after the defeat of Catiline.

Pompus, a king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.

Pons Ælius was built by the emperor Adrian at Rome. It was the second bridge of Rome in following the current of the Tyber. It is still to be seen, the largest and most beautiful in Rome.——Æmylius, an ancient bridge at Rome, originally called *Sublicius*, because built with wood (*sublicæ.*) It was raised by Ancus Martius, and dedicated with great pomp and solemnity by the Roman priests. It was rebuilt with stones by Æmylius Lepidus, whose name it assumed. It was much injured by the overflowing of the river, and the emperor Antoninus, who repaired it, made it all with white marble. It was the last of all the bridges of Rome, in following the course of the river, and some vestiges of it may still be seen.——Anienſis was built across the river Anio about three miles from Rome. It was rebuilt by the eunuch Narses, and called after him, when destroyed by the Goths.——Cestus was built in the reign of Tiberius by a Roman called Cestius Gallus, from whom it received its name, and carried back from an island of the Tiber to which the Fabricius conducted.——Aurelianus was built with marble by the emperor Antoninus.—— Armonienſis was built by Augustus, to join the Flaminian to the Æmylian road.—— Bajanus was built at Baiæ in the sea by Caligula. It was supported by boats, and measured about six miles in length.—— Janicularis received its name from its vicinity to mount Janiculum. It is still standing.——Milvius was about one mile from Rome. It was built by the censor Ælius Scaurus. It was near it that Constantine defeated Maxentius.——Fabricius was built by Fabricius, and carried to an island of the Tiber.——Gardius was built by Agrippa. ——Palatinus near mount Palatine, was also called Senatorius, because the senators walked over it in procession when they went to consult the Sibylline books. It was begun by M. Fulvius, and finished in the censorship of L. Mummius, and some remains of it are still visible.——Trajani was built by Trajan across the Danube, celebrated for its bigness and magnificence. The emperor built it to assist more expeditiously the provinces against the barbarians, but his successor destroyed it, as he supposed that it would be rather an inducement for the barbarians to invade the empire. It was raised on 20 piers of hewn stones, 150 feet from the foundation, 60 feet broad, and 170 feet distant one from the other, extending in length above a mile. Some of the pillars are still standing.——Another was built by Trajan over the Tagus, part of which still remains. Of temporary bridges, that of Cæsar over the Rhine was the most famous.—— The largest single arched bridge known

is over the river Elaver in France, called Pons Veteris Brivatis. The pillars ſtand on 2 rocks, at the diſtance of 195 feet. The arch is 84 feet high above the water. ——Suffragiorum was built in the Campus Martius, and received its name, becauſe the populace were obliged to paſs over it whenever they delivered their ſuffrages at the elections of magiſtrates and officers of the ſtate. ——Tirenſis, a bridge of Latium between Arpinum and Minturnæ.——Triumphalis was on the way to the Capitol, and paſſed over by thoſe who triumphed.——Narnienſis joined two mountains near Narnia, built by Auguſtus, of ſtupendous height, 60 miles from Rome; one arch of it remains, about 100 feet high.

Pontia, a Roman matron who committed adultery, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——A mother famous for her cruelty. *Martial.* 2, ep. 34.——A ſirname of Venus at Hermione. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 34. A woman condemned by Nero as guilty of a conſpiracy. She killed herſelf by opening her veins. She was daughter of Petronius, and wife of Bolanus. *Juv.* 6, v. 637.

Ponticum mare, the ſea of Pontus, generally called the Euxine.

Pontius, a poet of Rome, contemporary with Propertius. *Propert.* 1, el. 7. A man in Juvenal's age, fond of boaſting of the antiquity and great actions of his family, yet without poſſeſſing himſelf one ſingle virtue.

Pontinæ, a lake in the country of the Volſci. *Lucan.* 3, v. 85.

Pontius, a friend of Cicero.——A tribune of the people, who refuſed to riſe up when Cæſar paſſed in triumphal proceſſion. He was one of Cæſar's murderers, and was killed at the battle of Mutina. *Sueton. in Caſ.* 78.—*Cic.* 10, *ad fam.*——A mountain of Argolis, with a river of the ſame name. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 73.

Pontius Aufidianus, a Roman citizen, who upon hearing that violence had been offered to his daughter, puniſhed her and her raviſher with death. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.——Herennius, a general of the Samnites, who ſurrounded the Roman army under the conſuls T. Veturius and P. Poſthumius. As there was no poſſibility of eſcaping for the Romans, Pontius conſulted his father what he could do with an army that were priſoners in his hands. The old man adviſed him either to let them go untouched, or put them all to the ſword. Pontius rejected his father's advice, and ſpared the lives of the enemy, after he had obliged them to paſs under the yoke with the greateſt ignominy. He was afterwards conquered, and obliged in his turn to paſs under the yoke. Fabius Maximus defeated him, when he appeared again at the head of another army, and he was afterward ſhamefully put to death by the Romans, after he had adorned the triumph of the conqueror. *Liv.*——Cominius, a Roman who gave information to his countrymen, who were beſieged in the capitol that Camillus had obtained a victory over the Gauls. *Plut.*——A Roman ſlave who told Sylla in a prophetic ſtrain, that he brought him ſucceſs from Bellona.——One of the favorites of Albucilla. He was degraded from the rank of a ſenator. *Tacit.*—Titus, a Roman centurion, whom Cicero *de Senect.* mentions as poſſeſſed of uncommon ſtrength.

Pontus, a kingdom of Aſia Minor, bounded on the eaſt by Colchis, weſt by the Halys, north by the Euxine ſea, and ſouth by part of Armenia. It was divided into three parts according to Ptolemy, Pontus Galaticus, Pontus Polemoniacus & Pontus Cappadocius. It was governed by kings, the firſt of whom was Artabazes, either one of the ſeven Perſian noblemen who murdered the uſurper Smerdis, or one of their deſcendants. The kingdom of Pontus was in its moſt floriſhing ſtate under Mithridates the Great. When J. Cæſar had conquered it, it became a Roman province, tho' it was often governed by monarchs who were tributary to the power of Rome. Under the emperors a regular governor was always appointed over it. Pontus produced caſtors, whoſe teſticles were highly valued among the ancients for their ſalutary quality in medicinal proceſſes. *Virg.* G. 1, v. 58. *Mela.* 1, c. 1, & 19.—*Strab.* 12.—*Cic. pro Leg. Man.*—*Appian.*—*Ptol.* 5, c. 6.——A part of Myſia in Europe on the borders of the Euxine ſea, where Ovid was baniſhed. *Ovid. de Pont.* An ancient deity, father of Phorcys, Thaumas, Nereus, Eurybia and Ceto by Terra. He is the ſame as Oceanus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Pontus Euxinus, a celebrated ſea ſituate at the weſt of Colchis between Aſia and Europe, at the north of Aſia Minor. It is called the Black Sea by the moderns. *Vid.* Euxinus.

M. Popilius, a conſul who was informed, as he was offering a ſacrifice, that a ſedition was raiſed in the city againſt the ſenate. Upon this he immediately went to the populace in his ſacerdotal robes, and quieted the multitude with a ſpeech. He lived about the year of Rome 404. *Liv.* 9, c. 21.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 8.——Lænas, a Roman ambaſſador to Antiochus, king of Syria. He was commiſſioned to order the monarch to abſtain from hoſtilities againſt Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus wiſhed to evade him by

by his anſwers, but Popilius, with a ſtick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the ſand, and bade him in the name of the Roman ſenate and people not to go beyond it before he ſpoke deciſively. This boldneſs intimidated Antiochus; he withdrew his garriſons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war againſt Ptolemy. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.—*Liv.* 45, c. 12.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 10.——A tribune of the people who murdered Cicero, to whoſe eloquence he was indebted for his life when he was accuſed of parricide. *Plut.*——A pretor who baniſhed the friends of Tiberius Gracchus from Italy.——A Roman conſul who made war againſt the people of Numantia, on pretence that the peace had not been firmly eſtabliſhed. He was defeated by them.—— A ſenator who alarmed the conſpirators againſt Cæſar, by telling them that the whole plot was diſcovered.——A Roman emperor. *Vid.* Nepotianus.

Poplicŏla, one of the firſt conſuls. *Vid.* Publicola.

Poppæa Sabina, a celebrated Roman matron, daughter of Titus Ollius. She married a Roman knight called Rufus Criſpinus, by whom ſhe had a ſon. Her perſonal charms, and the elegance of her figure, captivated Otho, who was then one of Nero's favorites. He carried her away and married her; but Nero who had ſeen her, and had often heard her accompliſhments extolled, ſoon deprived him of her company, and ſent him out of Italy, on pretence of preſiding over one of the Roman provinces. After he had taken this ſtep, Nero repudiated his wife Octavia, on pretence of barrenneſs, and married Poppæa. The cruelty and avarice of the emperor did not long permit Poppæa to ſhare the imperial dignity, and though ſhe had already made him father of a ſon, he began to deſpiſe her, and even to uſe her with barbarity. She died of a blow which ſhe received from his foot when many months advanced in her pregnancy, about the 65th year of the Chriſtian era. Her funeral was performed with great pomp and ſolemnity, and ſtatues raiſed to her memory. It is ſaid that ſhe was ſo anxious to preſerve her beauty and the elegance of her perſon, that 500 aſſes were kept on purpoſe to afford her milk in which ſhe uſed daily to bathe. Even in her baniſhment ſhe was attended by 50 of theſe animals for the ſame purpoſe, and from their milk ſhe invented a kind of ointment, or pomatum, to preſerve beauty, called *poppæanum* from her. *Plin.* 11, c. 41. *Dio* 62. *Juv.* 6. *Sueton. in Ner. & Oth.*—*Tacit.* 13 & 14.——A beautiful woman at the court of Nero. She was mother to the preceding. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 1, &c.

Poppæus Sabinus, a Roman of obſcure origin, who was made governor of ſome of the Roman provinces. He deſtroyed himſelf, &c. *Tacit.* 6, *Ann.* 39.——Sylvanus, a man of conſular dignity, who brought to Veſpaſian a body of 600 Dalmatians. ——A friend of Otho.

Populonia, a town of Etruria, deſtroyed in the civil wars of Sylla. *Strab.* 5. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 172.

Porcia, a ſiſter of Cato of Utica, greatly commended by Cicero.—A daughter of Cato of Utica, who married Bibulus, and after his death, Brutus. She was remarkable for her prudence, philoſophy, courage, and conjugal tenderneſs. She gave herſelf a heavy wound in the thigh, to ſee with what fortitude ſhe could bear pain; and when her huſband aſked her the reaſon of it, ſhe ſaid, that ſhe wiſhed to try whether ſhe had courage enough to ſhare not only his bed, but to partake of his moſt hidden ſecrets. Brutus was aſtoniſhed at her conſtancy, and no longer detained from her knowledge the conſpiracy which he and many other illuſtrious Romans had formed againſt J. Cæſar. Porcia wiſhed them ſucceſs, and though ſhe betrayed fear, and fell into a ſwoon the day that her huſband was gone to aſſaſſinate the dictator, yet ſhe was faithful to her promiſe, and dropped nothing which might affect the ſituation of the conſpirators. When Brutus was dead, ſhe refuſed to ſurvive him, and attempted to end her life as a daughter of Cato. Her friends attempted to terrify her; but when ſhe ſaw that every weapon was removed from her reach, ſhe ſwallowed burning coals and died, about 42 years before the Chriſtian era. Valerius Maximus ſays, that ſhe was acquainted with her huſband's conſpiracy againſt Cæſar when ſhe gave herſelf the wound. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2. l. 4. c. 6.—*Plut. in Brut. &c.*

Porcia lex, *de civitate*, by M. Porcius the tribune, A. U. C. 453. It ordained that no magiſtrate ſhould puniſh with death, or ſcourge with rods, a Roman citizen when condemned, but only permit him to go into exile.

M. Porcius Latro, a celebrated orator who killed himſelf when laboring under a quartan ague, A. U. C. 750.——Licinius, a Latin poet during the time of the third Punic war.——A Roman ſenator who joined the conſpiracy of Catiline.——A ſon of Cato at Utica, given much to drinking.

Porzoras, one of the 40 Gauls whom Mithridates ordered to be put to death, and to remain unburied for conſpiring againſt him. His miſtreſs at Pergamus buried him againſt the orders of the monarch. *Plut. de virt. mul.*

Porina, a river of Peloponneſus. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 15

Porosselene, an iſland near Lesbos. *Strab.* 13.

Porphyrion, a son of Cœlus and Terra, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was so formidable, that Jupiter, to conquer him, inspired him with love for Juno, and while the giant endeavoured to obtain his wishes, he, with the assistance of Hercules, overpowered him. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—*Mart.* 13, ep. 78.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

Porphyrius, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre. He studied eloquence at Athens under Longinus, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he perfected himself under Plotinus. Porphyry was a man of universal information, and, according to the testimony of the ancients, he excelled his contemporaries in the knowledge of history, mathematics, music and philosophy. He expressed his sentiments with elegance and with dignity, and while other philosophers studied obscurity in their language, his style was remarkable for its simplicity and grace. He applied himself to the study of magic, which he called a theourgic or divine operation. The books that he wrote were numerous, and some of his smaller treatises are still extant. His most celebrated work, which is now lost, was against the religion of Christ, and in this theological contest he appeared so formidable, that most of the fathers of the church have been employed in confuting his arguments, and developing the falsehood of his assertions. He has been universally called the greatest enemy which the Christian religion had, and indeed his doctrines were so pernicious, that a copy of his book was publicly burnt by order of Theodosius, A. D. 388. Porphyry resided for some time in Sicily, and died at the advanced age of 71, A. D. 304. The best edition of his life of Pythagoras is that of Kuster, 4to. Amst. 1707, that of his treatise *De Abstinentia*, is De Rhoer. Traj. ad Rhen. 8vo. 1767, and that *De Antro Nympharum*, is 8vo. Traj. ad Rhen. 1765.——A Latin poet in the reign of Constantine the Great.

Porrima, one of the attendants of Carmente when she came from Arcadia. *Ovid.* 1. *Fast.* v. 633.

Porsenna or Porsena, a king of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans, because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne and his royal privileges. He was at first successful, the Romans were defeated, and Porsenna would have entered the gates of Rome, had not Cocles stood at the head of a bridge, and supported the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but when he had seen Mutius Scævola enter his camp with an intention to murder him, and when he had seen him burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude and intrepidity, he no longer dared to make head against a people so brave and so generous. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin. The generosity of Porsenna's behaviour to the captives was admired by the Romans, and to reward his humanity they raised a brazen statue to his honor. *Liv.* 2, c. 9, &c. *Plut. in Public.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 10.—*Horat.* ep. 16.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 646.

Porta Capena, a gate at Rome, which leads to the Appian road. *Ovid. Fast.* 6. v. 192.——Aurelia, a gate at Rome, which received its name from Aurelius, a consul who made a road which led to Pisa, all along the coast of Etruria.——Asinaria led to mount Cœlius. It received its name from the family of the Asinii.——Carmentalis was at the foot of the capitol, built by Romulus. It was afterwards called Scelerata, because the 300 Fabii marched through when they went to fight an enemy, and were killed near the river Cremera.——Janualis was near the temple of Janus.——Esquilina was also called Metia, Taurica, or Libitinensis, and all criminals who were going to be executed generally passed through, as also dead bodies which were carried to be burnt on mount Esquilinus.——Flaminia, called also Flumentana, was situate between the Capitol and mount Quirinalis, and thro' it the Flaminian road passed.——Fontinalis led to the Campus Martius. It received its name from the great number of fountains that were near it.——Navalis was situate near the place were the ships came from Ostia.——Viminalis was near mount Viminalis.——Trigemina, called also Ostiensis, led to the town of Ostia.——Catularia was near the Carmentalis Porta, at the foot of mount Viminalis.——Collatina received its name from its leading to Collatia. Collina, called also Quirinalis Agonensis, and Salaria, was near Quirinalis Mons. Annibal rode up to this gate and threw a spear into the city. It is to be observed, that at the death of Romulus there were only 3 or 4 gates at Rome, but the number was encreased, and in the time of Pliny there were 37, when the circumference of the walls was 13 miles and 200 paces.

Portia & Portius. *Vid.* Porcia & Porcius.

Portmos, a town of Eubœa. *Demosth.*

Portumnalia, festivals of Portumnus at Rome, celebrated in a very solemn and lugubrious manner. *Varro. de L. L.* l. 6. c. 3.

Portumnus, a sea deity. *Vid.* Melicerta.

Porus, the god of plenty at Rome. He was son of Metis or Prudence. *Plato.*——

A king

a king of India when Alexander invaded Asia. The conqueror of Darius ordered him to come and pay homage to him as a dependant prince. Porus scorned his commands, and declared he would go and meet him on the frontiers of his kingdom sword in hand, and immediately he marched a large army to the banks of the Hydaspes. The stream of the river was rapid; but Alexander crossed it in the obscurity of the night, and defeated one of the sons of the Indian monarch. Porus himself renewed the battle; but the valor of the Macedonians prevailed, and the Indian prince retired covered with wounds, on the back of one of his elephants. Alexander sent one of the kings of India to demand him to surrender, but Porus killed the messenger, exclaiming, is not this the voice of the wretch who has abandoned his country? and when he at last was prevailed upon to come before the conqueror, he approached him as an equal. Alexander demanded of him how he wished to be treated; *like a king*, replied the Indian monarch. This magnanimous answer so pleased the Macedonian conqueror, that he not only restored him his dominions, but he encreased his kingdom by the conquest of new provinces, and Porus; in acknowledgment of such generosity and benevolence, became one of the most faithful and attached friends of Alexander, and never violated the assurances of peace which he had given him. Porus is represented as a man of uncommon stature, great strength, and proportionable dignity. *Plut. in Alex.*---*Philostr.* 2, c. 10.---*Curt.* 8, c. 8, &c.---*Claud. Conf. Honor.* 4.-----Another king of India in the reign of Alexander.----A king of Babylon.

Posides, an eunuch and freedman of the emperor Claudius, who rose to honours by the favour of his master. *Juv.* 14, v. 94.

Posidium, a promontory and town of Ionia, where Neptune had a temple. *Strab.* 14.

Posidon, a name of Neptune among the Greeks.

Posidonia, a town of Lucania, founded by a colony of Dorians.

Posidonius, a philosopher of Apamea. He lived at Rhodes for some time, and afterwards came to Rome, where he died in his 84th year. Cicero became one of his pupils. *Strab.* 14.----Another philosopher, born at Alexandria in Egypt.

Posio, a native of Magnesia, who wrote an history of the Amazons.

Posthumia, a vestal virgin, accused of adultery and acquitted.----The wife of Servius Sulpicius.---A daughter of Sylla.

Posthumius Albinus, a man who suffered himself to be bribed by Jugurtha, against whom he had been sent with an army.---A writer at Rome, whom Cato ridiculed for composing an history in Greek, and afterwards offering apologies for the inaccuracy and inelegance of his expressions.---Tubero, a master of horse to the dictator Æmilius Mamercus. He was himself made dictator in the war which the Romans waged against the Volsci, and he punished his son with death for fighting against his orders, A. U. C. 312.---*Liv.* 4, c. 23---Spurius, a consul sent against the Samnites. He was taken in an ambush by Pontius the enemy's general, and obliged to pass under the yoke with all his army. He saved his life by a shameful treaty, and when he returned to Rome, he persuaded the Romans not to reckon as valid the engagements he had made with the enemy, as it was without their advice. He was given up to the enemy because he could not perform his engagements; but he was released by Pontius for his generous and patriotic behaviour.---Aulus, a dictator who defeated the Latins and the Volsci.---Tubertus, another dictator who defeated the Æqui and Volsci.---Lucius a consul sent against the Samnites.----A general who defeated the Sabines, and who was the first who obtained an ovation.----A man poisoned by his wife----A general who conquered the Æqui, and who was stoned by the army, because he refused to divide the promised spoils. *Flor.* 22.---Lucius, a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Boii. He was left among the slain, and his head was cut off from his body, and carried in triumph by the barbarians into their temples, where they made with the scull a sacred vessel to offer libations to their gods---Marcus Crassus Latianus, an officer proclaimed emperor in Gaul, A. D. 260. He reigned with great popularity, and gained the affection of his subjects by his humanity and moderation. He took his son of the same name as a colleague on the throne. They were both assassinated by their soldiers, after a reign of six years.---Megilthus, a consul against the Samnites and Tarentines.---Quintus, a man put to death by Antony---A soothsayer in the age of Sylla.---Spurius an enemy of Tib. Gracchus.----Albus, a Roman decemvir, sent to Athens to collect the most salutary laws of Solon, &c. *Liv.* 3, c. 31.---Sylvius, a son of Æneas and Sylvia.

Postverta, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the painful travails of women. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 633.

Postumia via, a Roman road about the town of Hostilia.

Postumius. *Vid.* Posthumius.

Potamides, nymphs who presided over rivers and fountains, as their name implies.

Potamon, a philosopher of Alexandria in the age of Augustus. He wrote several

treatiſes, and confined himſelf to the doctrines of no particular ſect of philoſophers.

POTHINUS, a tutor to Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He adviſed the monarch to murder Pompey, when he claimed his protection after the battle of Pharſalia. He ſtirred up commotions in Alexandria, when Cæſar came there, upon which the conqueror ordered him to be put to death. *Lucan.* 8, v. 488.

POTHOS, one of the deities of the Samothracians. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

POTIDÆA, a town of Macedonia, ſituate in the peninſula of Pallene. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and became tributary to the Athenians, from whom Philip of Macedonia took it. The conqueror gave it to the Olynthians to render them more attached to his intereſt. Caſſander repaired and enlarged it, and called it Caſſandria, a name which it ſtill preſerves, and which has given occaſion to Livy to ſay, that Caſſander was the original founder of that city. *Liv.* 44, c. 11.—*Demoſth. Olynth.* *Strab.* 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.

POTINA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over children's potions. *Varro.*

POTITIUS. *Vid.* Pinarius.

POTNIÆ, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple. The Potnians, having once murdered the prieſt of the god, were ordered by the oracle, to appeaſe his reſentment, yearly to offer on his altars a young man. This unnatural ſacrifice was continued for ſome years, till Bacchus himſelf ſubſtituted a goat, from which circumſtance he received the appellation of Ægobolus and Ægophagus. There was here a fountain whoſe waters made horſes run mad as ſoon as they were touched. There were alſo here certain goddeſſes called *Potnides*, on whoſe altars, in a grove ſacred to Ceres and Proſerpine, victims were ſacrificed. It was alſo uſual at a certain ſeaſon of the year, to conduct into the grove, young pigs, which were found the following year in the groves of Dodona. The mares of Potnia deſtroyed their maſter Glaucus, ſon of Siſyphus. *Vid.* Glaccus.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 8.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 267.—*Ælian. V. H.* 15, c. 25.—A town of Magneſia.

PRACTIUM, a town of Aſia Minor, on the Helleſpont.

PRÆCIA, a courtezan at Rome, who influenced Cothegus, and procured Aſia as a conſular province for Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*

PRÆNESTE, a town of Latium, about 22 miles from Rome, built by Telegonus, ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, or according to others by Cæculus the ſon of Vulcan. There was a celebrated temple of Fortune there, as alſo an oracle which was long in great repute. *Cic. de Div.* 2, c. 41.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 682.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 4.

PRÆSOS, a ſmall town of Crete, deſtroyed in a civil war by one of the neighbouring cities.

PRÆSTI, a nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 8.

PRÆTOR, one of the chief magiſtrates at Rome. The office of Prætor was firſt inſtituted A. U. C. 388, by the ſenators, who wiſhed by ſome new honour to compenſate for the loſs of the conſulſhip, of which the plebeians had claimed a ſhare. The Prætor received his name *a præeundo*. Only one was originally elected, and another A. U. C. 501. One of them was totally employed in adminiſtering juſtice among the citizens, whence he was called Prætor *urbanus*, and the other appointed judges in all cauſes which related to foreigners. In the year of Rome 520, two more prætors were created to aſſiſt the conſul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, A. U. C. 551. Sylla the dictator added two more, and Julius Cæſar encreaſed the number to ten, and afterwards to 16, and the ſecond triumvirate to 64. After this their numbers fluctuated, being ſometimes 18, 16, or 12, till in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreaſed, and their numbers were reduced to three. In his public capacity the Prætor adminiſtered juſtice, protected the rights of widows and orphans, preſided at the celebration of public feſtivals, and in the abſence of the conſul aſſembled or prorogued the ſenate as he pleaſed. He alſo exhibited ſhows to the people, and in the feſtivals of the Bona Dea, where no males were permitted to appear, his wife preſided over the reſt of the Roman matrons. Feaſts were announced and proclaimed by him, and he had the power to make and repeal laws, if it met with the approbation of the ſenate and people. The quæſtors were ſubject to him, and in the abſence of the conſuls, he appeared at the head of the armies, and in the city he kept a regiſter of all the freedmen of Rome, with the reaſons for which they had received their freedom. In the provinces the Prætors appeared with great pomp, ſix lictors with the faſces walked before them, and when the empire was encreaſed by conqueſt, they divided like the conſuls their government, and provinces were given them by lot. When the year of their prætorſhip was elapſed, they were called *proprietors*, if they ſtill continued at the head of their province. At Rome, the Prætors appeared alſo with much pomp, two lictors preceded them, they wore the *prætexta*, or the white robe with purple borders, they ſat in curule chairs, and their tribunal was diſtinguiſhed by a ſword and a ſpear, while they adminiſtered

administered Justice. The tribunal was called *prætorium*. When they rode they appeared on white horses at Rome, as a mark of distinction. The Prætor who appointed judges to try foreign causes, was called *prætor peregrinus*. The Prætors *Cerealis* appointed by Julius Cæsar, were employed in providing corn and provisions for the city. They were on that account often called *frumentarii*.

PRÆTORIUS, a name ironically applied to Al. Sempronius Rufus, because he was disappointed in his solicitations for the prætorship, as being too dissolute and luxurious in his manners. He was the first who had a fork brought to his table. *Horat.* 2 *Sat.* 2, v. 50.

PRÆTUTIUM, a town of Picenum. *Ital.* 15, v. 568.

PRATELLIA LEX, was enacted by Pratellius the tribune, A. U. C. 398, to curb and check the ambitious views of men who were lately advanced in the state. *Liv.* 7, c. 15.

PRATINAS, a Greek poet of Phlius, contemporary with Æschylus. He was the first among the Greeks who composed satires, which were represented as farces. Of these 32 were acted, as also 18 of his tragedies, one of which only obtained the poetical prize. Some of his verses are extant, quoted by Athenæus. *Paus.* 2, c. 13.

PRAXAGŎRAS, an Athenian writer, who published an history of the kings of his own country. He was then only 19 years old, and three years after, he wrote the life of Constantine the great. He had also written the life of Alexander, all now lost.

PRAXIAS, a celebrated statuary of Athens. *Paus.* 10, c. 18.

PRAXIDĂMAS, a famous athlete of Ægina. *Paus.* 6, c. 18.

PRAXIDĪCE, a goddess among the Greeks, who presided over the execution of enterprizes, and who punished all evil actions. *Paus.* 9, c. 33.

PRAXĬLLA, a lyric poetess of Sicyon, who flourished about 492 years before Christ. *Paus.* 3, c. 13.

PRAXIPHĂNES, a Rhodian, who wrote a learned commentary on the obscure passages of Sophocles.—An historian. *Diog.*

PRAXIS, a surname of Venus at Megara. *Paus.* 1, c. 43.

PRAXITĔLES, a famous sculptor of Magna Græcia, who flourished about 324 years before the Christian era. He chiefly worked on Parian marble, on account of its beautiful whiteness. He carried his art to the greatest perfection, and was so happy in copying nature, that his statues seemed to be animated. The most famous of his pieces was a Cupid which he gave to Phryne. This celebrated courtezan, who wished to have the best of all the statues of Praxiteles, and who could not depend upon her own judgment in the choice, alarmed the sculptor, by telling him his house was on fire. Praxiteles upon this, shewed his eagerness to save his Cupid from the flames, above all his other pieces; but Phryne restrained his fears, and by discovering her artifice, obtained the favorite statue. The sculptor employed his chisel in making a statue of this beautiful courtezan, which was dedicated in the temple of Delphi, and placed between the statues of Archidamus, king of Sparta, and Philip, king of Macedon. He also made a statue of Venus, at the request of the people of Cos, and gave them their choice of the goddess, either naked or veiled. The former was superior to the other in beauty and perfection, but the inhabitants of Cos preferred the latter. The Cnidians, who did not wish to patronize modesty and decorum with the same eagerness as the people of Cos, bought the naked Venus, and it was so universally esteemed, that Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, offered the Cnidians to pay an enormous debt, under which they labored, if they would give him their favourite statue. This offer was not accepted. *Paus.* 1, c. 40, l. 8, c. 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 34, & 36.

PRAXITHEA, a daughter of Phrasimus and Diogenea. She married Erechtheus, king of Athens, by whom she had Cecrops, Pandarus and Metion, and four daughters, Procris, Creusa, Chthonia, and Orithyia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—A daughter of Theslius, mother of some children by Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7.—A daughter of Erechtheus sacrificed by order of the oracle.

PREUGĔNES, a son Agenor, *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

PREXASPES, a Persian who put Smerdis to death, by order of king Cambyses. *Herodot.* 3, c. 30.

PRIĂMIDES, a patronymic applied to Paris as being son of Priam. It is also given to Hector, Deiphobus, and all the other children of the Trojan monarch. *Ovid. Heroid. Vir. Æn.* 3. v. 295.

PRIĂMUS, the last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon, by Strymo, called Placia by some. When Hercules took the city of Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] Priam was in the number of his prisoners, but his sister Hesione redeemed him from captivity, and he exchanged his original name of Podarcus for that of *Priam*, which signifies *bought* or *ransomed*. [*Vid. Podarces.*] He was also placed on his father's throne by Hercules, and he employed himself with uncommon diligence in repairing, fortifying, and embellishing the city of Troy. He had married, by his father's orders, Arisba, whom now he divorced for Hecuba, the

daughter of Dimas, or Cisseus, a neighbouring prince. He had by Hecuba 17 children according to Cicero, or according to Homer, 19; the most celebrated of whom are Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Helenus, Pammon, Polites, Antiphus, Hipponous, Troilus, Creusa, Laodice, Polyxena, and Cassandra. Besides these he had many others by some concubines. Their names, according to Apollodorus, are Melampus, Gorgythion, Philæmon, Glaucus, Agathon, Evagoras, Hippothous, Chersidamas, Hippodamas, Mestor, Atas, Dorcylus, Dryops, Lycaon, Astygonus, Bias, Evander, Chromius, Telestas, Melius, Cebrion, Laodocus, Idomeneus, Archemachus, Echephron, Hyperion, Ascanius, Arrhetus, Democoon, Dejoptes, Echemon, Clovius, Ægioneus, Hypirychus, Lysithous, Polymedon, Medusa, Lysimache, Medesicaste, and Aristodeme. After he had reigned for some time in the greatest prosperity, Priam expressed a desire to recover his sister Hesione, whom Hercules had carried into Greece, and married to Telamon his friend. To carry this plan into execution, Priam manned a fleet, of which he gave the command to his son Paris, with orders to bring back Hesione. Paris, to whom the goddess of beauty had promised the fairest woman in the world, [*Vid. Paris.*] neglected in some measure his father's injunctions, and as if to make reprisals upon the Greeks, he carried away Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, during the absence of her husband. Priam beheld this with satisfaction, and he countenanced his son by receiving in his palace the wife of the king of Sparta. This rape kindled the flames of war; all the suitors of Helen, at the request of Menelaus, [*Vid. Menelaus.*] assembled to revenge the violence offered to his bed, and a fleet, according to some, of 140 ships, under the command of the 69 chiefs that furnished them, set sail for Troy. Priam might have averted the impending blow by the restoration of Helen; but this he refused to do, when the ambassadors of the Greeks came to him, and he immediately raised an army to defend himself. Troy was soon besieged, frequent skirmishes took place, in which the success was various, and the advantages on both sides inconsiderable. The siege was continued for ten successive years, and Priam had the misfortune to see the greatest part of his children massacred by the enemy. Hector, the eldest of these, was the only one upon whom now the Trojans looked for protection and support; but he soon fell a sacrifice to his own courage, and was killed by Achilles. Priam severely felt his loss, and as he loved him with the greatest tenderness, he wished to ransom his body which was in the enemy's camp. The gods, according to Homer, interested themselves in favor of old Priam. Achilles was prevailed upon by his mother, the goddess Thetis, to restore Hector to Priam, and the king of Troy passed through the Grecian camp conducted by Mercury the messenger of the gods, who with his rod had made him invisible. The meeting of Priam and Achilles was solemn and affecting, the conqueror paid to the Trojan monarch that attention and reverence which was due to his dignity, his years, and his misfortunes, and Priam in a suppliant manner addressed the prince whose favors he claimed, and kissed the hands that had robbed him of the greatest and the best of his children. Achilles was moved by his tears and entreaties, he restored Hector, and permitted Priam a truce of 12 days for the funeral of his son. Some time after Troy was betrayed into the hands of the Greeks by Antenor and Æneas, and Priam upon this resolved to die in the defence of his country. He put on his armour, and advanced to meet the Greeks, but Hecuba by her tears and entreaties detained him near an altar of Jupiter, whither she had fled for protection. While Priam yielded to the prayers of his wife, Polites, one of his sons, fled also to the altar before Neoptolemus, who pursued him with fury. Polites, wounded and overcome, fell dead at the feet of his parents, and the aged father, fired with indignation, vented the most bitter invectives against the Greek, who paid no regard to the sanctity of altars and temples, and he raised his spear which he darted upon him. The spear, hurled by the feeble hand of Priam, touched the buckler of Neoptolemus, and fell to the ground. This irritated the son of Achilles, he seized the grey hair of Priam, and, without compassion or reverence for the sanctity of the place, he plunged his dagger into his breast. His head was cut off, and the mutilated body was left among the heaps of slain. *Dictys Cret.* 1, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Herodot.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Homer. Il.* 22, &c.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Cic. Tusc.* 1. *Q. Smyrn.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 2. v. 507, &c.—*Horat. Od.* 10. v. 14.—*Hygin.* fab. 110.—*Q. Caldber.* 15.

PRIAPUS, a deity among the ancients, who presided over gardens, and the parts of generation in the sexes. He was son of Venus by Mercury or Adonis; or according to the more received opinion, by Bacchus. The goddess of beauty, who was enamoured of Bacchus, went to meet him as he returned victorious from his Indian expedition, and by him she had Priapus, who was born at Lampsacus. Priapus was so deformed in all his limbs, particularly the genitals, by means of Juno, who had assisted at the delivery of Venus, that the mother, ashamed to give birth to such a monster, ordered him to be exposed

ed on the mountains. His life, however, was preserved by shepherds, and he received the name of Priapus, *propter deformitatem & membri virilis magnitudinem*. He soon became a favorite of the people of Lampsacus, but he was expelled by the inhabitants on account of the freedom he took with their wives. This violence was punished by the son of Venus, and when the Lampsacenians had been afflicted with a disease in the genitals, Priapus was recalled, and temples erected to his honor. Festivals were also celebrated, and the people, naturally idle and indolent, gave themselves up to every lasciviousness and impurity during the celebration. His worship was also introduced in Rome; but the Romans revered him more as a god of orchards and gardens, than as the patron of licentiousness. A crown painted with different colors was offered to him in the spring, and in the summer a garland of ears of corn. An ass was generally sacrificed to him, because that animal, by its braying, awoke the nymph Lotis, to whom Priapus was going to offer violence. He is generally represented with an human face and the ears of a goat; he holds a stick in his hand, with which he terrifies birds, as also a club to drive away thieves, and a scythe to prune the trees and cut down the corn. He was crowned with the leaves of the vine, and sometimes with laurel, or rocket. The last of these plants is sacred to him, as it is said to raise the passions and excite love. Priapus is often distinguished by the epithet of *phallus*, *fascinus*, *Itythallus*, or *ruber*, or *rubicundus*, which are all expressive of his deformity. *Catull.* ep. 19 & 20.—*Colum.* 2. *de Cult. hort.* *Horat.* 1 *sat.* 1.—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 1, v. 18.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 415, l. 6, v. 319.—*Virg. Ecl.* 7, *G.* 4 v. 111.—*Paus.* 9, c. 31.—*Hygin. fab.* 160.—*Diod.* 1.——A town of Asia Minor near Lampsacus. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, and from him the town received its name, because he had taken refuge there when banished from Lampsacus. *Strab.* 12.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.

PRIENE, a maritime town of Asia Minor at the foot of mount Mycale, one of the twelve independent cities of Ionia. It gave birth to Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece. It had been built by an Athenian colony. *Paus.* 7, c. 2, l. 8. c. 24.—*Strab.* 12.

PRIMA, a daughter of Romulus and Hersilia.

PRION, a place at Carthage.

PRISCILLA, a woman praised for her conjugal affection by Statius, 5 *Sylv.* 1.

PRISCUS SERVILIUS, a dictator at Rome who defeated the Veientes and the Fidenates.—A surname of the elder Tarquin king of Rome. *Vid.* Tarquinius.—A governor of Syria, brother to the emperor Philip. He proclaimed himself emperor in Macedonia when he was informed of his brother's death, but he was soon after conquered and put to death by Decius, Philip's murderer.—A friend of the emperor Severus.—A friend of the emperor Julian, almost murdered by the populace.—Helvidius, a quæstor in Achaia during the reign of Nero, remarkable for his independent spirit, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 6.—An officer under Vitellius.—One of the emperor Adrian's friends.—A friend of Domitian.—An orator, whose dissipated and luxurious manners Horace ridicules, 2, *Sat.* 7, v. 9.

PRISTIS, the name of one of the ships that engaged in the naval combat which was exhibited by Æneas at the anniversary of his father's death. She was commanded by Mnestheus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 116.

PRIVERNUS, a Rutulian killed by Capys in the wars between Æneas and Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 576.

PRIVERNUM, a town of the Volsci in Italy, whose inhabitants are called Privernates. It became a Roman colony. *Liv.* 8, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 540.

PROBA, the wife of the emperor Probus.—A woman who opened the gates of Rome to the Goths.

PROBUS, M. Aurelius Severus, a native of Sirmium in Pannonia. His faher was originally a gardener, who by entering the army rose to the rank of a military tribune. His son obtained the same office in the 22d year of his age, and he distinguished himself so much by his probity, his valor, his intrepidity, moderation, and clemency, that at the death of the emperor Tacitus, he was invested with the imperial purple by the voluntary and uninfluenced choice of his soldiers. His election was universally approved by the Roman senate and the people, and Probus, strengthened on his throne by the affection and attachment of his subjects, marched against the enemies of Rome, in Gaul and Germany. Several battles were fought, and after he had left 400,000 barbarians dead in the field, Probus turned his arms against the Sarmatians. The same success attended him, and after he had quelled and terrified to peace the numerous barbarians of the north, he marched through Syria against the Blemmyes in the neighbourhood of Egypt. The Blemmyes were defeated with great slaughter, and the military character of the emperor was so well established, that the king of Persia sued for peace by his ambassadors, and attempted to buy the conqueror's favors with the most splendid presents. Probus was then feasting upon the most common food when the ambassadors were introduced, but without even casting his eyes upon them, he said, that if their master did not give proper satisfaction to the Romans, he would

by his territories desolate, and as naked as the crown of his head. As he spoke, the emperor took off his cap, and shewed the baldness of his head to the ambassadors. His conditions were gladly accepted by the Persian monarch, and Probus retired to Rome to convince his subjects of the greatness of his conquests, and to claim from them the applause which their ancestors had given to the conqueror of Macedonia or the destroyer of Carthage, as he passed along the streets of Rome. His triumph lasted several days, and the Roman populace were long entertained with shows and combats. But the Roman empire, delivered from its foreign enemies, was torn by civil discord, and peace was not re-established till three usurpers had been severally defeated. While his subjects enjoyed tranquillity, Probus encouraged the liberal arts, he permitted the inhabitants of Gaul and Illyricum to plant vines in their territories, and he himself repaired 70 cities in different parts of the empire which had been reduced to ruins. He also attempted to drain the waters which were stagnated in the neighbourhood of Sirmium, by conveying them to the sea by artificial canals. His armies were employed in this laborious undertaking; but as they were unaccustomed to such toils, they soon mutinied, and fell upon the emperor as he was passing into one of the towns of Illyricum. He fled into an iron tower which he himself had built to observe the marshes, but as he was alone and without arms, he was soon overpowered and murdered in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of six years and four months, on the second of November, before Christ 282. The news of his death was received with the greatest consternation, not only his friends, but his very enemies deplored his fate, and even the army, which had been concerned in his fall, erected a monument over his body, and placed upon it this inscription: *Hic Probus imperator, verè probus fuit, victor omnium gentium barbararum, victor etiam tyrannorum.* He was then preparing in a few days to march against the Persians that had revolted, and his victories there might have been as great as those he obtained in the two other quarters of the globe. He was succeeded by Carus, and his family who had shared his greatness, immediately returned from Rome, not to become objects either of private or public malice. *Zos.—Prob.—Saturn.*——A grammarian in the second century.——An oppressive prefect of the pretorian guards, in the reign of Valentinian.

PROCAS, a king of Alba, after his father Aventinus. He was father of Amulius and Numitor. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 622.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 767.

PROCHYTA, an island of Campania in the bay of Puteoli. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 715.

PROCILIUS, a Latin historian in the age of Pompey the great. *Varro.*

PROCILLA JULIA, a woman of uncommon virtue, killed by the soldiers of Otho. *Tacit. Agric.* 4.

C. VALERIUS PROCILLUS, a prince of Gaul, intimate with Cæsar.

PROCLIA, a daughter of Clytius, who married Cycnus, a son of Neptune. *Paus.* 10, c. 14.

PROCLES, a son of Aristodemus and Argia, born at the same birth as Eurysthenes. There were continual dissentions among the two brothers, who both sat on the Spartan throne. [*Vid. Eurysthenes & Lacedæmon.*]——A native of Andros in the Ægean sea, who was crowned at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 6, c. 14.——A man who headed the Ionians when they took Samos. *Id.* 7, c. 4.——A Carthaginian writer, son of Eucrates. He wrote some historical treatises, of which Pausanias has preserved some fragments. *Id.* 4, c. 35.——A tyrant of Epidaurus, put to death and thrown into the sea. *Plut. de orac.*——A general of the Naxians in Sicily, who betrayed his country to Dionysius the tyrant, for a sum of money.

PROCNE. *Vid.* Progne.

PROCLIDÆ, the descendants of Procles, who sat on the Spartan throne. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

PROCONNESUS, an island of the Propontis, at the north-east of Cyzicus; also called Elaphonnesus and Neuris. It was famous for its fine marble. *Plin.* 5, c. 32. —*Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2. c. 7.

PROCOPIUS, a celebrated officer of a noble family in Cilicia. He was related to the emperor Julian, and lived with him in great intimacy. He was universally admired for his integrity, but he was not destitute of ambition or pride. After he had signalized himself under Julian and his successor, he retired from the Roman provinces among the barbarians in the Thracian Chersonnesus, and sometime after he suddenly made his appearance at Constantinople, when the emperor Valens had marched into the east, and he proclaimed himself master of the eastern empire. His usurpation was universally acknowledged, and his victories were so rapid, that Valens would have resigned the imperial purple, had not his friends intervened. But now fortune changed, Procopius was defeated in Phrygia, and abandoned by his army. His head was cut off, and carried to Valentinian in Gaul, A. D. 366. Procopius was slain the 43d year of his age, and he had usurped the title of emperor for about eight months.——A Greek historian of Cæsarea in Palestine, secretary to the celebrated Belisarius, A. D. 534. He wrote the history of the reign of Justinian, and greatly celebrated the hero whose favors and patronage he enjoyed. This history is divided into 8 books, 2 of which

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give an account of the Perſian war, 8 of the Vandals, and 4 of the Goths, to the year 553, which was afterwards continued in 5 books by Agathias till 559. Of this performance the character is great, though perhaps the hiſtorian is often too ſevere on the emperor. The works of Procopius were edited in 2 vols. folio Paris, 1662.

Procris, a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. She married Cephalus. [*Vid. Cephalus.*] *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445.—A daughter of Theſtius.

Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, killed by Theſeus, near the Cephiſus. He tied travellers on a bed, and if their length exceeded that of the bed, he uſed to cut it off, but if they were ſhorter, he had them ſtretched to make their length equal to it. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2, v. 69.—*Met.* 7, v. 43.—*Plut. in Theſ.*

Procŭla, a proſtitute in Juvenal's age. 2, v. 68.

Procŭlēius, a Roman knight very intimate with Auguſtus. He is celebrated for his humanity and fraternal kindneſs to his brothers Muræna and Scipio, with whom he divided his poſſeſſions, after they had forfeited their eſtates, and incurred the diſpleaſure of Auguſtus for ſiding with young Pompey. He was ſent by Auguſtus to Cleopatra, to endeavour to bring her alive into his preſence, but to no purpoſe. He deſtroyed himſelf when laboring under a heavy diſeaſe. *Horat.* 2, od. 2.—*Plut. in Anton.*—A debauchee in Nero's reign. *Juv.* 1, v. 40.

Procŭlus Julius, a Roman who after the death of Romulus, declared that he had ſeen him in appearance more than human, and that he had ordered him to bid the Romans to offer him ſacrifices under the name of Quirinus. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 16.—Geganius, a Roman conſul.—Placitius, a Roman who conquered the Hernici.—A friend of Vitellius.—A conſul under Nerva.—A man accuſed of extortion.—An African in the Age of Aurelius. He publiſhed a book intitled *de regionibus*, or *religionibus*, on foreign countries, &c.—An officer who proclaimed himſelf emperor in Gaul, in the reign of Probus. He was ſoon after defeated, and expoſed on a gibbet. He was very debauched and licentious in his manners, and had acquired riches by piratical excurſions.

Prodicus, a ſophiſt and rhetorician of Cos, about 396 years before Chriſt. He was ſent as ambaſſador by his countrymen to Athens, where he publicly taught, and had among his pupils Euripides, Socrates, Theramenes, and Iſocrates. He travelled from town to town in Greece, to procure admirers and get money. He made his auditors pay to hear him harangue, which has given occaſion to ſome of the ancients to ſpeak of the orations of Prodicus, for 50 drachmas. In his writings, which were numerous, he compoſed a beautiful epiſode, in which virtue and pleaſure were introduced, to attempt to make Hercules one of their votaries. The hero at laſt yielded to the charms of virtue, and rejected pleaſure. This has been imitated by Lucian. Prodicus was at laſt put to death by the Athenians, on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth.

Proserna, a town of Phthiotis. *Liv.* 63, c. 14.

Prœtides, the daughters of Prœtus, king of Argolis, were three in number, Lyſippe, Iphinoe, and Iphianaſſa. They became inſane for neglecting the worſhip of Bacchus, or according to others, for preferring themſelves to Juno, and they ran about the fields believing themſelves to be cows, and flying away not to be harneſſed to the plow or the chariot. Prœtus applied to Melampus to cure his daughters of their inſanity, but he refuſed to employ him when he demanded the third part of his kingdom as a reward. This neglect of Prœtus was puniſhed, the inſanity became contagious, and the monarch at laſt promiſed Melampus two parts of his kingdom and one of his daughters, if he would reſtore them and the Argian women to their ſenſes. Melampus conſented, and after he had wrought the cure, he married the moſt beautiful of the Prœtides. Some have called them Lyſippe, Ipponoe, and Cyrianaſſa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 15.—*Lactant. ad. Stat. Theb.* 1, & 3.

Prœtus, a king of Argos, ſon of Abas and Ocalea. He was twin brother to Acriſius, with whom he quarrelled even before their birth. This diſſention between the two brothers encreaſed with their years. After their father's death, they both tried to obtain the kingdom of Argos; but the claims of Acriſius prevailed, and Prœtus left Peloponneſus and retired to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, where he married Stenobœa, called by ſome Antea or Antiope. He afterwards returned to Argolis, and by means of his father in law, he made himſelf maſter of Tirynthus. Stenobœa had accompanied her huſband to Greece, and ſhe became by him mother of the Prœtides, and of a ſon called Megapenthes, who, after his father's death, ſucceeded on the throne of Tirynthus. [*Vid. Stenobœa.*] *Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

Procyon, a ſtar near Sirius, or the dog ſtar, before which it generally riſes in July. *Cic. de nat. D.* 2, c. 44.

Progne, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, by Zeuxippe. She married Tereus king of Thrace, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Itylus, or Itys. *Vid.* Philomela.

Prolăus, a native of Elis, father to Philanthus and Lampus, by Lyſippe. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 2.

Prosxenus, one of the Epigoni, ſon of Parthenopæus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 20.——A ſon of Plophis, daughter of Eryx, king of Sicily. *Id.* 8, c. 34.——An athlete of Pallene.——A ſon of Æſon, killed by Pelias. *Apollod.*

Promathĭdas, an hiſtorian of Heraclea.

Promathion, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Italy. *Plut. in Rom.*

Promĕdon, a native of the iſland of Naxos, &c.

Promenĕa, one of the prieſteſſes of the temple of Dodona. It was from her that Herodotus received the tradition that two doves had flown from Thebes in Egypt, one to Dodona, and the other to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, where they gave oracles. *Herodot.* 2, c. 55.

Promethei jugum & antrum, a place on the top of mount Caucaſus, in Albania.

Prometheus, a ſon of Iapetus by Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Atlas, Menœtius, and Epimetheus, and ſurpaſſed all mankind in cunning and fraud. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himſelf. He ſacrificed two bulls, and filled their ſkins, one with the fleſh and the other with the bones, and aſked the father of the gods, which of the two he preferred as an offering. Jupiter became the dupe of his artifice, and choſe the bones, and from that time the prieſts of the temples have ever been ordered to burn the whole victims on the altars, the fleſh and the bones altogether. To puniſh Prometheus and the reſt of mankind; Jupiter took fire away from the earth, but the ſon of Iapetus out-witted the father of the gods. He climbed the heavens by the aſſiſtance of Minerva, and ſtole fire from the chariot of the ſun, which he brought down upon the earth, at the end of a ferula. This provoked Jupiter the more; he ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and after he had given her life, he ſent her to Prometheus, with a box of the richeſt and moſt valuable preſents which ſhe had received from the gods. [*Vid. Pandora.*] Prometheus who ſuſpected Jupiter, took no notice of Pandora or her box, but he made his brother Epimetheus marry her, and the god, now more irritated, ordered Mercury or Vulcan, according to Æſchylus, to carry this artful mortal to mount Caucaſus, and there tie him to a rock, where for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never diminiſhed, though continually devoured. He was delivered from this painful confinement about 30 years afterwards by Hercules, who killed the bird of prey. The vulture, or according to others, the eagle, which devoured the liver of Prometheus, was born from Typhon and Echidna. According to Apollodorus, Prometheus made the firſt man and woman that ever were upon the earth, with clay, which he animated by means of the fire which he had ſtolen from heaven. On this account, therefore, the Athenians raiſed him an altar in the grove of Academus, where they yearly celebrated games in his honor. During theſe games, there was a race, and he who carried a burning torch in his hand without extinguiſhing it, obtained the prize. Prometheus, as it is univerſally credited, had received the gift of prophecy, and all the gods, and even Jupiter himſelf conſulted him as a moſt infallible oracle. To him mankind are indebted for the invention of many of the uſeful arts; he taught them the uſe of plants with their phyſical power, and from him they received the knowledge of taming horſes and different animals, either to cultivate the ground, or for the purpoſes of luxury. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, & 2.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 30, l. 5, c. 11.—*Hygin. fab.* 144.—*Æſchyl. in Prom.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 82.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 3.—*Seneca in Med.*

Promethis, & Promethĭdes, a patronymic applied to the children of Prometheus as to Deucalion, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 390.

Promethus & Damasichthon, two ſons of Codrus, who conducted colonies into Aſia Minor. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.

Promŭlus, a Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

Pronapĭdes, an ancient Greek poet of Athens, who was, according to ſome, preceptor to Homer. It is ſaid that he firſt taught the Greeks how to write from the left to the right, contrary to the cuſtom of writing from the right to the left, which is ſtill obſerved by ſome of the eaſtern nations.

Pronax, a brother of Adraſtus king of Argos, ſon of Talaus and Lyſimache. *Pauſ.* 3. c. 18.

Pronoe, a daughter of Phorbus, mother of Pleuron and Calydon, by Æolus.

Pronŏmus, a Theban who played ſo ſkilfully on the flute, that the invention of that muſical inſtrument is attributed to him. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 12.

Pronous, a ſon of Phlegeas, killed by the ſons of Alcmæon.

Pronŭba, a ſirname of Juno, becauſe ſhe preſided over marriages.

Propertius (Sextus Aurelius,) a Latin poet born at Mevania, in Umbria. His father was a Roman knight, whom Auguſtus proſcribed, becauſe he had followed the intereſt of Antony. He came to Rome, where his genius and poetical talents ſoon recommended him to the notice of the great and powerful. Mecænas, Gallus, and Virgil became his friends, and Auguſtus his patron. Mecænas wiſhed him to attempt

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an epic poem, of which he proposed the emperor for hero; but Propertius refused, observing that his abilities were unequal to the task. He died about 19 years before Christ, in the 40th year of his age. His works consist of four books of elegies, which are written with so much spirit, vivacity and energy, that many authors call him the prince of the elegiac poets among the Latins. His poetry, though elegant, is not free from faults, and the many lascivious expressions which he uses, deservedly expose him to censure. Cynthia, who is the heroine of all his elegies, was a Roman lady, whose real name was Hostia, or Hostilia, of whom the poet was deeply enamoured. The best edition is that of Santenius, 4to. Traj. ad Rh. 1780, and when published together with Catullus, and Tibullus, those of Grævius, 8vo. Utr. 1680, of Vulpius, 4 vols. Patavii, 1737, 1749, 1755, and the edition of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1754. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 465, l. 4, el. 10, v. 53, *de art. am.* 3, v. 333.—*Martial.* 8, *ep.* 73, l. 14, *ep.* 189.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1. *Plin.* 6, *ep.* l. 9, *ep.* 22.

Propœtides, some women of Cyprus, severely punished by Venus, whose divinity they had despised. They sent their daughters to the sea shore, where they prostituted themselves to strangers. The poets have feigned, that they were changed into stones, on account of their insensibility to every virtuous sentiment. *Justin.* 18, c. 5. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 238.

Propontis, a sea which has a communication with the Euxine, by the Thracian Bosphorus, and with the Ægean by the Hellespont, now called the sea of Marmora. It is about 300 miles in circumference, and received its name from its vicinity to Pontus. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 2.

Propylea, a surname of Diana. She had a temple at Eleusis in Attica.

Proschystius, a surname of Neptune, among the Greeks. *Paus.* 2.

Proserpina, a daughter of Ceres by Jupiter, called by the Greeks Persephone. She was so beautiful, that the father of the gods himself became enamoured of her, and deceived her by changing himself into a serpent, and folding her in his wreaths. Proserpine made Sicily the place of her residence, and delighted herself with the beautiful views, the flowery meadows, and limpid streams, which surrounded the plains of Enna. In this solitary retreat, as she amused herself with her female attendants in gathering flowers, Pluto carried her away into the infernal regions, of which she became the queen. [*Vid. Pluto.*] Ceres was so disconsolate at the loss of her daughter, that she travelled all over the world, but her inquiries were in vain, and she never would have discovered whither she had been carried, had not she found the girdle of Proserpine on the surface of the waters of the fountain Cyane, near which the ravisher had opened himself a passage to his kingdom by striking the earth with his trident. Ceres soon learned from the nymph Arethusa that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto, and immediately she repaired to Jupiter, and demanded of him to punish the ravisher. Jupiter in vain attempted to persuade the mother, that Pluto was not unworthy of her daughter, and when he saw that she was inflexible for the restitution of Proserpine, he said that she might return on earth, if she had not taken any aliments in the infernal regions. Her return, however, was impossible, Proserpine, as she walked in the Elysian fields, had gathered a pomegranate from a tree and eaten it, and Ascalaphus was the only one who saw it, and for his discovery the goddess instantly turned him into an owl. Jupiter, to appease the resentment of Ceres, and sooth her grief, permitted that Proserpine should remain six months with Pluto in the infernal regions, and that she should spend the rest of the year with her mother on earth. As queen of hell, and wife of Pluto, Proserpine presided over the death of mankind, and, according to the opinion of the ancients, no one could die, if the goddess herself, or Atropos her minister, did not cut off one of the hairs from the head. From this superstitious belief, it was usual to cut off some of the hair of the deceased, and to strew it at the door of the house, as an offering for Proserpine. The Sicilians were very particular in their worship to Proserpine, and as they believed that the fountain Cyane had risen from the earth at the very place were Pluto had opened himself a passage, they annually sacrificed there a bull, of which they suffered the blood to run into the waters. Proserpine was universally worshipped by the ancients, and she was known by the different names of Core, Theogamia, Libitina, Hecate, Juno inferna, Antheſphoria, Cotyto, Deois, Libera, &c. *Plut. in Luc.*—*Paus.* 8, c. 37, l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 6. *Fast.* 4, v. 417—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 698. l. 6. v. 138.—*Strab.* 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 146.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Orpheus. hymn.* 28.—*Claudian. de rapt. Pros.*

Prosopitis, an island in one of the mouths of the Nile. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4.

Prosper, one of the fathers who died A. D. 466. His works have been edited by Mangeant, fol. Paris, 1711.

Proxyma, a part of Argolis, where Juno was worshipped. It received its name from a nymph who nursed Juno. *Paus.* 2.

Protagoras, a Greek philosopher of Abdera in Thrace, who was originally a porter. He became one of the disciples of Democritus,

Democritus, when that philoſopher had ſeen him carrying faggots on his head, poiſed in a proper equilibrium. He ſoon rendered himſelf ridiculous by his doctrines, and in a book which he publiſhed, he denied the exiſtence of a ſupreme being. This doctrine he ſupported by obſerving, that his doubts aroſe from the uncertainty of the exiſtence of a ſupreme power, and from the ſhortneſs of human life. This book was publicly burnt at Athens, and the philoſopher baniſhed from the city, as a worthleſs and contemptible being. Protagoras viſited, from Athens, different iſlands in the Mediterranean, and died in Sicily in a very advanced age, about 400 years before the Chriſtian era. He generally reaſoned by dilemmas, and always left the mind in ſuſpence about all the queſtions which he propoſed. Some ſuppoſe that he was drowned. *Diog.* 9.—*Plut. in Protag.*——A king of Cyprus, tributary to the court of Perſia.——Another.

PROTAGORIDES, an hiſtorian of Cyzicus, who wrote a treatiſe on the games of Daphne, celebrated at Antioch.

PROTEI COLUMNÆ, a place in the remoteſt parts of Egypt. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 262.

PROTESILAUS, a king of part of Theſſaly, ſon of Iphiclus, originally called Iolaus, grandſon of Phylacus, and brother to Alcimede, the mother of Jaſon. He married Laodamia, the daughter of Acaſtus, and ſometime after he departed with the reſt of the Greeks for the Trojan war with 40 ſail. He was the firſt of the Greeks who ſet foot on the Trojan ſhore, and as ſuch he was doomed by the oracle to periſh, therefore he was killed as ſoon as he had leaped from his ſhip, by Æneas or Hector. Homer has not mentioned the perſon who killed him. His wife Laodamia deſtroyed herſelf, when ſhe heard of his death. [*Vid. Laodamia.*] Proteſilaus has received the patronymic of Phylacides, either becauſe he was deſcended from Phylacus, or becauſe he was a native of Phylace. He was buried on the Trojan ſhore, and, according to Pliny, there were near his tomb certain trees which grew to an extraordinary height, which as ſoon as they could be diſcovered and ſeen from Troy, immediately withered and decayed, and afterwards grew up again to their former height, and ſuffered the ſame viciſſitude. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, *fab.* 1. *Heroid.* 13.—*Propert.* 1, *el.* 19.—*Hygin. fab.* 103, &c.

PROTEUS, a ſea deity, ſon of Oceanus and Tethys, or according to ſome of Neptune and Phœnice. He had received the gift of prophecy from Neptune, and from his knowledge of futurity, mankind received the greateſt ſervices. He generally reſided in the Carpathian ſea, and, like the reſt of the gods, he repoſed himſelf on the ſea ſhore, where ſuch as wiſhed to conſult him generally reſorted. He was difficult of acceſs, and when conſulted he refuſed to give anſwers, by immediately aſſuming different ſhapes and eluding the graſp, if not properly ſecured in fetters. Ariſtæus was in the number of thoſe who conſulted him, as alſo Hercules. Some ſuppoſe that he was originally a king of Egypt, known among his ſubjects by the name of Cetes, and they aſſert that he had two ſons, Telegonus and Polygonus, who were both killed by Hercules. He had alſo ſome daughters, among whom were Cabira, Eidothea, and Rhetia. *Homer. Od.* 4, v. 360.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, *fab.* 10. *Am. el.* 12, v. 36.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 387.—*Hygin. fab.* 118.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 112.—*Diod.* 1.

PROTHENOR, a Bœotian who went to the Trojan war.

PROTHERUS, a Greek at the Trojan war.——A Spartan who endeavoured to prevent a war with the Thebans.

PROTHOUS, a ſon of Lycaon.—A ſon of Agrius.

PROTO, one of the Nereides.

PROTOGENIA, a daughter of Calydon, by Æolia the daughter of Amythaon. She had a ſon called Oxillus by Mars. *Apollod.* 1.

PROTOGENES, a painter of Rhodes, who floriſhed about 328 years before Chriſt. He was originally ſo poor that he painted ſhips to maintain himſelf. His countrymen were ignorant of his ingenuity before Apelles came to Rhodes, and offered to buy all his pieces. This opened the eyes of the Rhodians, they became ſenſible of the merit of their countryman and liberally rewarded him. Protogenes was employed for ſeven years in finiſhing a picture of Jaſyſus, a celebrated huntſman, ſuppoſed to have been the ſon of Apollo and the founder of Rhodes. During all this time the painter lived only upon lupines and water, thinking that ſuch aliments would leave him greater flights of fancy; but all this did not ſeem to make him more ſucceſsful in the perfection of his picture. He was to repreſent in the piece a dog panting, and with froth at his mouth, but this he never could do with ſatisfaction to himſelf; and when all his labors ſeemed to be without ſucceſs, he threw his ſponge upon the piece in a fit of anger. Chance alone brought to perfection what the labors of art could not do, the fall of the ſponge upon the picture repreſented the froth at the mouth of the dog in the moſt perfect and natural manner, and the piece was univerſally admired. Protogenes was very exact in his repreſentations, and copied nature with the greateſt nicety, and this was blamed as a fault by his friend Apelles. When Demetrius beſieged

ſieged Rhodes, he refuſed to ſet fire to a part of the city which might have made him maſter of the whole, becauſe he knew that Protogenes was then working in that quarter. When the town was taken, the painter was found cloſely employed in a garden in finiſhing a picture; and when the conqueror aſked him, why he ſhowed not more concern at the general calamity? he replied, that Demetrius made war againſt the Rhodians, and not againſt the fine arts. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 3.—*Plin.* 35, c. 10.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.—*Juv.* 3, v. 120.—*Plut. in Dem.*——One of Caligula's favorites, famous for his cruelty and extravagance.

PROTOGENIA, a daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom ſhe had Æthlius, the father of Endymion. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 155.

PROTOMEDUSA, one of the Nereides, called Protomelia by Heſiod.

PROXENUS, a Bœotian of great authority at Thebes, in the age of Xenophon. *Polyæn.*——A writer who publiſhed hiſtorical accounts of Sparta.

PRUDENTIUS Aurelius Clemens, a poet who floriſhed A. D. 392, and was ſucceſſively a ſoldier, an advocate, and a judge. His poems are numerous and all theological, devoid of the elegance and purity of the Auguſtan age, and yet greatly valued. The beſt editions are the Delphin, 4to. Paris 1687, that of Cellarius, 12mo. Halæ 1703, and that of Parma, 2 vols. 4to. 1788.

PRUMNIDES, a king of Corinth.

PRUSA, a town of Bithynia, built by king Pruſias, from whom it received its name.

PRUSÆUS, Dion, floriſhed A. D. 105.

PRUSIAS, a king of Bithynia, who floriſhed 221 B. C.——Another ſirnamed *Venator*, who made an alliance with the Romans when they waged war with Antiochus, king of Syria. He gave a kind reception to Annibal, and by his advice he made war againſt Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and defeated him. Eumenes, who was an ally of Rome as well as Pruſias, complained before the Romans of the hoſtilities of the king of Bithynia. Q. Flaminius was ſent from Rome to ſettle the diſputes of the two monarchs, and he was no ſooner arrived in Bithynia, than Pruſias, to gain his favor, prepared to deliver to him, at his requeſt, the celebrated Carthaginian, to whom he was indebted for all the advantages he had obtained over Eumenes; but Annibal prevented it by a voluntary death. Pruſias was obliged by the Roman ambaſſador to make a reſtitution of the provinces he had conquered, and by his meanneſs he continued to enjoy the favors of the Romans. When ſome time after he viſited the capital of Italy, he appeared in the habit of a manumitted ſlave, calling himſelf the freedman of the Romans, and when he was introduced into the ſenate-houſe, he ſaluted the ſenators by the name of viſible deities, of ſaviors and deliverers. Such abject behaviour rendered him contemptible not only in the eyes of the Romans, but of his ſubjects, and when he returned home the Bithynians revolted, and placed his ſon Nicomedes on the throne. The baniſhed monarch fled to Nicomedia, where he was aſſaſſinated near the altar of Jupiter, about 149 years before Chriſt. Some ſay that his ſon became his murderer. Pruſias, according to Polybius, was the meaneſt of monarchs, without honeſty, without morals, virtue, or principle; he was cruel and cowardly, intemperate and voluptuous, and an enemy to all learning. He was naturally deformed, and he often appeared in public in the habit of a woman to render his deformities more viſible. *Polyb.*—*Liv.*—*Juſtin* 31, *&c.*—*C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Plut. in Flam. &c.*

PRYMNO one of the Oceanides.

PRYTANES, certain magiſtrates at Athens who preſided over the ſenate, and had the privilege of aſſembling it when they pleaſed, feſtivals excepted. They generally met in a large hall, called *prytaneum*, where they gave audiences, offered ſacrifices, and feaſted together with all thoſe who had rendered ſignal ſervice to their country. The Prytanes were elected from the ſenators which were in number 500, 50 of which were choſen from each tribe. When they were elected, the names of the 10 tribes of Athens were thrown into one veſſel, and into another were placed nine black beans and a white one. The tribe whoſe name was drawn with the white bean, preſided the firſt, and the reſt in the order in which they were drawn. They preſided each for 35 days, as the year was divided into 10 parts; but it is unknown what tribe preſided the reſt of thoſe days which were ſupernumerary. When the number of tribes was increaſed to 12, each of the Prytanes preſided one full month.—Some of the principal magiſtrates of Corinth were alſo called Prytanes.

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PSAMATHE, one of the Nereides, mother of Phocus by Æacus, king of Ægina. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 398.—A daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos. She became mother of Linus by Apollo, and, to conceal her ſhame from her father, ſhe expoſed her child, which was found by dogs and torn to pieces. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43.——A town of Thebes. *Flacc.* 1, v. 364.

PSAMATHOS, a town and port of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.

Democritus, when that philoſopher had ſeen him carrying faggots on his head, poiſed in a proper equilibrium. He ſoon rendered himſelf ridiculous by his doctrines, and in a book which he publiſhed, he denied the exiſtence of a ſupreme being. This doctrine he ſupported by obſerving, that his doubts aroſe from the uncertainty of the exiſtence of a ſupreme power, and from the ſhortneſs of human life. This book was publicly burnt at Athens, and the philoſopher baniſhed from the city, as a worthleſs and contemptible being. Protagoras viſited, from Athens, different iſlands in the Mediterranean, and died in Sicily in a very advanced age, about 400 years before the Chriſtian era. He generally reaſoned by dilemmas, and always left the mind in ſuſpence about all the queſtions which he propoſed. Some ſuppoſe that he was drowned. *Diog.* 9.—*Plut. in Protag.*——A king of Cyprus, tributary to the court of Perſia.——Another.

PROTAGORĪDES, an hiſtorian of Cyzicus, who wrote a treatiſe on the games of Daphne, celebrated at Antioch.

PROTEI COLUMNÆ, a place in the remoteſt parts of Egypt. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 262.

PRŌTĔSĪLĀUS, a king of part of Theſſaly, ſon of Iphiclus, originally called Iolaus, grandſon of Phylacus, and brother to Alcimede, the mother of Jaſon. He married Laodamia, the daughter of Acaſtus, and ſometime after he departed with the reſt of the Greeks for the Trojan war with 40 ſail. He was the firſt of the Greeks who ſet foot on the Trojan ſhore, and as ſuch he was doomed by the oracle to periſh, therefore he was killed as ſoon as he had leaped from his ſhip, by Æneas or Hector. Homer has not mentioned the perſon who killed him. His wife Laodamia deſtroyed herſelf, when ſhe heard of his death. [*Vid. Laodamia.*] Proteſilaus has received the patronymic of Phylacides, either becauſe he was deſcended from Phylacus, or becauſe he was a native of Phylace. He was buried on the Trojan ſhore, and, according to Pliny, there were near his tomb certain trees which grew to an extraordinary height, which as ſoon as they could be diſcovered and ſeen from Troy, immediately withered and decayed, and afterwards grew up again to their former height, and ſuffered the ſame viciſſitude. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, *fab.* 1. *Heroid.* 13.—*Propert.* 1, *el.* 19.—*Hygin. fab.* 103, &c.

PROTEUS, a ſea deity, ſon of Oceanus and Tethys, or according to ſome of Neptune and Phœnice. He had received the gift of prophecy from Neptune, and from his knowledge of futurity, mankind received the greateſt ſervices. He generally reſided in the Carpathian ſea, and, like the reſt of the gods, he repoſed himſelf on the ſea ſhore, where ſuch as wiſhed to conſult him generally reſorted. He was difficult of acceſs, and when conſulted he refuſed to give answers, by immediately aſſuming different ſhapes and eluding the graſp, if not properly ſecured in fetters. Ariſtæus was in the number of thoſe who conſulted him, as alſo Hercules. Some ſuppoſe that he was originally a king of Egypt, known among his ſubjects by the name of Cetes, and they aſſert that he had two ſons, Telegonus and Polygonus, who were both killed by Hercules. He had alſo ſome daughters, among whom were Cabira, Eidothea, and Rhetia. *Homer. Od.* 4, v. 360.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, *fab.* 10. *Am. el.* 12, v. 36.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 387.—*Hygin. fab.* 118.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 112.—*Diod.* 1.

PROTHĔNOR, a Bœotian who went to the Trojan war.

PROTHRUS, a Greek at the Trojan war.——A Spartan who endeavoured to prevent a war with the Thebans.

PROTHOUS, a ſon of Lycaon.—A ſon of Agrius.

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PSAMATHOS, a town and port of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 25.

PSAMMENITUS succeeded his father Amasis on the throne of Egypt. Cambyses made war against him, and as he knew that the Egyptians paid the greatest veneration to cats, the Persian monarch placed some of these animals at the head of his army, and the enemy unable to defend themselves, and unwilling to kill those objects of adoration, were easily conquered. Psammenitus was twice beaten at Pelusium and in Memphis, and became one of the prisoners of Cambyses, who treated him with great humanity. Psammenitus however raised seditions against the Persian monarch, and attempted to make the Egyptians rebel, for which he was put to death by drinking bull's blood. He had reigned about six months. He flourished about 525 years before the Christian era. *Herodot.* 3, c. 10, &c.

PSAMMETICHUS, a king of Egypt. He was one of the 12 princes who shared the kingdom among themselves; but as he was more popular than the rest, he was banished from his dominions, and retired into the marshes near the sea shore. A descent of some of the Greeks upon Egypt proved favorable to his cause; he joined the enemies, and defeated the 11 princes who had expelled him from the country. He rewarded the Greeks, by whose valor he had recovered Egypt, he allotted them some territory on the sea coast, patronized the liberal arts, and encouraged commerce among his subjects. He made useless enquiries to find the sources of the Nile, and he stopped, by bribes and money, a large army of Scythians that were marching against him. He died 617 years before the Christian era, and was buried in Minerva's temple at Sais. During his reign there was a contention among some of the neighbouring nations about the antiquity of their language. Psammetichus took a part in the contest. He confined two young children, and fed them with milk; the shepherd to whose care they were entrusted, was ordered never to speak to them, but to watch diligently their articulations. After some time the shepherd observed that whenever he entered the place of their confinement they repeatedly exclaimed *Beccos*, and he gave information of this to the monarch. Psammetichus made enquiries, and found that the word *Beccos* signified bread in the Phœnician language, and from that circumstance, therefore, it was universally concluded that the language of Phœnicia was of the greatest antiquity. *Herodot.* 2, c. 28, &c.—*Polyæn.* 8.—*Strab.* 16.——A son of Gordius, brother to Periander, who held the tyranny at Corinth for three years, B. C. 584. *Aristot.*

PSAMMIS or Psammuthis, a king of Egypt, B. C. 376.

PSAPHIS, a town on the confines of Attica and Bœotia. There was there an oracle of Amphiaraus.

PSAPHO, a Libyan who taught a number of birds which he kept to say, *Psapho is a god*, and afterwards gave them their liberty. The birds did not forget the words which they had been taught, and the Africans paid divine honors to Psapho. *Elian.*

PSECAS, one of Diana's attendant nymphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

PSOPHIS, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.—*Ovid Met.* 5, v. 607.——A river and town of Elis.——A daughter of Eryx.—A town of Acarnania.—Another of Libya.

PSYCHE, a nymph whom Cupid married and carried into a place of bliss, where he long enjoyed her company. Venus put her to death because she had robbed the world of her son; but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies *the soul*, and this personification of Psyche is posterior to the Augustan age, though still it is connected with ancient mythology. Psyche is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate the lightness of the soul, of which the butterfly is the symbol, and on that account, among the ancients, when a man had just expired, a butterfly appeared fluttering above, as if rising from the mouth of the deceased.

PSYCHRUS, a river of Thrace. When sheep drank of its waters they were said always to bring forth black lambs. *Aristot.*

PSYLLI, a people of Libya near the Syrtes, very expert in curing the venomous bite of serpents. *Herodot.* 4, c. 173.—*Paus.* 9, c. 28.

PTELEUM, a town of Thessaly on the borders of Bœotia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 852.

PTERELAUS, a son of Taphius, presented with immortality by Neptune, provided he kept on his head a yellow lock. His daughter cut it off, and he died. He reigned at Taphos in Argos, &c.

PTERIA, a well fortified town of Cappadocia. It was in the neighbourhood, according to some, that Crœsus was defeated by Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 76.

PTOLEDERMA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

PTOLEMÆUM, a certain place at Athens dedicated to exercise and study. *Cic. 5. de fin.*

PTOLEMÆUS 1st, surnamed *Lagus*, a king of Egypt, son of Arsinoe, who, when pregnant by Philip of Macedonia, married Lagus, a man of mean extraction. [*Vid. Lagus.*] Ptolemy was educated in the court of the king of Macedonia, he became one of the friends and associates of Alexander, and when that monarch invaded Asia, the son of Arsinoe attended him as one of his generals. During the expedition, he behaved with uncommon valor; he killed one of the

the Indian monarchs in single combat, and it was to his prudence and courage that Alexander was indebted for the reduction of the rock Aornus. After the conqueror's death, in the general division of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy obtained as his share the government of Egypt, with Libya, and part of the neighbouring territories of Arabia. In this appointment the governor soon gained the esteem of the people by acts of kindness, by benevolence and clemency, and though he did not assume the title of independent monarch, till 19 years after, yet he was so firmly established, that the attempts of Perdiccas to drive him away from his possessions proved abortive, and Ptolemy, after the murder of his rival by Grecian soldiers, might have added the kingdom of Macedonia to his Egyptian territories. He made himself master of Cœlesyria, Phœnicia, and the neighbouring coast of Syria, and when he had reduced Jerusalem, he carried above 100,000 prisoners to Egypt to people the extensive city of Alexandria, which became the capital of his dominions. After he had rendered these prisoners the most attached and faithful of his subjects by his liberality and the grant of privileges, Ptolemy assumed the title of king of Egypt, and soon after reduced Cyprus under his power. He made war with success against Demetrius and Antigonus, who disputed his right to the provinces of Syria; and from the assistance he gave to the people of Rhodes against their common enemies, he received the name of *Soter*. While he extended his dominions, Ptolemy was not negligent of the advantages of his people. The bay of Alexandria being dangerous of access, he built a tower to conduct the sailors in the obscurity of the night, [*Vid. Pharos.*] and that his subjects might be acquainted with literature he laid the foundation of a library, which, under the succeeding reigns, became the most celebrated in the world. He also established in the capital of his dominions a society called *museum*, of which the members maintained at the public expence were employed in philosophical researches, and in the advancement of science and the liberal arts. Ptolemy died in the 84th year of his age, after a reign of 39 years, about 284 years before Christ. He was succeeded by his son Ptolemy Philadelphus, who had been his partner on the throne the last ten years of his reign. Ptolemy Lagus has been commended for his abilities, not only as a sovereign, but as a writer; and among the many valuable compositions which have been lost, we are to lament an history of Alexander the Great, by the king of Egypt, greatly admired and valued for elegance and authenticity. All his successors were called *Ptolemies* from him. *Paus.* 10, c. 7.—*Justin.* 13, &c.—*Polyb.* 5.—*Arrian.*—*Curt.*—*Plut. in Alex.*—The 2d. son of Ptolemy the first, succeeded his father on the Egyptian throne and was called *Philadelphus* by antiphrasis because he killed two of his brothers. He shewed himself worthy, in every respect to succeed his great father, and conscious of the advantages which arise from an alliance with powerful nations, he sent ambassadors to Italy to solicit the friendship of the Romans, whose name and military reputation had become universally known for the victories which they had just obtained over Pyrrhus and the Tarentines. His ambassadors were received with marks of the greatest attention, and immediately after four Roman senators came to Alexandria, where they gained the admiration of the monarch and of his subjects, and by refusing the crowns of gold and rich presents which were offered to them, convinced the world of the virtue and of the disinterestedness of their nation. But while Ptolemy strengthened himself by alliances with foreign powers, the internal peace of his kingdom was disturbed by the revolt of Magas his brother, king of Cyrene. The sedition however was stopped, though kindled by Antiochus king of Syria, and the death of the rebellious prince re-established peace for some time in the family of Philadelphus. Antiochus the Syrian king married Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy, and the father, though old and infirm, conducted his daughter to her husband's kingdom, and assisted at the nuptials. Philadelphus died in the 64th year of his age, 246 years before the christian era. He left two sons and a daughter, by Arsinoe the daughter of Lysimachus. He had afterwards married his sister Arsinoe whom he loved with uncommon tenderness, and to whose memory he began to erect a celebrated monument. [*Vid. Dinocrates.*] During the whole of his reign Philadelphus was employed in exciting industry, and in encouraging the liberal arts, and useful knowledge among his subjects. The inhabitants of the adjacent countries were allured by promises and presents to encrease the number of the Egyptian subjects, and Ptolemy could boast of reigning over 33,339 well peopled cities. He gave every possible encouragement to commerce, and by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterranean, and the other in the Red sea, he made Egypt the mart of the world. His army consisted of 200,000 foot, 40,000 horse besides 300 elephants and 2000 armed chariots. With justice therefore he has been called the richest of all the princes and monarchs of his age, and indeed the remark is not false when it is observed, that at his death he left in his treasury 740,000 Egyptian talents, a sum equivalent to two hundred

dred millions sterling. His palace was the asylum of learned men, whom he admired and patronized. He paid particular attention to Euclid, Theocritus, Callimachus, and Lycophron, and by encreasing the library, which his father had founded, he shewed his taste for learning, and his wish to encourage genius. This celebrated library at his death contained 200,000 volumes of the best and choicest books, and it was afterwards encreased to 700,000 volumes. Part of it was burnt by the flames of Cæsar's fleet when he set it on fire to save himself, a circumstance however not mentioned by the general, and the whole was again magnificently repaired by Cleopatra, who added to the Egyptian library that of the kings of Pergamus. It is said that the old testament was translated into Greek during his reign, a translation which has been called Septuagint, because translated by the labors of 70 different persons. *Eutrop.—Justin.* 17, c. 2, *&c.—Liv.—Plut.—Theocrit.—Athen.* 12. *Plin.* 13, c. 12. *Dio.* 42. *Gellius.* 6, c. 17.—The 3d, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne. He early engaged in a war against Antiochus Theus, for his unkindness to Berenice the Egyptian king's sister, whom he had married with the consent of Philadelphus. With the most rapid success he conquered Syria and Cilicia, and advanced as far as the Tigris, but a sedition at home stopped his progress, and he returned to Egypt loaded with the spoils of conquered nations. Among the immense riches which he brought he had above 2500 statues of the Egyptian gods, which Cambyses had carried away into Persia when he conquered Egypt. These were restored to the temples, and the Egyptians called their sovereign *Evergetes*, in acknowledgment for his attention, beneficence, and religious zeal for the gods of his country. The last years of Ptolemy's reign were passed in peace, if we except the refusal of the Jews to pay the tribute of 20 silver talents which their ancestors had always paid to the Egyptian monarchs. He also interested himself in the affairs of Greece, and assisted Cleomenes the Spartan king against the leaders of the Achæan league; but he had the mortification to see his ally defeated, and even a fugitive in Egypt. Evergetes died 221 years before Christ, after a reign of 25 years, and, like his two illustrious predecessors, he was the patron of learning, and indeed he is the last of the Lagides who gained popularity among his subjects by clemency, moderation, and humanity, and who commanded respect even from his enemies, by valor, prudence, and reputation. It is said that he deposited 15 talents in the hands of the Athenians to be permitted to translate the original manuscripts of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Plut. in Cleom. &c.—Polyb.* 2.—*Justin.* 29, &c. The 4th, succeeded his father Evergetes on the throne of Egypt and received the surname of *Philopator* by antiphrasis, because according to some historians, he destroyed his father by poison. He began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty, and he successfully sacrificed to his avarice his own mother, his wife, his sister, and his brother. He received the name of *Tiphon*, from his extravagance and debauchery, and that of *Gallus*, because he appeared in the streets of Alexandria like one of the bacchanals, and with all the gestures of the priests of Cybele. In the midst of his pleasures Philopater was called to war against Antiochus king of Syria, and at the head of a powerful army he soon invaded his enemy's territories, and might have added the kingdom of Syria to Egypt, if he had made a prudent use of the victories which attended his arms. In his return he visited Jerusalem, but the Jews prevented him forcibly from entering their temple, for which insolence to his majesty the monarch determined to extirpate the whole nation. He ordered an immense number of Jews to be exposed in a plain, and trodden under the feet of elephants, but by a supernatural instinct the generous animals turned their fury not on those that had been devoted to death, but upon the Egyptian spectators. This circumstance terrified Philopater, and he behaved with more than common kindness to a nation which he had so lately devoted to destruction. In the latter part of his reign the Romans, whom a dangerous war with Carthage had weakened and rendered active, renewed, for political reasons the treaty of alliance which had been made with the Egyptian monarchs. Philopater at last, weakened and enervated by intemperance and continual debauchery, died in the 37th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years 204 years before the Christian era. His death was immediately followed by the murder of the companions of his voluptuousness and extravagance, and their carcases were dragged with the greatest ignominy through the streets of Alexandria. *Polyb.—Justin.* 30, *&c.—Plut. in Cleom.*——The 5th, succeeded his father Philopator as king of Egypt, though only in the 4th year of his age. During the years of his minority he was under the protection of Sosicius and of Aristomenes, by whose prudent administration Antiochus was dispossessed of the provinces of Cœlosyria and Palestine, which he had conquered by war. The Romans also renewed their alliance with him after their victories over Annibal, and the conclusion of the second Punic war. This flattering embassy induced Aristomenes to offer the care of the patronage of the young monarch to the Romans, but the regent was confirmed in his honorable office, and by making a treaty

of alliance with the people of Achaia, he convinced the Egyptians that he was qualified to wield the ſceptre and to govern the nation. But now that Ptolemy had reached his 14th year, according to the laws and cuſtoms of Egypt, the years of his minority had expired. He received the ſirname of *Epiphanes*, or illuſtrious, and was crowned at Alexandria with the greateſt ſolemnity, and the faithful Ariſtomenes reſigned into his hands an empire which he had governed with honor to himſelf, and with credit to his ſovereign. Young Ptolemy was no ſooner delivered from the ſhackles of a ſuperior, than he betrayed the ſame vices which had characterized his father, the counſels of Ariſtomenes were deſpiſed, and the miniſter who for ten years had governed the kingdom with equity and moderation, was ſacrificed to the caprice of the ſovereign, who abhorred him for the ſalutary advice which his own vicious inclinations did not permit him to follow. His cruelties raiſed ſeditions among his ſubjects, but theſe were twice quelled by the prudence and the moderation of one Polycrates, the moſt faithful of his corrupt miniſters. In the midſt of his extravagance Epiphanes did not forget his alliance with the Romans; above all others he ſhewed himſelf eager to cultivate friendſhip with a nation from whom he could derive ſo many advantages, and during their war againſt Antiochus he offered to aſſiſt them with money againſt a monarch, whoſe daughter Cleopatra he had married, but whom he hated on account of the ſeditions he had raiſed in the very heart of Egypt. After a reign of 24 years, 180 years before Chriſt, Ptolemy was poiſoned by his miniſters, whom he had threatened to rob of their poſſeſſions to carry on a war againſt Seleucus king of Syria. *Liv.* 35, c. 13, *&c.*—*Juſtin &c.*——The 6th, ſucceeded his father Epiphanes on the Egyptian throne, and received the ſirname of *Philometor*, on account of his hatred againſt his mother Cleopatra. He was in the 6th year of his age when he aſcended the throne, and during his minority the kingdom was governed by his mother, and at her death by an eunuch who was one of his favorites. He made war againſt Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, to recover the provinces of Paleſtine and Cœloſyria, which were part of the Egyptian dominions, and after ſeveral ſucceſſes he fell into the hands of his enemy, who detained him in confinement. During the captivity of Philometor, the Egyptians raiſed to the throne his younger brother Ptolemy Evergetes, or Phyſcon, alſo ſon of Epiphanes, but he was no ſooner eſtabliſhed in his power than Antiochus turned his arms againſt Egypt, drove the uſurper, and reſtored Philometor to all his rights and privileges as king of Egypt. This artful behaviour of Antiochus, was ſoon comprehended by Philometor, and when he ſaw that Peluſium, the key of Egypt had remained in the hands of his Syrian ally, he recalled his brother Phyſcon, and made him partner on the throne, and concerted with him how to repel their common enemy. This union of intereſt in the two royal brothers incenſed Antiochus; he entered Egypt with a large army, but the Romans checked his progreſs, and obliged him to retire. No ſooner were they delivered from the impending war than Philometor and Phyſcon, whom the fear of danger had united, began with mutual jealouſy to oppoſe each other's views. Phyſcon was at laſt baniſhed by the ſuperior power of his brother, and as he could find no ſupport in Egypt, he immediately repaired to Rome. To excite more effectually the compaſſion of the Romans, and to gain their aſſiſtance, he appeared in the meaneſt dreſs, and took his reſidence in the moſt obſcure corner of the city. He received an audience from the ſenate, and the Romans ſettled the diſpute between the two royal brothers, by making them independent of one another, and giving the government of Lybya and Cyrene to Phyſcon, and confirming Philometor in the poſſeſſion of Egypt, and the iſland of Cyprus. Theſe terms of accommodation were gladly accepted, but Phyſcon ſoon claimed the dominion of Cyprus, and in this he was ſupported by the Romans, who wiſhed to aggrandize themſelves by the diminution of the Egyptian power. Philometor refuſed to deliver up the iſland of Cyprus, and to call away his brother's attention he fomented the ſeeds of rebellion in Cyrene. But the death of Philometor 145 years before the Chriſtian era, left Phyſcon maſter of Egypt, and all the dependent provinces. Philometor has been commended by ſome hiſtorians for his clemency and moderation. *Diod.*—*Liv.*—*Polyb.*——The 7th Ptolemy ſirnamed *Phyſcon*, on account of the prominence of his belly, aſcended the throne of Egypt after the death of his brother Philometor, and as he had reigned for ſome time conjointly with him, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 6th*] his ſucceſſion was approved, though the wife and the ſon of the deceaſed monarch laid claims to the crown. Cleopatra was ſupported in her claims by the Jews, and it was at laſt agreed that Phyſcon ſhould marry the queen, and that her ſon ſhould ſucceed on the throne at his death. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but on that very day the tyrant murdered Cleopatra's ſon in her arms. He ordered himſelf to be called *Evergetes*, but the Alexandrians refuſed to do it, and ſtigmatiſed him with the appellation of *Kakergetes*, or evil doer, a ſirname which he deſerved by his tyranny and oppreſſion. A ſeries of barbarity rendered him odious, but as no one attempted to fly from Egypt of her tyrant, the Alexandrians abandoned their habitations, and fled from a place which continually ſtreamed with the

blood of their maſſacred fellow citizens. If their migration proved fatal to the commerce and proſperity of Alexandria, it was of the moſt eſſential ſervice to the countries where they retired; and the numbers of Egyptians that ſought a ſafer aſylum in Greece and Aſia, introduced among the inhabitants of thoſe countries the different profeſſions that were practiſed with ſucceſs in the capital of Egypt. Phyſcon endeavoured to re-people the city which his cruelty had laid deſolate, but the fear of ſharing the fate of its former inhabitants, prevailed more than the promiſe of riches, rights, and immunities. The king at laſt diſguſted with Cleopatra, repudiated her and married her daughter by Philometor, called alſo Cleopatra. He ſtill continued to exerciſe the greateſt cruelty upon his ſubjects, but the prudence and vigilance of his miniſters kept the people in tranquillity, till all Egypt revolted when the king had baſely murdered all the young men of Alexandria. Without friends or ſupport in Egypt, he fled to Cyprus, and Cleopatra, the divorced queen, aſcended the throne. In his baniſhment Phyſcon dreaded leſt the Alexandrians ſhould alſo place the crown on the head of his ſon, by his ſiſter Cleopatra, who was then governor of Cyrene, and under theſe apprehenſions he ſent for the young prince, called Memphitis, to Cyprus, and murdered him as ſoon as he reached the ſhore. To make the barbarity more complete, he ſent the limbs of Memphitis to Cleopatra, and they were received as the queen was going to celebrate her birth day. Soon after this he invaded Egypt with an army, and obtained a victory over the forces of Cleopatra, who being left without friends or aſſiſtance, fled to her eldeſt daughter Cleopatra, who had married Demetrius, king of Syria. This deciſive blow reſtored Phyſcon to his throne, where he continued to reign for ſome time hated by his ſubjects and feared by his enemies. He died at Alexandria in the 67th year of his age, after a reign of 29 years, about 116 years before Chriſt. Some authors have extolled Phyſcon for his fondneſs for literature, they have obſerved, that from his extenſive knowledge he was called the *philologiſt*, and that he wrote a comment upon Homer, beſides an hiſtory in 24 books, admired for its elegance, and often quoted by ſucceeding authors whoſe pen was employed on the ſame ſubject. *Diod.* —*Juſtin.* 38, &c.—*Athen.* 2.—*Porphyr.*—— The 8th, ſirnamed *Lathyrus*, from an excreſcence like a pea on the noſe, ſucceeded his father Phyſcon as king of Egypt. He had no ſooner aſcended the throne than his mother Cleopatra, who reigned conjointly with him, expelled him to Cyprus, and placed the crown on the head of his brother Ptolemy Alexander her favorite ſon. Lathyrus, baniſhed from Egypt, became king of Cyprus and ſoon after he appeared at the head of a large army, to make war againſt Alexander Jannæus, king of Judæa, through whoſe aſſiſtance and intrigue he had been expelled by Cleopatra. The Jewiſh monarch was conquered, and 50,000 of his men were left on the field of battle. Lathyrus, after he had exerciſed the greateſt cruelty upon the Jews, and made vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus till the death of his brother Alexander reſtored him to his native dominions. Some of the cities of Egypt refuſed to acknowledge him as their ſovereign, and Thebes, for its obſtinacy, was cloſely beſieged for three ſucceſſive years, and from a powerful and populous city it was reduced to ruins. In the latter part of his reign Lathyrus was called upon to aſſiſt the Romans with a navy for the conqueſt of Athens, but Lucullus, who had been ſent to obtain the wanted ſupply, though received with kingly honors, was diſmiſſed with evaſive and unſatisfactory anſwers, and the monarch refuſed to part with troops which he deemed neceſſary to preſerve the peace of his kingdom. Lathyrus died 81 years before the Chriſtian era, after a reign of 35 years ſince the death of his father Phyſcon, eleven of which he had paſſed with his mother Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne, eighteen in Cyprus, and ſeven after his mother's death. He was ſucceeded by his only daughter Cleopatra, whom Alexander the ſon of Ptolemy Alexander, by means of the dictator Sylla, ſoon after married and murdered. *Joſeph. Hiſt.*—*Juſtin.* 39.—*Plut. in Luc.*—*Appian. in Mithrid.*——The 9th, *Vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 1ſt, for the 10th Ptolemy *Vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 2d, for the 11th *Vid.* Alexander Ptolemy 3d.——The 12th, the illegitimate ſon of Lathyrus, aſcended the throne of Egypt at the death of Alexander 3d. He received the ſirname of *Auletes*, becauſe he played ſkilfully on the flute. His riſe ſhowed great marks of prudence and circumſpection, and as his predeceſſor by his will had left the kingdom of Egypt to the Romans, Auletes knew that he could not be firmly eſtabliſhed on his throne, without the approbation of the Roman ſenate. He was ſucceſsful in his applications, and Cæſar, who was then conſul, and in want of money, eſtabliſhed his ſucceſſion, and granted him the alliance of the Romans after he had received the enormous ſum of about a million and 162,500l. ſterling. But theſe meaſures rendered him unpopular at Rome, and when he had ſuffered the Romans quietly to take poſſeſſion of Cyprus the Egyptians revolted, and Auletes was obliged to fly from his kingdom and ſeek protection among the moſt powerful of his allies. His complaints were heard at Rome at firſt with indifference, and the murder of 100 noblemen of Alexandria, whom the Egyptians had ſent to juſtify their proceedings before the Roman ſenate, rendered him

him unpopular and ſuſpected. Pompey, however, ſupported his cauſe, and the ſenators decreed to re-eſtabliſh Auletes on his throne, but as they proceeded but ſlowly in the execution of their plans, the monarch retired from Rome to Epheſus, where he lay concealed for ſome time in the temple of Diana. During his abſence from Alexandria, his daughter Berenice had made herſelf abſolute, and eſtabliſhed herſelf on the throne by a marriage with Archelaus, a prieſt of Bellona's temple at Comana, but ſhe was ſoon driven from Egypt when Gabinius, at the head of a Roman army, approached to replace Auletes on his throne. Auletes was no ſooner reſtored to power than he ſacrificed to his ambition his daughter Berenice, and behaved with the greateſt ingratitude and perfidy to Rabirius a Roman who had ſupplied him with money when expelled from his kingdom. Auletes died four years after his reſtoration, about 51 years before the Chriſtian era. He left two ſons and two daughters, and by his will ordered the eldeſt of his ſons to marry the eldeſt of his ſiſters, and to aſcend with her the vacant throne. As theſe children were young the dying monarch recommended them to the protection and paternal care of the Romans, and accordingly Pompey the Great was appointed by the ſenate to be their patron and their guardian. Their reign was as turbulent as that of their predeceſſors, and it is remarkable for no uncommon events, only we may obſerve that the young queen was the Cleopatra who ſoon after became ſo celebrated as being the miſtreſs of J. Cæſar, the wife of M. Antony, and the laſt of the Egyptian monarchs of the family of Lagus. *Cic. pro Rabir.*—*Strab.* 17.—*Dion.* 39.—*Appien. de Cv.*——The 13th, ſirnamed *Dionyſius* or *Bacchus*, aſcended the throne of Egypt conjointly with his ſiſter Cleopatra, whom he had married, according to the directions of his father Auletes. He was under the care and protection of Pompey the Great, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 12th.*] but the wickedneſs and avarice of his miniſters ſoon obliged him to drive away his ſiſter from the throne, and to reign independent. He was then in the 13th year of his age when his guardian, after the fatal battle of Pharſalia, came to the ſhores of Egypt, and claimed his protection. He refuſed to grant the required aſſiſtance, and by the advice of his miniſters he baſely murdered Pompey after he had brought him to ſhore under the maſk of friendſhip and cordiality. To curry the favor of the conqueror of Pharſalia, Ptolemy cut off the head of Pompey, but Cæſar turned with indignation from ſuch perfidy, and when he arrived at Alexandria he found the king of Egypt as faithleſs to his cauſe as to that of his fallen enemy. Cæſar ſat as judge to hear the various claims of the brother and ſiſter to the throne; and to ſatisfy the people, he ordered the will of Auletes to be read, and confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the poſſeſſion of Egypt, and appointed the two younger children maſters of the iſland of Cyprus. This fair and candid deciſion might have left no room for diſſatisfaction, but Ptolemy was governed by cruel and avaricious miniſters, and therefore he refuſed to acknowledge Cæſar as a judge or a mediator. The Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. Ptolemy, who had been for ſome time a priſoner in the hands of Cæſar, now headed his armies, but a defeat was fatal, and as he attempted to ſave his life by flight, he was drowned in the Nile, about 46 years before Chriſt, and three years and eight months after the death of Auletes. Cleopatra, at the death of her brother, became ſole miſtreſs of Egypt, but as the Egyptians were no friends to female government, Cæſar obliged her to marry her younger brother Ptolemy who was then in the eleventh year of his age. *Appian. Civ.*—*Cæſar in Alex.*—*Strab.* 17.—*Joſeph Ant.*—*Dio.*—*Plut. in Art. &c.*—*Sueton. in Cæſ.*——Apion king of Cyrene, was the illegitimate ſon of Ptolemy Phyſcon. After a reign of 20 years he died; and as he had no children he made the Romans heirs of his dominions. The Romans preſented his ſubjects with their independence. *Liv.* 70.——Ceraunus, a ſon of Ptolemy Soter by Eurydice the daughter of Antipater. Unable to ſucceed to the throne of Egypt, Ceraunus fled to the court of Seleucus, where he was received with uncommon attention. Seleucus was then king of Macedonia, an empire which he had lately acquired by the death of Lyſimachus in a battle in Phrygia, but his reign was ſhort, and Ceraunus perfidiouſly murdered him and aſcended his throne 280, B. C. The murderer, however, could not be firmly eſtabliſhed in Macedonia, as long as Arſinoe the widow, and the children of Lyſimachus were alive, and entitled to claim his kingdom as the lawful poſſeſſion of their father. To remove theſe obſtacles Ceraunus made offers of marriage to Arſinoe who was his own ſiſter. The queen at firſt refuſed, but the proteſtations and ſolemn promiſes of the uſurper at laſt prevailed upon her to conſent. The nuptials, however, were no ſooner celebrated than Ceraunus murdered the two young princes, and confirmed his uſurpation by rapine and cruelty. But now three powerful princes claimed the kingdom of Macedonia as their own; Antiochus, the ſon of Seleucus; Antigonus, the ſon of Demetrius and Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus. Theſe enemies, however, were ſoon removed; Ceraunus conquered Antigonus in the field of battle, and ſtopped the hoſtilities of his two other rivals by promiſes and money. He did not long remain inactive, a barbarian army of Gauls claimed a tribute from him, and the

 monarch

monarch immediately marched to meet them in the field. The battle was long and bloody. The Macedonians might have obtained the victory if Ceraunus had shown more prudence. He was thrown down from his elephant, and taken prisoner by the enemy who immediately tore his body to pieces. Ptolemy had been king of Macedonia only 18 months. *Justin.* 24, &c.—*Paus.* 10, c. 10.——An illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Cyprus, of which he was tyrannically dispossessed by the Romans. Cato was at the head of the forces which were sent against Ptolemy by the senate, and the Roman general proposed to the monarch to retire from the throne, and to pass the rest of his days in the obscure office of high priest in the temple of Venus at Paphos. This offer was rejected with the indignation which it merited, and the monarch poisoned himself at the approach of the enemy. The treasures found in the island amounted to the enormous sum of 1,356,250l. sterling, which were carried to Rome by the conquerors. *Plut. in Cat.*—*Val. Max.* 9.—*Flor.* 3.——A man who attempted to make himself king of Macedonia, in opposition to Perdiccas. He was expelled by Pelopidas.——A son of Pyrrhus king of Epirus, by Antigone, the daughter of Berenice. He was left governor of Epirus when Pyrrhus went to Italy to assist the Tarentines against the Romans, where he presided with great prudence and moderation. He was killed bravely fighting, in the expedition which Pyrrhus undertook against Sparta and Argos.——An eunuch, by whose friendly assistance Mithridates the great, saved his life after a battle with Lucullus.——A king of Epirus, who died very young as he was marching an army against the Ætolians, who had seized part of his dominions. *Justin.* 28.——A king of Chalcidica in Syria, about 30 years before Christ. He opposed Pompey when he invaded Syria, but he was defeated in the attempt, and the conqueror spared his life only, upon receiving 1000 talents. *Joseph. ant.* 13.——A nephew of Antigonus, who commanded an army in the Peloponnesus. He revolted from his uncle to Cassander, and some time after, he attempted to bribe the soldiers of Ptolemy Lagus king of Egypt, who had invited him to his camp. He was seized and imprisoned for this treachery, and the Egyptian monarch at last ordered him to drink hemlock.——A son of Seleucus, killed in the celebrated battle which was fought at Issus, between Darius and Alexander the Great.——A son of Juba, made king of Mauritania. He was son of Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of M. Antony, and the celebrated Cleopatra. He was put to death by Caius Caligula. *Dio. Tacit. ann.* 11.——A friend of Otho.——A favorite of Antiochus, king of Syria. He was surnamed Macron.——A Jew famous for his cruelty and avarice. He was for some time governor of Jericho, about 135 years before Christ.——A powerful Jew during the troubles which disturbed the peace of Judæa, in the reign of Augustus.——A son of Antony by Cleopatra surnamed *Philadelphus*, by his father and made master of Phœnicia, Syria, and all the territories of Asia Minor, which were situated between the Ægean and the Euphrates. *Plut. in Anton.*——A general of Herod, king of Judæa.——A son of Chrysermus, who visited Cleomenes, king of Sparta, when imprisoned in Egypt.——A governor of Alexandria, put to death by Cleomenes.——A celebrated geographer and Astrologer in the reign of Adrian and Antoninus. He was a native of Alexandria, or according to others, of Pelusium, and on account of his great learning, he received the name of most wise, and most divine, among the Greeks. In his system of the world, he places the earth in the center of the universe, a doctrine universally believed and adopted till the 16th century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus. His geography is valued for its learning, and the very useful information which it gives. Besides his system and geography, Ptolemy wrote other books, in one of which he gives an account of the fixed stars, of 1022 of which he gives the certain and definite longitude and latitute. The best edition of Ptolemy's geography, is that of Bertius fol. Amst. 1618, and that of his treatise *de Judiciis Astrologicis* by Camerar. 4to. 1535, and of the Harmonica 4to. Wallis, Oxon, 1683.

Ptolemăis, a town of Thebais in Egypt, called after the Ptolemies who beautified it. There was also another city of the same name in the territories of Cyrene. It was situate on the sea coast, and according to some, it was the same as Barce. [*Vid. Barce.*]——A city of Palestine. *Mela.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 8.—*Plin.* 2, c. 73.—*Strab.* 14, &c.

Ptolўcus, a statuary of Corcyra, pupil to Critias the Athenian. *Paus.* 6, c. 3.

Ptous, a son of Athamas and Themisto, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia, upon which he built a temple to Apollo, surnamed *Ptous*. The god had also a celebrated oracle on mount Ptous. *Plut. de orac. def.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Publicius, a Roman freed man so much like Pompey the Great, that they were often confounded together. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 14.

Publicia lex forbad any person to play with bad or fradulent designs.

Publicŏla, a name given to Publius Valerius, on account of his great popularity. *Vid.* Valerius.

Publilia lex, was made by Publilius the dictator, A. U. C. 445. It permitted one of the censors to be elected from the plebeians, since one of the consuls was chosen from that body. *Liv.* 8, c. 12.——Another,

ther, by which it was ordained, that all laws ſhould be previouſly approved by the ſenators, before they were propoſed by the people.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a Syrian mimic poet, who floriſhed about 44 years before Chriſt. He was originally a ſlave ſold to a Roman patrician, called Domitius, who brought him up with great attention, and gave him his freedom when of age. He gained the eſtrem of the moſt powerful at Rome, and reckoned J. Cæſar among his patrons. He ſoon eclipſed the poet Laberius, whoſe burleſque compoſitions were in general eſteem. There remains of Publius, a collection of moral ſentences, written in iambics, and placed in alphabetical order, the neweſt edition of which is that of Patav. *Comin.* 1740.

PUBLIUS, a prænomen, common among the Romans——Caius, a man who conſpired with Brutus againſt J. Cæſar.——A prætor who conquered Palæpolis. He was only a plebeian, and though neither conſul nor dictator, he obtained a triumph in ſpite of the oppoſition of the ſenators. He was the firſt who was honored with a triumph during a prætorſhip.——A Roman conſul who defeated the Latins, and was made dictator.——A Roman flatterer in the court of Tiberius.——A tribune who accuſed Manlius, &c.

PULCHĔRIA, a daughter of the emperor Theodoſius the great, famous for her piety moderation, and virtues.——A daughter of Arcadius, who held the government of the Roman empire for many years. She was mother of Valentinian. Her piety, and her private, as well as public virtues have been univerſally admired. She died A. D. 452, and was interred at Ravenna, where her tomb is ſtill to be ſeen.——A ſiſter of Theodoſius, who reigned abſolute for ſome time in the Roman empire.

PUNĬCUM BELLUM, the firſt Punic war was undertaken by the Romans againſt Carthage, B. C. 264. The ambition of Rome was the origin of this war. For upwards of 240 years, the two nations had beheld with ſecret jealouſy each other's power, but they had totally eradicated every cauſe of contentions, by ſettling in three different treaties the boundaries of their reſpective territories the number of their allies, and how far one nation might ſail in the Mediterranean without giving offence to the other. Sicily, an iſland of the higheſt conſequence to the Carthaginians as a commercial nation, was the ſeat of the firſt diſſentions. The Mamertini, a body of Italian mercenaries, were appointed by the king of Syracuſe to guard the town of Meſſana, but this tumultuous tribe, inſtead of protecting the citizens, baſely maſſacred them and ſeized their poſſeſſions. This act of cruelty raiſed the indignation of all the Sicilians, and Hiero king of Syracuſe, who had employed them, prepared to puniſh the perfidy and the Mamertini beſieged in Meſſana, and without friends or reſources, reſolved to throw themſelves for protection into the hands of the firſt power that could relieve them. They were however divided in their ſentiments, and while ſome implored the aſſiſtance of Carthage, others called upon the Romans for protection. Without heſitation or delay, the Carthaginians entered Meſſana, and the Romans alſo haſtened to give to the Mamertini, that aid which had been claimed from them with as much eagerneſs as from the Carthaginians. At the approach of the Roman troops, the Mamertini, who had implored their aſſiſtance, took up arms and forced the Carthaginians to evacuate Meſſana. Freſh forces were poured in on every ſide, and though Carthage ſeemed ſuperior in arms and in reſources, yet the valour and intrepidity of the Romans, daily appeared more formidable, and Hiero, the Syracuſan king, who hitherto embraced the intereſt of the Carthaginians, became the moſt faithful ally of the republic. From a private quarrel the war became general. The Romans obtained a victory in Sicily, but as their enemies were maſters at ſea, the advantages they gained were ſmall and inconſiderable. To make themſelves equal to their adverſaries, they aſpired to the dominion of the ſea, and in 60 days timber was cut down and a fleet of 120 gallies completely manned and proviſioned. The ſucceſſes they met by ſea were trivial, and little advantage could be gained over an enemy that were ſailors by actual practice and long experience. Duilius at laſt obtained a victory, and he was the firſt Roman who ever received a triumph after a naval battle. The loſſes they had already ſuſtained, induced the Carthaginians to ſue for peace, and the Romans, whom an unſucceſsful deſcent upon Africa under Regulus, [*Vid. Regulus.*] had rendered diffident, liſtened to the propoſal, and the firſt Punic war was concluded B. C. 241, on the following terms.—The Carthaginians pledged themſelves to pay to the Romans within 20 years, the ſum of 3000 Euboic talents, they promiſed to releaſe all the Roman captives without ranſom, to evacuate Sicily, and the other iſlands in the Mediterranean, and not to moleſt Hiero king of Syracuſe, or his allies. After this treaty the Carthaginians who had loſt the dominion of Sardinia and Sicily, made new conqueſts in Spain, and ſoon began to repair their loſſes by induſtry and labor. They planted colonies and ſecretly prepared to revenge themſelves upon their powerful rivals. The Romans were not inſenſible of their ſucceſſes in Spain, and to ſtop their progreſs towards Italy they made a ſtipulation with the Carthaginians, by which they were not permitted to croſs the Iberus, or to moleſt the cities of their allies, the Saguntines. This was for ſome time obſerved, but when Annibal ſucceeded to the

command of the Carthaginian armies in in Spain, he ſpurned the boundaries which the jealouſy of Rome had ſet to his arms, and he immediately formed the ſiege of Saguntum. The Romans were appriſed of the hoſtilities which had been begun againſt their allies, but Saguntum was in the hands of the active enemy before they had taken any ſteps to oppoſe him. Complaints were carried to Carthage, and war was determined upon by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian ſenate. Without delay or diffidence B. C. 218. Annibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horſe, towards Italy, reſolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He croſſed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman conſuls who were ſtationed to ſtop his progreſs, were ſeverally defeated. The battle of Trebia, and that of the lake of Thraſymenus threw Rome into the greateſt apprehenſions, but the prudence and the dilatory meaſures of the dictator Fabius ſoon taught them to hope for better times. Yet the conduct of Fabius was univerſally cenſured as cowardice, and the two conſuls who ſucceeded him in the command, by purſuing a different plan of operations, ſoon brought on a deciſive action at Cannæ, in which 45,000 Romans were left in the field of battle. This bloody victory cauſed ſo much conſternation at Rome that ſome authors have declared that if Annibal had immediately marched from the plains of Cannæ, to the city, he would have met with no reſiſtance, but would have terminated a long and dangerous war with glory to himſelf, and the moſt ineſtimable advantages to his country. This celebrated victory at Cannæ left the conqueror maſter of two camps, and of an immenſe booty; and the cities which had hitherto obſerved a neutrality no ſooner ſaw the defeat of the Romans, than they eagerly embraced the intereſt of Carthage. The news of this victory was carried to Carthage by Mago, and the Carthaginians refuſed to believe it till three buſhels of golden rings were ſpread before them, which had been taken from the Roman knights in the field of battle. After this Annibal called his brother Aſdrubal from Spain with a large reinforcement, but the march of Aſdrubal was intercepted by the Romans, his army was defeated, and himſelf ſlain. Affairs now had taken a different turn, and Marcellus who had the command of the Roman legions in Italy, ſoon taught his countrymen that Annibal was not invincible in the field. In different parts of the world the Romans were making very rapid conqueſts, and if the ſudden arrival of a Carthaginian army in Italy, at firſt raiſed fears and apprehenſions, they were ſoon enabled to diſpute with their enemies for the ſovereignty of Spain, and the dominion of the ſea. Annibal no longer appeared formidable in Italy; if he conquered towns in Campania or Magna Græcia, he remained maſter of them only while his army hovered in the neighbourhood, and if he marched towards Rome the alarm he occaſioned was but momentary, the Romans were prepared to oppoſe him, and his return was therefore the more diſhonorable. The conqueſts of young Scipio in Spain had now raiſed the expectations of the Romans, and he had no ſooner returned to Rome than he propoſed to remove Annibal from the capital of Italy by carrying the war to the gates of Carthage. This was a bold and hazardous enterprize, but though Fabius oppoſed it, it was univerſally approved by the Roman ſenate, and young Scipio was empowered to ſail to Africa. The conqueſts of the young Roman were as rapid in Africa as in Spain, and the Carthaginians, apprehenſive for the fate of their capital, recalled Annibal from Italy, and preferred their ſafety at home, to the maintaining of a long and expenſive war in another quarter of the globe. Annibal received their orders with indignation, and with tears in his eyes he left Italy, where for 16 years he had known no ſuperior in the field of battle. At his arrival in Africa, the Carthaginian general ſoon collected a large army, and met his exulting adverſary in the plains of Zama. The battle was long and bloody, and though one nation fought for glory, and the other for the dearer ſake of liberty, the Romans obtained the victory, and Annibal, who had ſworn eternal enmity to the gods of Rome, fled from Carthage after he had adviſed his countrymen to accept the terms of the conqueror. This battle of Zama was deciſive, the Carthaginians ſued for peace, which the haughty conquerors granted with difficulty. The conditions were theſe: Carthage was permitted to hold all the poſſeſſions which ſhe had in Africa before the war, and to be governed by her own laws and inſtitutions. She was ordered to make reſtitution of all the ſhips and other effects which had been taken in violation of a truce that had been agreed upon by both nations. She was to ſurrender the whole of her fleet, except 10 gallies; ſhe was to releaſe and deliver up all the captives, deſerters, or fugitives, taken or received during the war; to indemnify Maſiniſſa for all the loſſes which he had ſuſtained, to deliver up all their elephants, and for the future never more to tame or break any more of theſe animals. She was not to make war upon any nation whatever, without the conſent of the Romans, and ſhe was to reimburſe the Romans, to pay the ſum of 10,000 talents, at the rate of 200 talents a year for fifty years, and ſhe was to give up hoſtages from the nobleſt families for the performance of theſe ſeveral articles; and till the ratification of the treaty, to ſupply the

the Roman forces with money and provisions. These humiliating conditions were accepted 201 B. C. and immediately 4000 Roman captives were released, five hundred gallies were delivered and burnt on the spot, but the immediate exaction of 200 talents was more severely felt, and many of the Carthaginian senators burst into tears. During the 50 years which followed the conclusion of the second Punic war, the Carthaginians were employed in repairing their losses by unwearied application and industry; but they found still in the Romans a jealous rival, and a haughty conqueror, and in Masinissa the ally of Rome, an intriguing and ambitious monarch. The king of Numidia made himself master of one of their provinces; but as they were unable to make war without the consent of Rome, the Carthaginians sought relief by embassies, and made continual complaints in the Roman senate of the tyranny and oppression of Masinissa. Commissioners were appointed to examine the cause of their complaints; but as Masinissa was the ally of Rome, the interest of the Carthaginians was neglected, and whatever seemed to depress their republic, was agreeable to the Romans. Cato, who was in the number of the commissioners, examined the capital of Africa with a jealous eye; he saw it with concern, rising as it were from its ruins; and when he returned to Rome he declared in full senate, that the peace of Italy would never be established while Carthage was in being. The senators, however, were not guided by his opinion, and the *delenda est Carthago* of Cato did not prevent the Romans from acting with moderation. But while the senate were debating about the existence of Carthage, and while they considered it as a dependent power, and not as an ally, the wrongs of Africa were without redress, and Masinissa continued his depredations. Upon this the Carthaginians resolved to do to their cause that justice which the Romans had denied them; they entered the field against the Numidians, but they were defeated in a bloody battle by Masinissa, who was then 90 years old. In this bold measure they had broken the peace; and as their late defeat had rendered them desperate, they hastened with all possible speed to the capital of Italy to justify their proceedings, and to implore the forgiveness of the Roman senate. The news of Masinissa's victory had already reached Italy, and immediately some forces were sent to Sicily, and from thence ordered to pass into Africa. The ambassadors of Carthage received evasive and unsatisfactory answers from the senate; and when they saw the Romans landed at Utica, they resolved to purchase peace by the most submissive terms which even the most abject slaves could offer. The Romans acted with the deepest policy, no declaration of war had been made, though hostilities appeared inevitable; and in answer to the submissive offers of Carthage the consuls replied, that to prevent every cause of quarrel, the Carthaginians must deliver into their hands 300 hostages all children of senators, and of the most noble and respectable families. The demand was great and alarming, but it was no sooner granted, than the Romans made another demand, and the Carthaginians were told that peace could not continue if they refused to deliver up all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. The Carthaginians complied, and immediately 40,000 suits of armour, 20,000 large engines of war, with a plentiful store of ammunitions and missile weapons were surrendered. After this duplicity had succeeded, the Romans laid open the final resolutions of the senate, and the Carthaginians were then told that to avoid hostilities, they must leave their antient habitations and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than ten miles from the sea. This was heard with horror and indignation; the Romans were fixed and inexorable, and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the spirit of liberty and independence was not yet extinguished in the capital of Africa, and the Carthaginians determined to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods, the tombs of their forefathers, and the place which had given them birth. Before the Roman army approached the city, preparations to support a siege were made, and the ramparts of Carthage were covered with stones, to compensate for the weapons and instruments of war which they had ignorantly betrayed to the duplicity of their enemies. Asdrubal, whom the despair of his countrymen had banished on account of the unsuccessful expedition against Masinissa, was immediately recalled; and in the moment of danger, Carthage seemed to have possessed more spirit and more vigor, than when Annibal was victorious at the gates of Rome. The town was blocked up by the Romans, and a regular siege begun, two years were spent in useless operations, and Carthage seemed still able to rise from its ruins, to dispute for the empire of the world; when Scipio, the descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, was sent to conduct the siege. The vigor of his operations soon baffled the efforts and the bold resistance of the besieged; the communications which they had with the land were cut off, and the city, which was twenty miles in circumference, was completely surrounded on all sides by the enemy. Despair and famine now raged in the city, and Scipio gained access to the city walls, where the battlements were low and ungarded. His entrance into the streets was disputed with uncommon fury, the houses as he advanced were set on fire to stop his progress; but

when a body of 50,000 persons of either sex had claimed quarter, the rest of the inhabitants were disheartened, and such as disdained to be prisoners of war, perished in the flames, which gradually destroyed their habitations, 147 B. C. after a continuation of hostilities for three years. During 17 days Carthage was in flames; and the soldiers were permitted to redeem from the fire whatever possessions they could. But while others profited from the destruction of Carthage, the philosophic general, struck by the melancholy aspect of the scene, repeated two lines from Homer, which contained a prophecy concerning the fall of Troy. He was asked by the historian Polybius, to what he then applied his prediction? *To my country*, replied Scipio, *for her too I dread the vicissitude of human affairs, and in her turn she may exhibit another flaming Carthage.* This remarkable event happened about the year of Rome 606. The news of this victory caused the greatest rejoicings at Rome; and immediately commissioners were appointed by the Roman senate, not only to raze the walls of Carthage, but even to demolish and burn the very materials with which they were made; and in a few days, that city which had been once the seat of commerce, the model of magnificence, the common store of the wealth of nations, and one of the most powerful states of the world, left behind no traces of its splendor, of its power, or even of its existence. *Polyb.*—*Orosius.*—*Appian. de Punic &c.*—*Flor.*—*Plut. in Cat. &c.*—*Strab.*—*Liv. epit.*—*Diod.*

Pupia lex *de senatu*, required that the senate should not be assembled from the 18th of the calends of February to the calends of the same month, and that before the embassies were either accepted or rejected, the senate should be held on no account.

Pupius, a centurion of Pompey's army, seized by Cæsar's soldiers, &c.

Pupiēnus, Marcus Claudius Maximus, a man of an obscure family, who raised himself by his merit to the highest offices in the Roman armies, and gradually became a pretor, consul, prefect of Rome, and a governor of the provinces. His father was a blacksmith. After the death of the Gordians, Pupienus was elected with Balbinus to the imperial throne, and to rid the world of the usurpation and tyranny of the Maximini. He immediately marched against these tyrants, but he was soon informed that they had been sacrificed to the fury and resentment of their own soldiers; and therefore he retired to Rome, to enjoy the tranquility which his merit claimed. He soon after prepared to make war against the Persians, who insulted the majesty of Rome, but in this he was prevented, and was massacred A. D. 236, by the pretorian guards. Balbinus shared his fate. Pupienus is sometimes called Maximus. In his private character he appeared always grave and serious, he was the constant friend of justice, moderation, and clemency, and no greater encomium can be passed upon his virtues, than to say that he was invested with the purple without soliciting for it, and that the Roman senate said that they had selected him from thousands, because they knew no person more worthy or better qualified to support the dignity of an emperor.

Puppius, a tragic poet in the age of J. Cæsar. His tragedies were so pathetic, that when they were represented on the Roman stage, the audience melted into tears, from which circumstance Horace calls them *lacrymosa*, 1 ep. 7, v. 67.

Puteŏli, a maritime town of Campania, between Baiæ and Naples, founded by a colony from Cumæ. It was originally called Dicæarchia, and afterwards *Puteoli*, from the great number of *wells* that are in the neighbourhood. It was much frequented by the Romans, on account of its mineral waters and hot baths. *Strab.* 5.—*Varro. L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Cic. Phil.* 8, c. 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Paus.* 8, c. 7.

Pyanepsia, an Athenian festival, celebrated in honor of Theseus and his companions; who, after their return from Crete, were entertained with all manner of fruits, and particularly pulse. From this circumstance the Pyanepsia was ever after commemorated by the *boiling of pulse*, απο του εψειν πυανα. Some however suppose, that it is observed in commemoration of the Heraclidæ, who were entertained with pulse by the Athenians.

Pydna, a town of Macedonia, originally called Citron, situate between the mouth of the rivers Aliacmon and Lydius. It was in this city that Cassander massacred Olympias the mother of Alexander the Great, his wife Roxane and his son Alexander. Pydna is famous for a battle which was fought there, on the 22d of June, B. C. 168, between the Romans under Paulus and king Philip, in which the latter was conquered, and Macedonia soon after reduced into the form of a Roman province. *Justin.* 14, c. 6.—*Flor.*—*Plut. in Paul.*—*Liv.* 44, c. 10.

Pygela, a town of Ionia.

Pygmæi, a nation of dwarfs, in the extremest parts of India, or according to others, in Æthiopia. Some authors affirm, that they were no more than one foot high, and that they built their houses with egg-shells. Aristotle says that they lived in holes under the earth, and that they came out in the harvest time with hatchets to cut down the corn as if to fell a forest. They went on goats and lambs of proportionable stature to themselves, to make war against certain birds, whom some call cranes, which came there yearly from Scythia to plunder them. They were originally governed by a princess, who

was changed into a crane, for boasting herself fairer than Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 90.—*Homer. Il.* 3. *Strab.* 7.—*Ariſt. Anim.* 8, c. 12.—*Juv.* 13, v. 186.—*Plin.* 4 &c.—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.—*Suet. in Aug.* 83.——*Philoſtr. icon.* 2, c. 22, mentions that Hercules once fell aſleep in the deſarts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus, and that he was ſuddenly awakened by an attack which had been made upon his body, by an army of theſe Liliputians, who diſcharged their arrows with uncommon fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleaſed with their courage, wrapped the greateſt number of them in the ſkin of the Nemæan lion, and carried them to Euryſtheus.

PYGMĂLION, a king of Tyre, ſon of Belus, and brother to the celebrated Dido, who founded Carthage. At the death of his father, he aſcended the vacant throne, and ſoon became odious by his cruelty and avarice. He ſacrificed every thing to the gratification of his predominant paſſions, and he did not even ſpare the life of Sichæus, Dido's huſband, becauſe he was the moſt powerful and opulent of all the Phœnicians. This murder he committed in a temple, of which Sichæus was the prieſt, but inſtead of obtaining the riches which he deſired, Pygmalion was ſhunned by his ſubjects, and Dido, to avoid further acts of cruelty, fled away with her huſband's treaſure, and a large colony to the coaſt of Africa, where ſhe founded a city. Pygmalion died in the 56th year of his age, and in the 47th of his reign. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 347, &c.—*Juſtin.* 18, c. 5—*Apollod.* 3, *Ital.* 1.——A celebrated ſtatuary of the iſland of Cyprus. The debauchery of the females of Amathus, of which he was a witneſs, created in him ſuch an averſion for the fair ſex, that he reſolved never to marry. The affection which he had denied to the other ſex, he liberally beſtowed upon the works of his own hands. He became enamoured of a beautiful ſtatue of marble which he had made, and at his earneſt requeſt and prayers, according to the mythologiſts, the goddeſs of beauty changed this favorite ſtatue into a woman, whom the artiſt married, and by whom he had a ſon called Paphus, who founded the city of that name in Cyprus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, *fab.* 9.

PYLĂDES, a ſon of Strophius, king of Phocis, by one of the ſiſters of Agamemnon. He was educated, together with his couſin Oreſtes, with whom he formed the moſt inviolable friendſhip, and whom he aſſiſted to revenge the murder of Agamemnon, by aſſaſſinating Clytemneſtra and Ægyſthus. He alſo accompanied him in Taurica Cherſoneſus, and for his ſervices Oreſtes rewarded him, by giving him his ſiſter Electra in marriage. Pylades had by her two ſons, Medon and Strophius. The friendſhip of Oreſtes and Pylades became proverbial. [*Vid. Oreſtes.*] *Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Æſchyl in Ag.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 1.——A celebrated Greek muſician, in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*——A mimic in the reign of Auguſtus, baniſhed, and afterwards recalled.

PYLÆ, a town of Aſia, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. *Cic.* 5, *ad att.* The word *Pylæ* which ſignifies *gates*, was often applied by the Greeks to any ſtreights or paſſages which opened a communication between one country and another, ſuch as the ſtreights of Thermopylæ, of Perſia, Hyrcania, &c.

PYLÆMĔNES, a Paphlagonian, who came to the Trojan war, and was killed by Menelaus. His ſon, called Harpalion, was killed by Meriones. *Dictyſ. Cret.* 2, c. 34.—*Homer. Il.* 2, &c.——A king of Mæonia, who ſent his ſons, Meſtes and Antiphus, to the Trojan war.

PYLAGŎRÆ, a name given to the Amphictyonic council, becauſe they always aſſembled at Pylæ, near the temple of Delphi.

PYLĂON, a ſon of Neleus and Chloris, killed by Hercules with his brothers. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

PYLARTES, a Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 16.

PYLARGE, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

PYLAS, a king of Megara. He had the misfortune accidentally to kill his uncle Bias, for which he fled away, leaving his kingdom to Pandion, his ſon-in-law, who had been driven from Athens. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39.

PYLĒNE, a town of Ætolia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

PYLEUS, a Trojan chief, killed by Achilles.——A ſon of Clymenus, king of Orchomenos.

PYLLEON, a town of Theſſaly.

PYLO, a daughter of Theſpius.

PYLOS, a town of Meſſenia, ſituate on the weſtern coaſt of the Peloponneſus, oppoſite the iſland Sphacteria in the Ionian ſea. It was alſo called Coryphaſion, from the promontory on which it was erected. It was built by Pylos, at the head of a colony from Megara. The founder was diſpoſſeſſed of it by Neleus, and fled into Elis, where he dwelt in a ſmall town, which he alſo called Pylos.——A town of Elis, at the mouth of the river Alpheus, between the Peneus and the Selleis.——Another town of Elis, called Triphyliacha, from Triphylia, a province of Elis, where it was ſituate. Theſe three cities, which bore the name of Pylos, diſputed their reſpective right to the honor of having given birth to the celebrated Neſtor, ſon of Neleus. The Pylos, which is ſituate near the Alpheus, ſeems to win the palm, as it had in its neighbourhood a ſmall village called Geranus, and a river called Geron, of which Homer makes mention. Pindar, however, calls Neſtor king of Meſſenia, and therefore gives the preference to the firſt mentioned of theſe three cities. *Apollod.* 1, c. 19; l. 3, c. 15.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 39.—*Strab.* 9—*Homer. Il.* 2, *Od.* 3.

PYLUS, a town, [*Vid. Pylos.*]——A ſon of Mars by Demonice, the daughter of Agenor.

genor. He was present at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Apollod.* 1.

PYRA a part of mount Œta, on which the body of Hercules was burnt. *Liv.* 36, c. 30.

PYRACMON, one of Vulcan's workmen in the forges of Mount Ætna. The name is derived from two Greek words, which signify *fire* and *an anvil*. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 425.

PYRACMOS, a man killed by Cæneus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 460.

PYRÆCHMES, a king of Eubœa.——A king of Pæonia during the Trojan war.

PYRÄMUS, a youth of Babylon, who became enamoured of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin, who dwelt in the neighbourhood. The flame was mutual, and the two lovers, whom their parents forbad to marry, regularly received each other's addresses, through the chink of a wall, which separated their houses. After the most solemn vows of sincerity, they both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and to meet one another at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry tree, without the walls of Babylon. Thisbe came first to the appointed place, but the sudden arrival of a lioness frightened her away; and as she fled into a neighbouring cave she dropped her veil, which the lioness found and covered with blood. Pyramus soon arrived, he found Thisbe's veil all bloody, and concluding that she had been torn to pieces by the wild beasts of the place, he stabbed himself with his sword. Thisbe, when her fears were vanished, returned from the cave, and at the sight of the dying Pyramus, she fell upon the sword which still reeked with his blood. This tragical scene happened under a mulberry tree, which, as the poets mention, was stained with the blood of the lovers, and ever after bore fruit but of the color of blood. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 55, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 243.——A river of Cilicia, rising in mount Taurus, and falling into the Pamphylian sea. *Dionys. Perieg.*

PYRENÆA VENUS, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

PYRĒNÆI, a mountain, or a long ridge of high mountains, which separate Gaul from Spain, and extends from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean sea. They receive their name from Pyrene the daughter of Bebrycius, or from the fire (πυρ) which once raged there for several days. This fire was originally kindled by shepherds, and so intense was the heat which it occasioned, that all the silver mines of the mountains were melted, and ran down in large rivulets. This account is deemed fabulous by Strabo and others. *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela*, 2, c. 6.—*Ital.* 3, v. 415.—*Liv.* 21, c. 60.—*Plin.* 4, c. 20.

PYRENÆUS, a king of Thrace, who during a shower of rain, gave shelter in his house to the nine Muses, and attempted to offer them violence. The goddesses upon this, took to their wings and flew away. Pyrenæus, who attempted to follow them, as if he had wings, threw himself down from the top of a tower and was killed. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 274.

PYRĒNE, a daughter of Bebrycius, king of the southern parts of Spain. Hercules offered violence to her before he went to attack Geryon, and she brought into the world a serpent, which so terrified her, that she fled into the woods, where she was torn to pieces by wild beasts.——A nymph, mother of Cycnus by Mars.——A fountain near Corinth.——A small village in Celtic Gaul, near which, according to some, the river Ister took its rise.

PYRGI, an ancient town of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 184.

PYRGION, an historian.

PYRGO, the nurse of Priam's children who followed Æneas in his flight from Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 645.

PYRGOTĒLES, a celebrated engraver on gems, in the age of Alexander the Great. He had the exclusive privilege of engraving the conqueror, as Lysippus was the only sculptor who was permitted to make statues of him. *Plin.* 37.

PYRGUS, a fortified place of Elis in the Peloponnesus.

PYRIPTE, a daughter of Thespius.

PYRO, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*

PYROIS, one of the horses of the sun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 153.

PYRONIA, a surname of Diana.

PYRRHA, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, who married Deucalion, the son of Prometheus, who reigned in Thessaly. In her age all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, and she alone, with her husband escaped from the general destruction, by saving themselves in a boat which Deucalion had made by his father's advice. When the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Pyrrha, with her husband, went to the oracle of Themis, were they were directed, to repair the loss of mankind, to throw stones behind their backs. They obeyed, and the stones which Pyrrha threw were changed into women, and those of Deucalion into men. [*Vid. Deucalion.*] Pyrrha became mother of Amphictyon, Hellen, and Protogenea, by Deucalion. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 350, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 153.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 3, v. 1085.——A daughter of Creon, king of Thebes. *Pausan.* 9, c. 10.——The name which Achilles bore when he disguised himself in woman's cloaths, at the court of Lycomedes. *Hygin.* fab. 96.——A town of Eubœa. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.——A promontory of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malia.——A town of Lesbos.——A beautiful courtezan at Rome, of whom Horace was long an admirer. *Horat.* 1, od. 5.

PYRRHIAS, a boatman of Ithaca, remarkable for his humanity. He delivered from slavery an old man who had been taken by pirates, and robbed of some pots full of pitch. The old man was so grateful for this

this kindneſs, that he gave the pots to his deliverer, after he had told him that they contained gold under the pitch. Pyrrhias upon this, offered the ſacrifice of a bull to the old man, and retained him in his houſe with every act of kindneſs and attention, till the time of his death. *Plut. in quæſt. G* ——A general of the Ætolians, defeated by Philip, king of Macedonia.

PYRRHICUS, a free town of Laconia. *Paſ.* 3, c. 21.

PYRRHIDÆ, a patronymic given to the ſucceſſors of Neoptolemus in Epirus.

PYRRHO, a philoſopher of Elis, diſciple to Anaxarchus and originally, a painter. His father's name was Pliſtarchus or Piſtocrates. He was in continual ſuſpenſe of judgment, he doubted of every thing, never made any concluſions, and when he had carefully examined a ſubject, and inveſtigated all its parts, he concluded by ſtill doubting of its evidence. This manner of doubting in the philoſopher has been called *Pyrrhoniſm*, and his diſciples have received the appellation of ſceptics, inquiſitors, examiners, &c. He pretended to have acquired an uncommon dominion over opinion and paſſions. The former of theſe virtues he called *ataraxia*, and the latter *matriopathia*, and ſo far did he carry his want of common feeling and ſympathy, that he paſſed with unconcern, near a ditch in which his maſter Anaxarchus had fallen, and where he nearly periſhed. He was once in a ſtorm, and when all hopes were vaniſhed, and deſtruction certain, the philoſopher remained unconcerned; and while the reſt of the crew were loſt in lamentations, he plainly told them to look at a pig which was then feeding himſelf on board the veſſel, exclaiming, *This is a true model for the wiſe man.* As he ſhowed ſo much indifference in every thing, and declared that life and death were the ſame thing, ſome of his diſciples aſked him, why he did not hurry himſelf out of the world; *becauſe*, ſays he, *there is no difference between life and death.* When he walked in the ſtreets he never looked behind, or moved from the road for a chariot, even in its moſt rapid courſe, and indeed, as ſome authors remark, this indifference for his ſafety, often expoſed him to the greateſt and moſt imminent dangers, from which he was ſaved by the interference of his friends who followed him. He floriſhed B. C. 304 and died at the advanced age of 90. He left no writings behind him. His countrymen were ſo partial to him, that they raiſed ſtatues to his memory, and exempted all the philoſophers of Elis from taxes. *Diog.* 9.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 24.

PYRRHUS, a ſon of Achilles and Deidamia, the daughter of king Lycomedes, who received this name from the *yellowneſs* of his hair. He was alſo called Neoptolemus, or *new warrior*, becauſe he came to the Trojan war in the laſt years of the celebrated ſiege of the capital of Troas. *Vid.* Neoptolemus. ——A king of Epirus, deſcended from Achilles, by the ſide of his mother, and from Hercules by that of his father, and ſon of Æacides and Phthia. He was ſaved when an infant, by the fidelity of his ſervants from the purſuits of the enemies of his father, who had been baniſhed from his kingdom, and he was carried to the court of Glautias king of Illyricum, who educated him with great tenderneſs. Caſſander, king of Macedonia, wiſhed to diſpatch him, as he had ſo much to dread from him; but Glautias, not only refuſed to deliver him up into the hands of his enemy, but he even went with an army, and placed him on the throne of Epirus, though only 12 years of age. About five years after the abſence of Pyrrhus to attend the nuptials of one of the daughters of Glautias, raiſed new commotions. The monarch was expelled from his throne by Neoptolemus, who had uſurped it after the death of Œacides, and being ſtill without reſources, he applied to his brother-in-law Demetrius for aſſiſtance. He accompanied Demetrius at the battle of Ipſus, and fought there with all the prudence and intrepidity of an experienced general. He afterwards paſſed into Egypt, where by his marriage with Antigone the daughter of Berenice, he ſoon obtained a ſufficient force to attempt the recovery of his throne. He was ſucceſsful in the undertaking, but to remove all cauſes of quarrel, he took the uſurper to ſhare with him the royalty, and ſome time after he put him to death under pretence that he had attempted to poiſon him. In the ſubſequent years of his reign, Pyrrhus engaged in the quarrels which diſturbed the peace of the Macedonian monarchy, he marched againſt Demetrius, and gave the Macedonian ſoldiers freſh proofs of his valor and activity. By diſſimulation he ingratiated himſelf in the minds of his enemy's ſubjects, and when Demetrius labored under a momentary illneſs, Pyrrhus made an attempt upon the crown of Macedonia, which if not then ſucceſsful, ſoon after rendered him maſter of the kingdom. This he ſhared with Lyſimachus for ſeven months, till the jealouſy of the Macedonians, and the ambition of his colleague, obliged him to retire. Pyrrhus was meditating new conqueſts, when the Tarentines invited him to Italy to aſſiſt them againſt the encroaching power of Rome. He gladly accepted the invitation, but his paſſage acroſs the Adriatic proved nearly fatal and he reached the ſhores of Italy, after the loſs of the greateſt part of his troops in a ſtorm. At his entrance into Tarentum B. C. 280, he began to reform the manners of the inhabitants, and by introducing the ſtricteſt diſcipline among their troops, to accuſtom them to bear fatigue and to diſpiſe dangers. In the firſt battle which he fought with the Romans, he obtained the victory, but for this he was more particularly indebted to his elephants,

phants, whose bulk, and uncommon appearance, astonished the Romans, and terrified their cavalry. The number of the slain was equal on both sides, and the conqueror said that such another victory would totally ruin him. He also sent Cineas, his chief minister, to Rome, and though victorious, he sued for peace. These offers of peace were refused, and when Pyrrhus questioned Cineas about the manners and the character of the Romans, the sagacious minister replied, that their senate was a venerable assembly of kings, and that to fight against them was to attack another Hydra. Another battle was soon after fought near Asculum, but the slaughter was so great, and the valor so conspicuous on both sides, that the Romans and their enemies reciprocally claimed the victory as their own. Pyrrhus still continued the war in favor of the Tarentines, when he was invited into Sicily by the inhabitants, who laboured under the yoke of Carthage, and the cruelty of their own petty tyrants. His fondness of novelty soon determined him to quit Italy, he left a garrison at Tarentum, and crossed over to Sicily, where he obtained two victories over the Carthaginians, and took many of their towns. He was for a while successful, and formed the project of invading Africa, but soon his popularity vanished, his troops became insolent, and he behaved with haughtiness, and shewed himself oppressive, so that his return to Italy was deemed a fortunate event for all Sicily. He had no sooner arrived at Tarentum, than he renewed hostilities with the Romans with great acrimony, but when his army of 80,000 men had been defeated by 20,000 of the enemy, under Curius, he left Italy with precipitation, B. C. 274, ashamed of the enterprize, and mortified by the victories which had been obtained, over one of the descendants of Achilles. In Epirus he began to repair his military character, by attacking Antigonus, who was then on the Macedonian throne. He gained some advantages over his enemy, and was at last restored to the throne of Macedonia. He afterwards marched against Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus, but when all his vigorous operations were insufficient to take the capital of Laconia, he retired to Argos, where the treachery of Aristeus invited him. The Argives desired him to retire, and not to interfere in the affairs of their republic, which were confounded by the ambition of two of their nobles. He complied with their wishes, but in the night he marched his forces into the town, and might have made himself master of the place, had not he retarded his progress by entering it with his elephants. The combat that ensued was obstinate and bloody, and the monarch, to fight with more boldness, and to encounter dangers with more facility, exchanged his dress. He was attacked by one of the enemy, but as he was going to run him through in his own defence, the mother of the Argive, who saw her son's danger from the top of a house, threw down a tile, and brought Pyrrhus to the ground. His head was cut off, and carried to Antigonus, who gave his remains a magnificent funeral, and presented his ashes to his son Helenus, 272 years before the Christian era. Pyrrhus has been deservedly commended for his talents as a general; and not only his friends, but also his enemies, have been warm in extolling him; and Annibal declared, that for experience and sagacity the king of Epirus was the first of commanders. He had chosen Alexander the Great for a model, and in every thing he wished not only to imitate, but to surpass him. In the art of war none were superior to him, he made it not only his study as a general, but even he wrote many books on encampments, and the different ways of training up an army, and whatever he did, was by principle and rule. His uncommon understanding, and his penetration, are also admired; but the general is severely censured, who has no sooner conquered a country, than he looks for other victories, without regarding, or securing what he has already obtained, by measures and regulations honorable to himself, and advantageous to his subjects. The Romans passed great encomiums upon him, and Pyrrhus was no less struck with their magnanimity and valor; so much indeed, that he exclaimed, that if he had soldiers like the Romans, or if the Romans had him for a general, he would leave no corner of the earth unseen, and no nation unconquered. Pyrrhus married many wives, and all for political reasons; besides Antigone he had Lanassa the daughter of Agathocles, as also a daughter of Autoleon king of Pæonia. His children, as his biographer observes, derived a warlike spirit from their father, and when he was asked by one to which of them he should leave the kingdom of Epirus, he replied, to him who has the sharpest sword. *Ælian. Hist. an.* 10.—*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Justin.* 17, *&c.*—*Liv.* 13 & 14.—*Horat.* 3, od. 6.——A king of Epirus son of Ptolemy, murdered by the people of Ambracia. His daughter, called Laudamia, or Deidamia, succeeded him. *Paus.*——A son of Dædalus.

Pyste, the wife of Seleucus, taken prisoner by the Gauls, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

Pythagŏras, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. His father Mnesarchus was a person of distinction, and, therefore, the son received that education which was most calculated to enlighten his mind and invigorate his body. Like his contemporaries, he was early made acquainted with poetry and music; eloquence and astronomy became his private studies, and, in gymnastic exercises, he often bore the palm for strength and dexterity. He first made himself known in Greece, at the Olympic games, where he obtained

obtained, in the 18th year of his age, the prize for wreſtling; and, after he had been admired for the elegance and the dignity of his perſon, and the brilliancy of his underſtanding, he retired into the eaſt. In Egypt and Chaldæa he gained the confidence of the prieſts, and learned from them the artful policy, and the ſymbolic writings, by which they governed the princes as well as the people, and, after he had ſpent many years in gathering all the information which could be collected from antique tradition concerning the nature of the gods and the immortality of the ſoul, Pythagoras reviſited his native iſland. The tyranny of Polycrates at Samos diſguſted the philoſopher, who was a great advocate for national independence, and, though he was the favorite of the tyrant, he retired from the iſland, and a ſecond time aſſiſted at the Olympic games. His fame was too well known to eſcape notice; he was ſaluted in the public aſſembly by the name of *Sophiſt*, or wiſe man; but he refuſed the appellation, and was ſatisfied with that philoſopher, or, *the friend of wiſdom*. "At the Olympic games," ſaid he, in explanation of this new appellation he wiſhed to aſſume, "ſome are attracted with the deſire of obtaining crowns and honors, others come to expoſe their different commodities to ſale, while curioſity draws a third claſs, and the deſire of contemplating whatever deſerves notice in that celebrated aſſembly: thus, on the more extenſive theatre of the world, while many ſtruggle for the glory of a name, and many pant for the advantages of fortune, a few, and indeed but a few, who are neither deſirous of money, nor ambitious of fame, are ſufficiently gratified to be ſpectators of the wonders, the hurry, and the magnificence of the ſcene." From Olympia the philoſopher viſited the republics of Elis and Sparta, and retired to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age. Here he founded a ſect which has received the name of *the Italian*, and he ſoon ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by a great number of pupils, which the recommendation of his mental, as well as his perſonal, accompliſhments, had procured. His ſkill in muſic and medicine, and his knowledge of mathematics, and of natural philoſophy, gained him friends and admirers, and, amidſt the voluptuouſneſs that prevailed among the inhabitants of Crotona, the Samian ſage found his inſtructions reſpected, and his approbation courted: the moſt debauched and effeminate were pleaſed with the eloquence and the graceful delivery of the philoſopher, who boldly upbraided them for their vices, and called them to more virtuous and manly purſuits. Theſe animated harangues were attended with rapid ſucceſs, and a reformation ſoon took place in the morals and the life of the people of Crotona. The females were exhorted to become modeſt, and they left off their gaudy ornaments; the youths were called away from the purſuits of pleaſure, and inſtantly they forgot their intemperance, and paid to their parents that ſubmiſſive attention and deference which the precepts of Pythagoras required. As to the old, they were directed no longer to ſpend their time in amaſſing money, but to improve their underſtanding, and to ſeek that peace and thoſe comforts of mind which frugality, benevolence, and philanthropy, alone can produce. The ſober and religious behaviour of the philoſopher ſtrongly recommended the neceſſity and importance of theſe precepts. Pythagoras was admired for his venerable aſpect, his voice was harmonious, his eloquence perſuaſive, and the reputation he had acquired by his diſtant travels, and by being crowned at the Olympic games, was great and important. He regularly frequented the temples of the gods, and paid his devotion to the divinity at an early hour; he lived upon the pureſt and moſt innocent food, he cloathed himſelf like the prieſts of the Egyptian gods, and by his continual purifications, and regular offerings, he ſeemed to be ſuperior to the reſt of mankind in ſanctity. Theſe artful meaſures united to render him an object not only of reverence, but of imitation. To ſet himſelf at a greater diſtance from his pupils, a number of years was required to try their various diſpoſitions; the moſt talkative were not permitted to ſpeak in the preſence of their maſter before they had been his auditors for five years, and thoſe who poſſeſſed a natural taciturnity were allowed to ſpeak after a probation of two years. When they were capable of receiving the ſecret inſtructions of the philoſopher, they were taught the uſe of cyphers and hieroglyphic writings, and Pythagoras might boaſt that his pupils could correſpond together, though in the moſt diſtant regions, in unknown characters, and by ſigns and words, they had received, they could diſcover, though ſtrangers and barbarians, thoſe that had been educated in the Pythagorean ſchool. So great was his authority among his pupils, that, to diſpute his word was deemed a crime, and the moſt ſtubborn were drawn to coincide with their opinions when they helped their arguments by the words of *the maſter ſaid ſo*, an expreſſion which became proverbial in *jurare in verba magiſtri*. The great influence which the philoſopher poſſeſſed in his ſchool was tranſferred to the world; the pupils divided the applauſe and the approbation of the people with their venerated maſter, and, in a ſhort time, the rulers and the legiſlators of all the principal towns of Greece, Sicily, and Italy, boaſted in being the diſciples of Pythagoras. The Samian philoſopher was the firſt who ſupported the doctrine of *metempſychoſis*, or tranſmigration of the ſoul into different bodies, and thoſe notions he ſeemed to have imbibed

imbibed among the prieſts of Egypt, or in the ſolitary retreats of the Brachmans. More ſtrenuouſly to ſupport this chimerical ſyſtem, he declared he recollected the different bodies his ſoul had animated before that of the ſon of Mneſarchus. He remembered to have been Æthalides, the ſon of Mercury, to have aſſiſted the Greeks during the Trojan war in the character of Euphorbus, [*Vid. Euphorbus*] to have been Hermotimus, afterwards a fiſherman, and laſt of all Pythagoras. He forbad his diſciples to eat fleſh, as alſo beans, becauſe he ſuppoſed them to have been produced from the ſame putrified matter from which, at the creation of the world, man was formed. In his theological ſyſtem Pythagoras ſupported that the univerſe was created from a ſhapeleſs heap of paſſive matter, by the hands of a powerful being, who himſelf was the mover and ſoul of the world, and of whoſe ſubſtance the ſouls of mankind were a portion. He conſidered numbers as the principles of every thing, and perceived, in the univerſe regularity, correſpondence, beauty, proportion, and harmony, as intentionally produced by the creator. In his doctrines of morality, he perceived in the human mind, propenſities common to us with the brute creation; but, beſides theſe, and the paſſions of avarice and ambition, he diſcovered the nobler ſeeds of virtue, and ſupported that the moſt ample and perfect gratification was to be found in the enjoyment of moral and intellectual pleaſures. The thoughts of the paſt he conſidered as always preſent to us, and he believed that no enjoyment could be had where the mind was diſturbed by conſciouſneſs of guilt, or fears about futurity. This opinion induced the philoſopher to recommend to his followers a particular mode of education. The tender years of the Pythagoreans were employed in continual labor, in ſtudy, in exerciſe, and repoſe; and the philoſopher maintained this well known and important maxim, that many things, eſpecially love, are beſt learnt late. In a more advanced age, the adult was deſired to behave with caution, ſpirit, and patriotiſm, and to remember, that the community and civil ſociety demanded his exertions, and that the good of the public, and not his own private enjoyments, were the ends of his creation. From leſſons like theſe, the Pythagoreans were ſtrictly enjoined to call to mind, and carefully to review, the actions, not only of the preſent, but of the preceding days. In their acts of devotion, they early repaired to the moſt ſolitary places of the mountains, and after they had examined their private and public conduct, and converſed with themſelves, they joined in the company of their friends, and early refreſhed their body with light and frugal aliments. Their converſation was of the moſt innocent nature; political or philoſophic ſubjects were diſcuſſed with propriety, but without warmth, and, after the conduct of the following day was regulated, the evening was ſpent with the ſame religious ceremony as the morning, in a ſtrict and partial ſelf-examination. From ſuch regularity nothing but the moſt ſalutary conſequences could ariſe, and it will not appear wonderful, that the diſciples of Pythagoras were ſo much reſpected and admired as legiſlators, and imitated for their conſtancy, friendſhip, and humanity. The authors that lived in, and after, the age of Alexander, have rather tarniſhed than brightened the glory of the founder of the Pythagorean ſchool, and they have obſcured his fame by attributing to him actions which were diſſonant with his character as a man and a moraliſt. To give more weight to his exhortations, as ſome writers mention, Pythagoras retired into a ſubterraneous cave, where his mother ſent him intelligence of every thing which happened during his abſence. After a certain number of months he again re-appeared on the earth with a grim and ghaſtly countenance, and declared, in the aſſembly of the people, that he was returned from hell. From ſimilar exaggerations, it has been aſſerted that he appeared at the Olympic games with a golden thigh, and that he could write in letters of blood whatever he pleaſed on a looking glaſs, and that, by ſetting it oppoſite to the moon, when full, all the characters which were on the glaſs became legible on the moon's diſc. They alſo ſupport, that, by ſome magical words, he tamed a bear, ſtopped the flight of an eagle, and appeared on the ſame day and at the ſame inſtant in the cities of Crotona and Metapontum, &c. The time and the place of the death of this great philoſopher are unknown; yet many ſuppoſe that he died at Metapontum about 497 years before Chriſt; and ſo great was the veneration of the people of Magna Græcia for him, that he received the ſame honors as were paid to the immortal gods, and his houſe became a ſacred temple. Pythagoras had a daughter, called Damo. There is now extant a poetical compoſition aſcribed to the philoſopher, and called the *golden verſes of Pythagoras*, which contain the greateſt part of his doctrines, and moral precepts; but many ſupport, that it is a ſuppoſitious compoſition, and that the true name of the writer was Lyſis. Pythagoras diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo by his diſcoveries in geometry, aſtronomy, and mathematics, and it is to him that the world is indebted for the demonſtration of the 47th propoſition of the firſt book of Euclid's elements, about the ſquare of the hypothenuſe. It is ſaid, that he was ſo elated after making the diſcovery, that he made an offering of a hetacomb to the gods; but the ſacrifice was undoubtedly of ſmall oxen, made with wax, as the philoſopher was ever an enemy to ſhedding the blood

blood of all animals. His ſyſtem of the univerſe, in which he placed the ſun in the center, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep enquiries and the philoſophy of the 16th century proved it, by the moſt accurate calculations, to be true and inconteſtible. Diogenes, Porphyry, Iamblicus, and others, have written an account of his life, but with more erudition, perhaps, than veracity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 5. *Tuſc.* 4, c. 1.—*Diog. &c.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 60, *&c.*—*Pluto.*—*Plin.*—*Gell.* 9.—*Iamblic.*—*Porphyr.*—*Plut.*——A ſoothſayer at Babylon, who foretold the death of Alexander, and of Hephæſtion, by conſulting the entrails of victims.——A tyrant of Epheſus.——One of Nero's wicked favorites.

Pytheas, an archon at Athens.——A native of Maſſilia, famous for his knowledge of aſtronomy, mathematics, philoſophy, and geography. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his travels, and, with a mind that wiſhed to ſeek information in every corner of the earth, he advanced far into the northern ſeas, and diſcovered the iſland of Thule, and entered that then unknown ſea which is now called the Baltic. His diſcoveries in aſtronomy and geography were ingenious, and, indeed, modern navigators have found it expedient to juſtify and accede to his concluſions. He was the firſt who eſtabliſhed a diſtinction of climate by the length of days and nights. He wrote different treatiſes in Greek, which have been loſt, though ſome of them were extant in the beginning of the fifth century. Pytheas lived, according to ſome, in the age of Ariſtotle. *Strab.* 2, *&c.*—*Plin.* 37.——An Athenian rhetorician, in the age of Demoſthenes, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his intrigues and oppoſition to the meaſures of Demoſthenes, of whom he obſerved, that his orations ſmelt of the lamp. Pytheas joined Antipater after the death of Alexander the Great. *Plut. in Dem.*

Pythes, a native of Abdera, in Thrace, who obtained a crown at the Olympian games. *Pauſ.* 6.

Pytheus, a Lydian, famous for his riches, in the age of Xerxes. He kindly entertained the monarch and all his army, when he was marching on his expedition againſt Greece, and offered him to defray the expences of the whole war. Xerxes thanked him with much gratitude, and promiſed to give him whatever he ſhould require. Pytheus aſked him to diſmiſs his ſon from the expedition: upon which the monarch ordered the young man to be cut into two, and one half of the body to be placed on the right hand of the way, and the other on the left, that his army might march between them. *Herodot.*

Pythia, the prieſteſs of Apollo at Delphi. She delivered the anſwers of the god to ſuch as came to conſult the oracle, and was ſuppoſed to be ſuddenly inſpired by the ſulphureous vapors which iſſued from the hole of a ſubterraneous cavity within the temple, over which ſhe ſat bare on a three legged ſtool, called a tripod. In the ſtool was a ſmall aperture, through which the vapor was exhaled by the prieſteſs, and, at this divine inſpiration, her eyes ſuddenly ſparkled, her hair ſtood on end, and a ſhivering ran over all her body. In this convulſive ſtate ſhe ſpoke the oracles of the god, often with loud howlings and cries, and her articulations were taken down by the prieſt, and ſet in order. Sometimes the ſpirit of inſpiration was more gentle, and not always violent; yet Plutarch mentions one of the prieſteſſes who was thrown into ſuch an exceſſive fury, that not only thoſe that conſulted the oracle, but alſo the prieſts that conducted her to the ſacred tripod, and attended her during the inſpiration, were terrified, and forſook the temple; and ſo violent was the fit, that ſhe continued for ſome days in the moſt agoniz ng ſituation, and at laſt died. The Pythia, before ſhe placed herſelf on the tripod, uſed to waſh her whole body, and particularly her hair, in the waters of the fountain Caſtalis, at the foot of mount Parnaſſus. She alſo ſhook a laurel tree that grew near the place, and ſometimes eat the leaves with which ſhe crowned herſelf. The prieſteſs was originally a virgin, but the inſtitution was changed when Echechrates, a Theſſalian, had offered violence to one of them, and none but women who were above the age of fifty were permitted to enter upon that ſacred office. They always appeared dreſſed in the garments of virgins to intimate their purity and modeſty, and they were ſolemnly bound to obſerve the ſtricteſt laws of temperance and chaſtity, that neither phantaſtical dreſſes nor laſcivious behaviour might bring the office, the religion, or the ſanctity of the place into contempt. There was originally but one Pythia, beſides ſubordinate prieſts, and afterwards two were choſen, and ſometimes more. The moſt celebrated of all theſe is Phemonoe, who is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the firſt who gave oracles at Delphi. The oracles were always delivered in hexameter verſes, a cuſtom which was ſome time after diſcontinued. The Pythia was conſulted only one month in the year, about the ſpring. It was always required that thoſe who conſulted the oracle ſhould make large preſents to Apollo, and from thence aroſe the opulence, ſplendor, and the magnificence of that celebrated temple of Delphi. Sacrifices were alſo offered to the divinity, and if the omens proved unfavorable the prieſteſs refuſed to give an anſwer. There were generally five prieſts who aſſiſted at the offering of the ſacrifices, and there was alſo another who attended the Pythia, and aſſiſted her in receiving the oracle. [*Vid* Delphi, Oraculum.] *Pauſ.* 10, c. 5.—*Plut.*

16.—*Strab.* 6 & 9.—*Justin.* 24, c. 5.—*Plut. de orac. def.*—*Eurip. in Ion.*—*Chrysost.*——Games celebrated in honor of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi. They were first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained over the serpent Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or lastly by the council of the Amphictyons. B. C. 1263. They were originally celebrated once in nine years, but afterwards every fifth year, on the second year of every olympiad, according to the number of the Parnassian nymphs who congratulated Apollo after his victory. The gods themselves were originally among the number of the combatants, and according to some authors the first prizes were won by Pollux, in boxing; Castor, in horse-races; Hercules in the pancratium; Zetes, in fighting with the armour; Calais, in running; Telamon, in wrestling; and Peleus in throwing the quoit. These illustrious conquerors were rewarded by Apollo himself, who was present, with crowns and laurel. Some however observe, that at first it was nothing but a musical contention, in which he who sang best the praises of Apollo, obtained the prize, which was presents of gold or silver, which were afterwards exchanged for a garland of the palm tree, or of beech leaves. It is said, that Hesiod was refused admission to these games, because he was not able to play upon the harp, which was required of all such as entered the lists. The songs which were sung were called πυθικοι νομοι, *the Pythian modes*, divided into five parts, which contained a representation of the fight and victory of Apollo over Python; ανακρουσις, *the preparation for the fight*; εμπειρια, *the first attempt*; καταχελευσμος, *taking breath and collecting courage*; ιαμβοι και δακτυλοι, *the insulting sarcasms of the god over his vanquished enemy*; συριγγες, *an imitation of the hisses of the serpent*, just as he expired under the blows of Apollo. A dance was also introduced; and in the 48th Olympiad, the Amphictyons, who presided over the games, encreased the number of musical instruments by the addition of a flute, but, as it was more peculiarly used in funeral songs and lamentations, it was soon rejected, as unfit for merriment, and the festivals which represented the triumph of Apollo over the conquered serpent. The Romans, according to some, introduced them into their city, and called them Apollinares ludi.—*Paus.* 10, c. 13 & 37.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 237.—*Plin.* 7.—*Liv.* 25.

PYTHIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, intimate with Damon. [*Vid. Phintias.*]——A road which led from Thessaly to Tempe. *Elian.*——A comic character, &c.

PYTHION, an Athenian, killed, with 420 soldiers, when he attempted to drive the garrison of Demetrius from Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

PYTHIUS, a surname of Apollo, which he received for his having conquered the serpent Python.

PYTHO, the ancient name of the town of Delphi, which it received απο του πυθεσθαι because the serpent which Apollo killed *rotted there*. It was also called Parnassia Nape. *Vid.* Delphi.

PYTHOCHARIS, a musician who assuaged the fury of some wolves by playing on a musical instrument, &c. *Ælian.*

PYTHOCLES, an Athenian descended from Aratus. It is said, that on his account, and for his instruction, Plutarch wrote the life of Aratus.——A man put to death with Phocion.——A man who wrote on Italy.

PYTHODORUS an Athenian archon in the age of Themistocles.

PYTHOLAUS, the brother of Thebe the wife of Alexander tyrant of Pheræ. He assisted his sister in dispatching her husband. *Plut.*

PYTHON, a native of Byzantium in the age of Philip of Macedonia. He was a great favorite of the monarch who sent him to Thebes, when that city, at the instigation of Demosthenes, was going to take up arms against Philip. *Plut. in Dem.*—*Diod.*—One of the friends of Alexander put to death by Ptolemy Lagus.—A man who killed Cotys king of Thrace at the instigation of the Athenians.—A celebrated serpent sprung from the mud and stagnated waters which remained on the surface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Some, however, suppose that it was produced from the earth by Juno, and sent by the goddess to persecute Latona, who was then pregnant by Jupiter. Latona escaped his fury by means of her lover who changed her into a quail during the remaining months of her pregnancy, and afterwards restored her to her original shape in the island of Delos, where she gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Apollo, as soon as he was born, attacked the monster, and killed him with his arrows, and in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained, he instituted the celebrated Pythian games. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 7, l. 10, c. 6.—*Hygin.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 438, &c.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 134.

PYTHONICE, an Athenian prostitute greatly honored by Harpalus, whom Alexander sometime before had intrusted with the treasures of Babylon. He married her; and according to some, she died the very moment that the nuptials were going to be celebrated. He raised her a splendid monument on the road which led from Athens to Eleusis, which cost him 30 talents. *Diod.* 17.—*Paus.* 1.—*Athen.* 13. &c.

PYTHONISSA, a name given to the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi. She is more generally called Pythia. [*Vid. Pythia.*] The word Pythonissa was commonly applied to women who attempted to explain futurity.

PYTNA, a part of Mount Ida.

PYTTALUS, a celebrated athlete who obtained a prize at the olympic games. *Paus.* 9, c. 16.

QUADERNA,

QUADERNA, a town of Italy.

QUADI, an antient nation of Germany, near the country of the Marcomanni, on the borders of the Danube. They rendered themſelves celebrated by their oppoſition to the Romans, by whom they were often defeated, though not totally ſubdued. *Tacit. in Germ.* 42.

QUADRĀTUS, a ſirname given to Mercury, becauſe ſome of his ſtatues were ſquare. ——A governor of Syria in the age of Nero.

QUADRIFRONS or QUADRICEPS, a ſirname of Janus, becauſe he was repreſented with four heads. He had a temple on the Tarpeian rock, raiſed by L. Catulus.

QUÆSTORES, two officers at Rome, firſt created A. U. C. 269. They received their name *a quærendo*, becauſe they collected the revenues of the ſtate, and had the total management of the public treaſury. The quæſtorſhip was the firſt office which could be had in the ſtate. It was requiſite that the candidates ſhould be 24 or 25 years of age, or according to ſome 27. In the year 332, U. C. two more were added to the others, to attend the conſuls, to take care of the pay of the armies abroad, and to ſell the plunder and booty which had been acquired by conqueſt. Theſe were called *Peregrini*, whilſt the others whoſe employment was in the city, received the name of *Urbani*. When the Romans were maſters of Italy, four more were created, A. U. C. 439, to attend the pro-conſuls and proprætors in their provinces, and to collect all the taxes and cuſtoms which each particular diſtrict owed to the republic. They were called *Provinciales*. Sylla the dictator created 20 quæſtors, and J. Cæſar 40, to fill up the vacant ſeats in the ſenate; from whence it is evident that the quæſtors ranked as ſenators in the ſenate. The quæſtors were always appointed by the ſenate at Rome, and if any perſon was appointed to the quæſtorſhip without their permiſſion he was only called *Proquæſtor*. The quæſtores urbani were apparently of more conſequence than the reſt, the treaſury was entruſted to their care, they kept an account of all receipts and diſburſements, and the Roman eagles or enſigns were always in their poſſeſſion when the armies were not on an expedition. They required every general before he triumphed to tell them upon his oath, that he had given a juſt account of the number of the ſlain on both ſides, and that he had been ſaluted *imperator* by the ſoldiers, a title which every commander generally received from his army after he had obtained a victory, and which was afterwards confirmed and approved by the ſenate. The city quæſtors had alſo the care of the ambaſſadors, they lodged and received them, and ſome time after when Auguſtus was declared emperor, they kept the decrees of the ſenate, which had been before entruſted with the ediles and the tribunes. This gave riſe to two new offices of truſt and honor, one of which was *quæſtor palatii*, and the other *quæſtor principis* or *auguſti*, ſometimes called *candidatus principis*. The tent of the quæſtor in the camp was called *quæſtorium*. It ſtood near that of the general.

QUARI, a people of Gaul.

QUARIUS, a river of Bœotia.

QUERCENS, a Rutulian who fought againſt the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 9. v. 684.

QUIETIS FANUM, a temple without the walls of the city of Rome. Quies was the goddeſs of reſt. Her temple was ſituate near the Colline gate.

L. QUIETUS, an officer under the emperor Trajan, who behaved with great valor in the expeditions which were undertaken by the army which he commanded. He was put to death by Adrian.

QUINCTIANUS, a man who conſpired againſt Nero, for which he was put to death.

QUINCTILIA, a comedian who refuſed to betray a conſpiracy which had been formed againſt Caligula.

QUINCTIUS T. a Roman conſul who gained ſome victories over the Æqui and the Volſci, and obtained a triumph for ſubduing Prænesſte.——Cæſo, a man accuſed before the Roman people, and vindicated by his father Cincinnatus.——A Roman celebrated for his frugality. [*Vid. Cincinnatus.*]——A maſter of horſe.——A Roman conſul when Annibal invaded Italy.——A brother of Flaminius, baniſhed from the ſenate by Cato, for killing a Gaul.——An officer killed by the Carthaginians.——An officer under Dolabella.——Another who defeated the Latins.——A conſul who obtained a victory over the Volſci.——Hirpinus. *Vid.* Hirpinus.

QUINDA, a town of Cilicia.

QUINDECIMVIRI, an order of prieſts whom Tarquin the proud appointed to take care of the Sibyline books. They were originally two, but afterwards the number was increaſed to ten, to whom Sylla added five more, whence their name. *Vid.* Decemviri & Duumviri.

QUINQUATRIA, a feſtival in honor of Minerva at Rome, which continued during five days. The beginning of the celebration was the 18th of March. The firſt day's ſacrifices and oblations were preſented, but, however, without the effuſion of blood. On the ſecond, third and fourth days, ſhows of gladiators were exhibited, and on the fifth day there was a ſolemn proceſſion through the ſtreets of the city. On the days of the celebration, ſcholars obtained holydays, and it was uſual for them to offer prayers to Minerva for learning and wiſdom, which the

goddeſs patronized; and on their return to ſchool, they preſented their maſter with a gift which has received the name of *Minerval*. They were much the ſame at the Panathenæa of the Greeks. Plays were alſo acted and diſputations were held on ſubjects of literature. They received their name from the *five* days which were devoted for the celebration.

QUINQUENNĀLES LUDI, games celebrated by the Chians in honor of Homer every fifth year. There were alſo ſome games among the Romans which bore this name. They are the ſame as the Actian games. *Vid.* Actia.

QUINTIA PRATA, a place on the borders of the Tiber near Rome. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.

QUINTILIĀNUS Marcus Fabius, a celebrated rhetorician born in Spain. He opened a ſchool of rhetoric at Rome, and was the firſt who obtained a ſalary from the ſtate as being a public teacher. After he had remained twenty years in this laborious employment, and obtained the merited applauſe of the moſt illuſtrious Romans, not only as a preceptor, but as a pleader at the bar, Quintilian, by the permiſſion of the emperor Domitian, retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors and induſtry. In his retirement he aſſiduouſly dedicated his time to the ſtudy of literature, and wrote a treatiſe on the cauſes of the corruption of eloquence. Some time after, at the preſſing ſolicitations of his friends, he wrote his *inſtitutiones oratoriæ*, the moſt perfect and complete ſyſtem of oratory extant. It is divided into 12 books, in which the author explains from obſervation, as well as from experience, what can conſtitute a good and perfect orator, and in this he not only mentions the purſuits and the employments of the rhetorician, but he alſo ſpeaks of his education, and begins with the attention which ought to be ſhewn him even in his cradle. He was appointed preceptor to the two young princes whom Domitian deſtined for his ſucceſſors on the throne, but the pleaſures which the rhetorician received from the favors and the attention of the emperor, and from the ſucceſs which his writings met in the world, were embittered by the loſs of his wife, and of his two ſons. It is ſaid that Quintilian was poor in his retirement, and that his indigence was relieved by the liberality of his pupil Pliny, the younger. He died A. D. 95. His inſtitutions were diſcovered in the 1415th year of the Chriſtian era, in an old tower of a monaſtery at St. Gal, by Poggio Bracciolini, a native of Florence. The beſt editions of Quintilian are thoſe of Geſner, 4to. Gotting. 1738; of L. Bat. 8vo. *cum notis variorum* 1665; and of Gibſon, 4to. Oxon. 1693.

QUINTILIUS VARUS, a Roman governor of Syria. [*Vid Varus.*]——A friend of the emperor Alexander.——A man put to death by the emperor Severus.

QUINTILLA, a courtezan at Rome, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 75.

QUINTILLUS M. Aurelius Claudius, a brother of Claudius, who proclaimed himſelf emperor, and 17 days after deſtroyed himſelf by opening his veins in a bath, when he heard that Aurelian was marching againſt him, about the 270th year of the Chriſtian era.

QUINTIUS, one of the names of Cincinnatus, *Perſ.* 1, v. 73.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Latin hiſtorian, who floriſhed, as ſome ſuppoſe, in the reign of Veſpaſian or Trajan. He has rendered himſelf known by his hiſtory of the reign of Alexander the great. This hiſtory was divided into 10 books, of which the two firſt, the end of the fifth, and the beginning of the ſixth are loſt. This work is admired for its elegance, the purity, and the floridneſs of the ſtyle. It is however blamed for great anachroniſms, and glaring miſtakes in geography, as well as hiſtory. Freinſhemius has written a ſupplement to Curtius, in which he ſeems to have made ſome very ſatisfactory amends for the loſs which the hiſtory has ſuffered, by a learned collection of facts and circumſtances from all the different authors who have employed their pen in writing an account of Alexander, and of his Aſiatic conqueſts. Some ſuppoſe that the hiſtorian is the ſame with that Curtius Rufus, who lived in the age of Claudius, under whom he was made conſul. This Rufus was born of an obſcure family, and he attended a Roman quæſtor in Africa, when he was met at Adrumetum by a woman above an human ſhape, as he was walking under the porticos in the middle of the day. This extraordinary character addreſſed the indigent Roman, and told him that the day ſhould come in which he ſhould govern Africa with conſular power. This ſtrange prophecy animated Rufus, he repaired to Rome, where he gained the favors of the emperor, obtained conſular honors, and at laſt retired as proconſul to Africa, where he died. The beſt editions of Curtius are thoſe of Elzevir, 8vo. Amſt. 1673; of Snakenburg 4to. L. Bat. 1724; and of Barbou, 12mo. Paris 1757. *Tacit. ann.* 11, c. 23, &c.

QUINTUS VERANIUS, a governor of Cappadocia.——Cicero, the brother of Cicero.——Catulus, a Roman conſul.——A friend of Cæſar.

QUIRINALIA, feſtivals in honor of Romulus, ſirnamed Quirinus, celebrated on the 13th of the calends of March.

QUIRINĀLIS, a hill at Rome, originally called Agonius, and afterwards Collinus. The name of Quirinalis it obtained from the

inhabitants of Cures, who ſettled there under their king Tatius. It was alſo called Cabalinus, from two marble ſtatues of a horſe, one of which was the work of Phidias, and the other of Praxiteles.——One of the gates of Rome near mount Quirinalis.

QUIRĪNUS, a ſirname of Mars among the Romans. This name was alſo given to Romulus when he had been made a god by his ſuperſtitious ſubjects. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 475.——Alſo a ſirname of the god Janus.——Sulpitius, a Roman conſul born at Lanuvium. Though deſcended of an obſcure family, he was raiſed to the greateſt honors by Auguſtus. He was appointed governor of Syria, and was afterwards made preceptor to Caius, the grandſon of the emperor. He married Æmilia Lepida, the grand daughter of Sylla and Pompey, but ſome time after he ſhamefully repudiated her. He died A. D. 22. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, &c.

QUIRĪTES, a name given to the Roman citizens, becauſe they admitted into their city the Sabines, who inhabited the town of Cures, and who on that account were called *Quirites*. After this union, the two nations were indiſcriminately and promiſcuouſly called by that name. *Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2. v. 479.

RABIRIUS, C. a Roman knight, who lent an immenſe ſum of money to Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. The monarch afterwards, not only refuſed to repay him, but even confined him, and endangered his life. Rabirius eſcaped from Egypt with difficulty, but at his return to Rome, he was accuſed by the ſenate of having lent money to an African prince, for unlawful purpoſes. He was ably defended by Cicero, and acquitted with difficulty. *Cic. pro. Rab.*——A Latin poet in the age of Auguſtus, who wrote a poem on the victory which the emperor had gained over Antony at Actium. Seneca has compared him to Virgil for elegance and majeſty, but Quintilian is not ſo favorable to his poetry.——An architect in the reign of Domitian, who built a celebrated palace for the emperor, of which the ruins are ſtill ſeen at Rome.

RACILIA, the wife of Cincinnatus. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.

RÆSACES, an officer of Artaxerxes. He revolted from his maſter, and fled to Athens.

RAMISES, a king of Egypt, in whoſe age Troy was taken.

RAMNES, or RHAMNENSES, one of the three centuries inſtituted by Romulus. After the Roman people had been divided into three tribes, the monarch elected out of each 100 young men of the beſt and nobleſt families, with which he formed three companies of horſe. One of them was called Ramnes, either from the tribe of which it was choſen, or from Romulus. Another was called Tatian, and the third Luceres. *Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*Horat. de Art. poet.* 340.—*Plut. in Rom.*

RANDA, a village of Perſia.

RAPO, a Rutulian chief, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 748.

RASCIPŎLIS, a Macedonian ſent to the aſſiſtance of Pompey. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.*

RAVENNA, a town of Italy on the Adriatic, which became celebrated under the Roman emperors for its capacious harbour which could contain 250 ſhips, and for being for ſome time the ſeat of the weſtern empire. It was difficult of acceſs by land, as it ſtood on a ſmall peninſula. The emperors kept one of their fleets there, and the other at Miſenum, on the other ſide of Italy. It was founded by a colony of Theſſalians, or, according to others, of Sabines. *Strab.* 5.—*Suet. in Aug.* 49.—*Plin.* 36, c. 12.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

RĀVŎLA, a celebrated debauchee, &c. *Juv.* 9.

REĀTE, a town of Umbria, built as ſome ſuppoſe before the Trojan war, about 15 miles from Fanum Vacunæ. Cybele was the chief deity of the place. It was famous for its aſſes. *Strab.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1.

REDICŬLUS, a deity whoſe name is derived from the word *redire*, (to return). The Romans raiſed a temple to this imaginary deity on the ſpot where Annibal had retired when he approached Rome, as if to beſiege it.

REDŎNES, a nation among the Armorici. *Cæſ.*

REGILLÆ, a town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, about 20 miles from Rome, celebrated

celebrated for a battle which was fought there, A. U. C. 258, between 24,000 Romans, and 40,000 Etrurians, who were headed by the Tarquins. The Romans obtained the victory, and scarce 10,000 of the enemy escaped from the field of battle. Castor and Pollux, according to some accounts, were seen mounted on white horses, and fighting at the head of the Roman army. *Liv.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 5.—*Plut. in Cor.*—*Val. Max.* 1.—*Flor.* 1.

Regillianus, Q. Nonius, a Dacian who entered the Roman armies, and was raised to the greatest honors under Valerian. He was elected emperor by the populace, who were dissatisfied with Gallienus, and was soon after murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 262.

Regillus, a small lake of Latium.

M. Attilius Regulus, a consul during the first Punic war. He reduced Brundusium, and in his second consulship he took 64, and sunk 30, gallies of the Carthaginian fleet, on the coasts of Sicily. Afterwards he landed in Africa, and so rapid was his success, that in a short time he made himself master of about 200 places of consequence on the coast. The Carthaginians sued for peace, but the conqueror refused to grant it, and soon after he was defeated in a battle by Xanthippus, and 30,000 of his men were left on the field of battle, and 15,000 taken prisoners. Regulus was in the number of the captives, and he was carried in triumph to Carthage. He was sent by the enemy to Rome, to propose an accommodation, and an exchange of prisoners; and if his commission was unsuccessful, he was bound by the most solemn oaths to return to Carthage without delay. When he came to Rome, Regulus dissuaded his countrymen from accepting the terms which the enemy proposed, and when his opinion had had due influence on the senate, Regulus retired to Carthage agreeable to his engagements. The Carthaginians were told that their offers of peace had been rejected at Rome, by the means of Regulus, and therefore they prepared to punish him with the greatest severity. His eye-brows were cut, and he was exposed for some days to the excessive heat of the meridian sun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, whose sides were every where filled with large iron spikes, till he died in the greatest agonies. His sufferings were heard at Rome, and the senate permitted his widow to inflict whatever punishment she pleased on some of the most illustrious captives of Carthage, which were in their hands. She confined them also in presses filled with sharp iron points, and was so exquisite in her cruelty, that the senate at last interfered, and stopped the barbarity of her punishments. Regulus died about 251 years before Christ. *Sil.* 6, v. 319.—*Flor.* 2, c. 3.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 5.—*Cic. de off.* 1. c. 13.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1, l. 9, c. 2.—*Liv. ep.* 16.——Memmius, a Roman made governor of Greece by Caligula. While Regulus was in his province, the emperor wished to bring the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius by Phidias to Rome; but this was supernaturally prevented, and according to antient authors, the ship which was to convey it was destroyed by lightening, and the workmen who attempted to remove the statue, were terrified away by sudden noises. *Dio. Cass.*——A man who condemned Sejanus.——Roscius, a man who held the consulship but for one day, in the reign of Vitellius.

Remi, a nation of Gaul.

Remmia lex *de judiciis*, was enacted to punish all calumniators. The letter K was marked on their forehead. *Cic. pro Ros.*

Rĕmŭlus, a chief of Tibur whose arms were seized by the Rutulians, and afterwards became part of the plunder which Euryalus obtained. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 360.——A friend of Turnus, trampled to death by his horse which Orsilochus had wounded. *Id.* 11, v. 636. &c.

Rĕmŭlus Sylvius, a king of Alba, destroyed by lightening on account of his impiety. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, v. 50.

Remuria, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother Remus. They were afterwards called Lemuria, and celebrated yearly.

Remus, the brother of Romulus, was exposed together with him, by the cruelty of his grandfather. In the contest which happened between the two brothers about building a city, Romulus obtained the preference, and Remus, for ridiculing the rising walls, was put to death by his brother's orders, or by Romulus himself. [*Vid. Romulus.*] The Romans were afflicted with a plague after this murder, upon which the oracle was consulted, and the manes of Remus appeased by the institution of the Remuria. *Ovid.*——One of the auxiliaries of Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 330.

Rhesus, a small river of Asia Minor, falling into the Mæander.

Reudigni, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 40.

Rhacia, a promontory in the Mediterranean sea, projecting from the Pyrenean mountains.

Rhacius, a Cretan prince, the first of that nation who entered Ionia with a colony. He seized Claros, of which he became the sovereign. He married Manto the daughter of Tiresias, who had been seized on his coasts. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

Rhacōtis, an antient name of Alexandria, the capital of Egypt. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 21.

Rhadamanthus, a ſon of Jupiter and Europa. He was born in Crete, which he abandoned about the 30th year of his age. He paſſed into ſome of the Cyclades, where he reigned with ſo much juſtice and impartiality, that the antients have ſaid he became one of the judges of hell, and that he was employed in the infernal regions in obliging the dead to confeſs their crimes, and in puniſhing them for their offences. Rhadamanthus reigned not only over ſome of the Cyclades, but over many of the Greek cities of Aſia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 53.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 435.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plato.*—*Homer. Il.* 4, v. 564.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 566.

Rhadamistus, a ſon of Pharnaſmanes king of Iberia. He married Zenobia, the daughter of his uncle Mithridates, king of Armenia, and ſome time after put him to death. He was put to death by his father for his cruelties, about the year 52d of the Chriſtian era. *Tacit. ann.* 13, c. 37.

Rhadius, a ſon of Neleus.

Rhæteum, a city of Phrygia.

Rhæti or Ræti, an antient and warlike nation of Etruria. They were driven from their native country by the Gauls, and went to ſettle on the other ſide of the Alps. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.—*Juſtin.* 20, c. 5.

Rhætia, a country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube, which now forms the territories of the Griſons of Tyrol and part of Italy. It was divided into two parts, *Rhætia prima* and *Rhætia ſecunda*. The firſt extended from the ſources of the Rhine to thoſe of the Licus, a ſmall river which falls into the Danube. The other, called alſo Vindelicia, extended from the Licus to another ſmall river called Œnus, towards the eaſt. The principal towns of Rhætia were called Curia, Tridentum, Belunum, Feltria. The Rhætians rendered themſelves formidable by the frequent invaſions they made upon the Roman empire, and were at laſt conquered by Druſus, the brother of Tiberius, and others under the Roman emperors. *Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 3, c. 20, l. 14, c. 2, &c.—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 4, & 14.

Rhamnes, a king and augur who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was killed in the night by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 325.

Rhampsinītus, an opulent king of Egypt who ſucceeded Proteus. He built a large tower with ſtones, at Memphis, where his riches were depoſited, and of which he was robbed by the artifice of the architect, &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 121, &c.

Rhamnus, a town of Attica, famous for a temple of Amphiaraus, and a ſtatue of the goddeſs Nemeſis, who was from thence called Rhamnuſia. *Pauſ.* 1.—*Plin.* 36.

Rhanis, one of Diana's attendant nymphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

Rharos, a plain of Attica, where corn was firſt ſown by Triptolemus. It received its name from the ſower's father, who was called Rharos.

Rhascupŏris, a king of Thrace, who invaded the poſſeſſions of Cotys, and was put to death by order of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 64.

Rhea, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Saturn, by whom ſhe had Veſta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, &c. Her huſband, however, devoured them all as ſoon as born, as he had ſucceeded to the throne with the ſolemn promiſe that he would raiſe no male children, or according to others, becauſe he had been informed by an oracle, that one of his ſons would dethrone him. To ſtop the cruelty of her huſband, Rhea conſulted her parents, and was adviſed to impoſe upon him, or perhaps to fly into Crete. Accordingly, when ſhe brought forth, the child was immediately concealed, and Saturn devoured up a ſtone which his wife had given him as her own child. The fears of Saturn were ſoon proved to be well founded. A year after the child, whoſe name was Jupiter, became ſo ſtrong and powerful, that he drove his father from his throne. Rhea has been confounded by the mythologiſts with ſome of the other goddeſſes, and ſome have ſuppoſed that it was the ſame divinity that received adoration under the various names of Bona Dea, Cybele, Dindymena, Magna mater, Ceres, Veſta, Titæa and Terra, Tellus, & Ops. [*Vid. Cybele, Ceres, Veſta, &c.*] Rhea, after the expulſion of her huſband from his throne, followed him to Italy, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom. Her benevolence in this part of Europe was ſo great that the golden age of Saturn is often called the age of Rhea. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Orpheus. in Hymn.*—*Homer. ib.*—*Æſchyl. Prom.*—*Euripid. Bacc. & Elect.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 197.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.——Sylvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus. She is alſo called Ilia. *Vid.* Ilia.——A nymph of Italy who is ſaid to have borne a ſon called Aventinus to Hercules. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 659.

Rhebas or Rhebus, a river of Bithynia, flowing from mount Olympus into the Euxine ſea. *Flacc.* 7, v. 698.

Rhedŏnes. *Vid.* Redones.

Rhegium, a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii, oppoſite Meſſana in Sicily, where a colony of Meſſenians, under Alcidamidas ſettled, B. C. 723. It was originally called *Rhegium*, and afterwards *Rhegium Julium*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Rhegium Lepidi*, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul. Some ſuppoſe that it received its name from the Greek word ῥηγνυμι, *to break*, becauſe it is

ſituate on the ſtreights of Carybdis, which were formed when the iſland of Sicily, as it were, was broken and ſeparated from the continent of Italy. This town has always been ſubject to great earthquakes, by which it has often been deſtroyed. *Sil.* 13, v. 94.—*Cic. pro Arch.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 5, & 48.—*Juſtin.* 4, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.

Rhēgusci, a people of the Alps.

Rhemi, *Vid.* Remi.

Rhēnea, a ſmall iſland of the Ægean, about 200 yards from Delos, 18 miles in circumference. The inhabitants of Delos always buried their dead there, as their own iſland was conſecrated to Apollo, where no dead bodies were to be inhumated. Strabo ſays, that it was uninhabited, though it was once as populous and floriſhing as the reſt of the Cyclades. Polycrates conquered it, and conſecrated it to Apollo, after he had tied it to Delos by means of a long chain. Rhene was ſometimes called the ſmall Delos, and the iſland of Delos the great Delos. *Thucyd.* 3.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Rheni, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

Rhēnus, one of the largeſt rivers of Europe, which divides Germany from Gaul. It riſes in the Rhætian Alps, and falls into the German ocean. Virgil has called it *bicornis*, becauſe it divides itſelf into two ſtreams. The river Rhine was a long time a barrier between the Romans and the Germans, and on that account its banks were covered with ſtrong caſtles. J. Cæſar was the firſt Roman who croſſed it to invade Germany. The waters of that river were held in great veneration, and were ſuppoſed by the antient Germans to have ſome peculiar virtue, as they threw their children into it, either to try the fidelity of the mothers, or to brace and invigorate their limbs. If the child ſwam on the ſurface, the mother was acquitted of ſuſpicion, but if it ſunk to the bottom, its origin was deemed illegitimate. In modern geography the Rhine is known as dividing itſelf into four large branches, the Waal, Lech, Iſſel, and the Rhine. That branch which ſtill retains the name of Rhine loſes itſelf in the ſands above modern Leyden, and is afterwards no longer known by its antient appellation, ſince the year 860, A. D. when the inundations of the ſea deſtroyed the regularity of its mouth. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela*, 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 2.—*Cæſar. de bell. G.* 4, c. 10.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 727.——A ſmall river of Italy, falling into the Po. *Sil.* 8, v. 600.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16.

Rhēomitres, a Perſian who revolted from Artaxerxes, &c. *Diod.* 15.——A Perſian officer killed at the battle of Iſſus. *Curt.* 3, c. 5.

Rhēsus, a king of Thrace, ſon of the Strymon and Terpſichore, or, according to others, of Eioneus by Euterpe. After many warlike exploits and conqueſts in Europe, he marched to the aſſiſtance of Priam, king of Troy, againſt the Greeks. He was expected with great impatience, as an antient oracle had declared, that Troy ſhould never be taken, if the horſes of Rheſus drank the waters of the Xanthus, and fed upon the graſs of the Trojan plains. This oracle was well known to the Greeks, and therefore two of their beſt generals, Diomedes and Ulyſſes were commiſſioned by the reſt to go in queſt of the Thracian prince. The Greeks entered his camp in the night, ſlew him, and carried away his horſes to their camp. *Homer. Il.* 10.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 473.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 98.

Rhetogēnes, a prince of Spain, who ſurrendered to the Romans, and was treated with great humanity.

Rhetico, a mountain of Rhætia.

Rheunus, a place in Arcadia. *Paſ.* 8, c. 23.

Rhexēnor, a ſon of Nauſithous, king of Phæacia. *Homer. Od.* 7.——The father of Chalciope, the wife of Ægeus, king of Athens.——A muſician who accompanied Antony in Aſia.

Rhexibius, an athlete of Opus, who obtained a prize at the Olympic games. *Paſ.* 6.

Rhiānus, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a ſlave. He wrote an account of the war between Sparta and Meſſenia, which continued for twenty years, as alſo an hiſtory of the principal revolutions and events which had taken place in Theſſaly. Of this poetical compoſition, nothing but a few verſes are extant. He floriſhed about 200 years before the Chriſtian æra. *Paſ.* 4.

Rhidago, a river of Hyrcania. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Rhimotăcles, a king of Thrace, who revolted from Antony to Auguſtus. He boaſted of his attachment to the emperor's perſon at an entertainment, upon which Auguſtus ſaid, *proditionem amo, proditores odi.*

Rhion, a promontory of Ætolia. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.

Rhipha or Rhiphe, a town of Arcadia. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 286.

Rhipæi, large mountains at the north of Scythia, where, as ſome ſuppoſe, the Gorgons had fixed their reſidence. The name of *Rhipæan* was applied to any cold mountain in a northern country, and indeed theſe mountains ſeem to have exiſted only in the imagination of the poets.

Rhinthon, a Greek poet of Tarentum, in the age of Alexander.

Rhipheus,

Rhipheus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.*——A Trojan praiſed for his juſtice, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 426. *Vid.* Ripheus.

Rhium. *Vid.* Rhion.

Rhodănus, a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, riſing in the Rhætian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean ſea, near Marſeilles. It is one of the largeſt and moſt rapid rivers of Europe. *Mela.* 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258.—*Marcell.* 15, &c.—*Cæſar. bell. G.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* c. 4.—*Strab.* 4.

Rhode, a daughter of Neptune.——Of Danaus.

Rhodia, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod.*

Rhodogĭne, a daughter of Phraates, king of Parthia, who married Demetrius, when he was in baniſhment at her father's court. *Polæyn.* 8.

Rhŏdŏpe or Rhodŏpis, a celebrated courtezan of Greece, who was fellow ſervant with Æſop, at the court of a king of Samos. She was carried to Egypt by Xanthus, and her liberty was at laſt bought by Charaxes of Mitylene, the brother of Sappho, who was enamoured of her and who married her. She ſold her favors at Naucratis, where ſhe collected ſo much money, that to render her name immortal, ſhe conſecrated a number of ſpits in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Ælian ſays, that as Rhodope was one day bathing herſelf, an eagle carried away one of her ſandals, and dropped it near Pſammetichus, king of Egypt, at Memphis. The monarch was ſtruck with the beauty of the ſandal, ſtrict enquiry was made to find the owner, and Rhodope, when diſcovered, married Pſammetichus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 134, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 15.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 33.

Rhŏdŏpe, a high mountain of Thrace, extending as far as the Euxine ſea, all acroſs the country, nearly in an eaſtern direction. Rhodope, according to the poets, was the wife of Hæmus, king of Thrace, who was changed into this mountain, becauſe ſhe preferred herſelf to Juno in beauty. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 87, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 7.—*Ital.* 2, v. 73.—*Seneca. in Herc. Oet.*

Rhodus, a celebrated iſland in the Carpathian ſea, 120 miles in circumference, at the ſouth of Caria, from which it is diſtant about 20 miles. Its principal cities were Rhodes, founded about 408 years before the Chriſtian era, Lindus, Camiſus, Jalyſus. Rhodes was famous for a celebrated ſtatue of Apollo. [*Vid. Coloſſus.*] The Rhodians were originally governed by kings, and were independent, and this government was at laſt exchanged for democracy and ariſtocracy. They were naturally given up to commerce, and during many ages, they were the moſt powerful nation by ſea. Their authority was reſpected, and their laws were ſo univerſally approved, that every country made uſe of them to decide diſputes concerning maritime affairs, and they were at laſt adopted by other commercial nations, and introduced into the Roman codes. When Alexander made himſelf maſter of Aſia, the Rhodians loſt their independence, but they ſoon after aſſerted their natural privileges under his cruel ſucceſſors, and continued to hold that influence among nations to which their maritime power and conſequence entitled them. They aſſiſted Pompey againſt Cæſar, and were defeated by Caſſius, and became dependent upon the Romans. The iſland of Rhodes has been known by the ſeveral names of Ophiuſa, Stadia, Telchinis, Corymbia, Trinacria, Æthrea, Aſteria, Poeſſa, Atabyria, Oloeſſa, Marcia, and Pelagia. It received the name of Rhodes, either on account of Rhode, a beautiful nymph who dwelt there, and who was one of the favorites of Apollo, or becauſe *roſes* (ῥοδον) grew in great abundance all over the iſland. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer Il.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 87, l. 5, c. 31.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7.—*Pindar. Olymp.* 7.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 248.—*Cic. pro Man. leg. in Brut.* 13.

Rhœbus, a horſe of Mezentius, whom his maſter addreſſed with the determination to conquer or to die, when he ſaw his ſon Lauſus brought lifeleſs from the battle. This beautiful addreſs is copied from Homer, where likewiſe Achilles addreſſes his horſes. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 861.

Rhœcus, one of the Centaurs who attempted to offer violence to Atalanta. He was killed at the nuptials of Pirithous by Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 301.—*Virg. G.* 2.——One of the giants killed by Bacchus, under the form of a lion, in the war which theſe ſons of the earth waged againſt Jupiter and the gods. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 19, v. 23.

Rhœo, a nymph beloved by Apollo.

Rhœtæum or Rhœtus, a promontory of Troas, on the Helleſpont, near which the body of Ajax was buried. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 197.—4 *Faſt.* v. 279.

Rhœtus, a king of the Marrubii, who married a woman called Caſperia, to whom Archemorus, his ſon by a former wife, offered violence. After this inceſtuous attempt, Archemorus fled to Turnus, king of the Rutuli. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 388.——A Rutulian killed by Euryalus in the night. *Id.* 9, v. 344.——An Æthiopian killed by Perſeus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 38.

Rhosaces, a Perſian killed by Clitus as he was going to ſtab Alexander at the battle of the Granicus. *Curt.* 8. c. 1.

Rhosus,

Rhosus, a town of Syria, on the gulf of Iſſus.

Rhoxăna or Roxăna, a miſtreſs of Alexander, daughter of a Perſian ſatrap. *Vid.* Roxana.

Rhoxăni, a nation againſt whom Mithridates made war, &c.

Rhutēni and Ruthēni, a people of Gaul.

Rhyndăcus, a large river of Myſia in Aſia Minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

Rhynthon, a dramatic writer of Tarentum, who compoſed 38 plays.

Rhypæ, a town of Achaia, at the weſt of Helice.

Riphæi. *Vid.* Rhiphæi.

Riphæus, a Trojan who joined Æneas the night that Troy was reduced to aſhes, and was at laſt killed after making a great carnage of the Greeks. He is commended for his love of juſtice and equity. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 339 & 426.

Rixamăræ, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

Robigo or Rubigo, a goddeſs at Rome; particularly worſhipped by huſbandmen, as ſhe preſided over corn. Her feſtivals, called Robigalia, were celebrated on the 25th of April, and incenſe was offered to her, as alſo the intrails of a ſheep, and of a dog. She was intreated to preſerve the corn from blights. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 911.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 151.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, *de R. R.* 1, c. 1.

Roma, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire; ſituate on the banks of the river Tiber, at the diſtance of about 16 miles from the ſea. The name of its founder, and the manner of its foundation are not preciſely known. Romulus, however, is univerſally ſuppoſed to have laid the foundations of that celebrated city, on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Chriſt, and 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the 4th year of the ſixth Olympiad. In its original ſtate, Rome was but a ſmall caſtle on the ſummit of mount Palatine, and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation, or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a ſtandard as a common aſylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the puniſhment which attended them. From ſuch an aſſemblage a numerous body was ſoon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Eſquiline hills, with mount Cœlius, and Quirinalis. After many ſucceſsful wars againſt the neighbouring ſtates, the views of Romulus were directed to regulate a nation naturally fierce, warlike, and uncivilized. The people were divided into claſſes, the intereſts of the whole were linked in a common chain, and the labors of the ſubject, as well as thoſe of his patron, tended to the ſame end, the aggrandizement of the ſtate. Under the ſucceſſors of Romulus, the power of Rome was encreaſed, and the boundaries of her dominions extended; while one was employed in regulating the forms of worſhip, and in inculcating in the minds of his ſubjects a reverence for the deity, the other was engaged in enforcing diſcipline among the army, and raiſing the conſequence of the ſoldiers in the government of the ſtate, and a third made the object of his adminiſtration conſiſt in adorning his capital, in beautifying the edifices, and in fortifying all with towers and walls. During 244 years, the Romans were governed by kings, but the tyranny, the oppreſſion, and the violence of the laſt of theſe monarchs, and of his family, became ſo atrocious, that a revolution happened in the ſtate, and the democratical government was eſtabliſhed. The monarchical government exiſted under ſeven princes, who began to reign in the following order: Romulus, B. C. 753; and after one year's interregnum, Numa, 715; Tullus Hoſtilius, 672; Ancus Martius, 640; Tarquin Priſcus, 616; Servius Tullius, 578; and Tarquin the Proud, 534, expelled 25 years after, B. C. 509; and this regal adminiſtration has been properly denominated the infancy of the Roman empire. After the expulſion of the Tarquins from the throne, the Romans became more ſenſible of their conſequence, with their liberty they acquired a ſpirit of faction, and they became ſo jealous of their independence, that the firſt of their conſuls who had been the moſt zealous and animated in the aſſertion of their freedom, was baniſhed from the city becauſe he bore the name, and was of the family, of the tyrants; and another, to ſtop their ſuſpicions, was obliged to pull down his houſe, whoſe ſtateline ſs and magnificence above the reſt, ſeemed incompatible with the duties and the rank of a private citizen. They knew more effectually their power when they had fought with ſucceſs againſt Porſenna, the king of Etruria, and ſome of the neighbouring ſtates who ſupported the claim of the tyrant, and attempted to replace him on his throne by force of arms. A government which is entruſted into the hands of two of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of its members, for the limited ſpace of one year, cannot but give riſe to great men, glorious exploits, and tremendous ſeditions. The general who is placed at the head of an army during a campaign, muſt be active and diligent, when he knows that his power is terminated with the year, and if he has a becoming ambition, he will diſtinguiſh his conſulſhip by ſome uncommon act of valor, before

fore he deſcends from the dignity of an abſolute magiſtrate to the dependence of a fellow citizen. Yet theſe attempts for the attainment of glory, often fail of ſucceſs; and though the Romans could once boaſt that every individual in their armies could diſcharge with fidelity and honor the ſuperior offices of magiſtrate and conſul, there are to be found in their annals many years marked by overthrows, or diſgraced by the ill conduct, the oppreſſion, and the wantonneſs of their generals, [*Vid. Conſul.*] To the fame which their conqueſts and daily ſucceſſes had gained abroad, the Romans were not a little indebted for their gradual riſe to ſuperiority; and to this may be added the policy of the cenſus, which every fifth year told them their actual ſtrength, and how many citizens were able to bear arms. And indeed it was no ſmall ſatisfaction to a people who were continually making war, to ſee, that in ſpite of all the loſſes which they might ſuſtain in the field, the encreaſe of the inhabitants of the city was prodigious, and almoſt incredible, and had Romulus lived after the battle of Actium, he never would have been perſuaded that above four millions of inhabitants were contained within thoſe walls, which in the moſt floriſhing period of his reign could ſcarce muſter an army of 3000 infantry, and 300 horſe. But when Rome had floriſhed under the conſular government for about 120 years, and had beheld with pleaſure the conqueſts of her citizens over the neighbouring ſtates and cities which, according to a Roman hiſtorian, ſhe was aſhamed to recollect in the ſummit of her power, an irruption of barbarians rendered its very exiſtence precarious, and her name was nearly extinguiſhed. The valor of an injured individual, [*Vid. Camillus,*] ſaved it from deſtruction, yet not before its buildings and temples were reduced to aſhes. This celebrated event, which gave the appellation of another founder of Rome to Camillus, has been looked upon as a glorious æra to the Romans. The huts and cottages which Romulus had erected, and all his ſucceſſors repaired, were totally conſumed, and when the city aroſe again from its ruins, the ſtreets were enlarged, convenience as well as order was obſerved, taſte and regularity were conſulted, and the poverty, ignorance, and ruſticity of the Romans, ſeemed to be extinguiſhed with the old habitations. But no ſooner were they freed from the fears of their barbarian invaders, than they turned their arms againſt thoſe ſtates which refuſed to acknowledge their ſuperiority, or yield their independence. Their wars with Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, diſplayed their character in a different view; if they before had fought for freedom and independence, they now drew their ſwords for glory; and here we may ſee them conquered in the field, and yet refuſing to grant that peace for which their conqueror himſelf had ſued. The advantages they gained from their battles with Pyrrhus, were many. The Roman name became known in Greece, Sicily, and Africa, and in loſing or gaining a victory, the Romans were enabled to examine the manœuvres, obſerve the diſcipline, and contemplate the order and the encampments of thoſe ſoldiers whoſe friends and anceſtors had accompanied Alexander the great in the conqueſt of Aſia. Italy became ſubjected to the Romans at the end of the war with the Tarentines, and that period of time has been called the ſecond age, or the adoleſcence of the Roman empire. After this memorable æra they tried their ſtrength not only with diſtant nations, but alſo upon a new element; and in the long wars which they waged againſt Carthage, they acquired territory, and obtained the ſovereignty of the ſea, and though Annibal for ſixteen years kept them in continual alarms, hovered round their gates, and deſtroyed their armies almoſt before their walls, yet they were doomed to conquer, [*Vid. Punicum bellum,*] and ſoon to add the kingdom of Macedonia, [*Vid. Macedonicum bellum,*] and the provinces of Aſia, [*Vid. Mithridaticum bellum,*] to their empire. But while we conſider the Romans as a nation ſubduing their neighbours by war, their manners, their counſels, and their purſuits at home are not to be forgotten. To be warriors was their profeſſion; their aſſemblies in the Campus Martius were a meeting of armed men, and very properly denominated an army. Yet while their conqueſts were ſo extenſive abroad, we find them torn by factions at home, and ſo far was the reſentment of the poorer citizens carried, that we ſee the enemy at the gates of the city, while all are unwilling to take up arms and to unite in the defence of their common liberty. The ſenators and the nobles were ambitious of power, and endeavored to retain in their hands that influence which had been exerciſed with ſo much ſucceſs, and ſuch cruelty by their monarchs. This was the continual occaſion of tumults and ſedition. The people were jealous of their liberty. The oppreſſion of the nobles irritated them, and the ſtripes to which they were too often expoſed without mercy, was often productive of revolutions. The plebeians, though originally the pooreſt and moſt contemptible citizens of an indigent nation, whoſe food in the firſt ages of the empire was only bread and ſalt, and whoſe drink was water, ſoon gained rights and privileges by their oppoſition. Though really ſlaves, they became powerful in the ſtate; one conceſſion from the patricians produced another, and when their independence was boldly aſſerted by their tribunes, they were admitted

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to ſhare in the higheſt offices of the ſtate, and the laws which forbad the intermarriage of plebeian and patrician families, were repealed, and the meaneſt peaſant could by valor and fortitude be raiſed to the dignity of dictator and conſul. It was not till theſe privileges were obtained by the people from the ſenate, that Rome began to enjoy internal peace and tranquility, her battles were then fought with more vigor, her ſoldiers were more animated, and her ſovereignty was more univerſally eſtabliſhed. But the ſovereign power which was lodged in the hands of a factious and ambitious citizen, was too often dangerous. The greateſt oppreſſion and tyranny was the conſequence, and from thoſe cauſes proceeded the unparalleled ſlaughter and effuſion of blood under a Sylla or a Marius. It has been juſtly obſerved, that the firſt Romans conquered their enemies by valor, temperance and fortitude; their moderation alſo and their juſtice were well known among their neighbours, and not only private poſſeſſions, but even mighty kingdoms and empires were left in their power, to be diſtributed among a family, or to be enſured in the hands of a ſucceſſor. They were alſo choſen umpires, to decide quarrels, but in this honorable office they conſulted their own intereſt; they always ſupported the weaker ſide, that the more powerful might be reduced, and gradually become their prey. Under J. Cæſar and Pompey, the rage of civil war was carried to unprecedented exceſs; it was not merely to avenge a private injury, but it was a conteſt for the ſovereignty, and though each of the adverſaries wore the maſk of ſincerity, and profeſſed himſelf to be the ſupporter of the republic, not leſs than the abolition of freedom and public liberty was the aim. What Julius began, his adopted ſon atchieved, the antient ſpirit of national independence was extinguiſhed at Rome, and after the battle of Actium, the Romans ſeemed unable to govern themſelves without the aſſiſtance of a chief, who under the title of *imperator*, an appellation given to every commander by his army after ſome ſignal victory, reigned with as much power and as much ſovereignty as another Tarquin. Under their emperors the Romans lived a luxurious and indolent life, they had long forgot to appear in the field, and their wars were left to be waged by mercenary troops, who fought without ſpirit or animoſity, and who were ever ready to yield to him who bought their allegiance and fidelity with the greateſt ſums of money. Their leaders themſelves were not the moſt prudent or the moſt humane, the power which they had acquired by bribery was indeed precarious, and among a people, where not only the higheſt offices of the ſtate but even the imperial purple itſelf are expoſed to ſale, there cannot be expected much happineſs or tranquility in the palace of the emperor. The reigns of the ſucceſſors of Auguſtus were diſtinguiſhed by variety; one was the moſt abandoned and profligate of men, whom his own vices and extravagance hurried out of the world, while his ſucceſſor, perhaps the moſt clement, juſt, and popular of princes, was ſacrificed in the midſt of his guards and attendants by the dagger of ſome offended favorite or diſappointed eunuch. Few indeed were the emperors of Rome whoſe days were not ſhortened by poiſon, or the ſword of an aſſaſſin. If one for ſome time had the imprudence to truſt himſelf in the midſt of a multitude, at laſt to periſh by his own credulity, the other conſulted his ſafety, but with no better ſucceſs, in the innumerable chambers of his palace, and changed every day, to elude diſcovery, the place of his retirement. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman poſſeſſions were divided into two diſtinct empires, by the enterprizing Conſtantine, A. D. 328. Conſtantinople became the ſeat of the eaſtern empire, and Rome remained in the poſſeſſion of the weſtern emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions. In the year 800 of the Chriſtian æra, Rome with Italy was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the weſt, into the hands of the Pope, who ſtill continues to hold the ſovereignty, and to maintain his independence under the name of the Eccleſiaſtical States.—The original poverty of the Romans has often been diſguiſed by their poets and hiſtorians, who wiſhed it to appear, that a nation who were maſters of the world, had had better beginning, than to be a race of ſhepherds and robbers. Yet it was to this ſimplicity they were indebted for their ſucceſſes. Their houſes were originally deſtitute of every ornament, they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and theſe ſerved them rather as a ſhelter againſt the inclemency of the ſeaſons than for relaxation and eaſe. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they deſpiſed riches, and many ſalutary laws were enacted to reſtrain luxury and to puniſh indolence. They obſerved great temperance in their meals; young men were not permitted to drink wine till they had attained their 30th year, and it was totally forbidden to women. Their national ſpirit was ſupported by policy; the triumphal proceſſion of a conqueror along the ſtreets amidſt the applauſe of thouſands, was well calculated to promote emulation, and the numbers of gladiators which were regularly introduced not only in public games and ſpectacles, but alſo at private meetings, ſerved to cheriſh their fondneſs for war, when they could gaze with pleaſure upon wretches

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whom they forcibly obliged to murder one another. In their puniſhments, civil as well as military, the Romans were ſtrict and rigorous; a deſerter was ſeverely whipped and ſold as a ſlave, and the degradation from the rank of a ſoldier and dignity of a citizen was the moſt ignominious ſtigma which could be affixed upon a ſeditious mutineer. The tranſmarine victories of the Romans proved at laſt the ruin of their innocence and bravery. They were fond of the luxury of the Aſiatics; they were conquered by the vices and indolence of thoſe nations whom they had ſubdued, and became as effeminate and as luxurious as their captives. Marcellus was the firſt who introduced a taſte for the fine arts among his countrymen. The ſpoils and treaſures that were obtained in plundering Syracuſe and Corinth, rendered the Romans fond of elegance and ornament. Though Cato had deſpiſed philoſophy [*Vid. Carneades*] and declared that war was the only profeſſion of his countrymen, the Romans, by their intercourſe with the Greeks, ſoon became fond of literature; and though they had once baniſhed the ſophiſts of Athens from their city, yet they beheld with rapture their ſettlement among them, in the principal towns of Italy, after the conqueſt of Achaia. They ſoon after began to imitate their poliſhed captives, and to cultivate poetry with ſucceſs. They had originally rejected with horror a law which propoſed the building of a public theatre, and the exhibition of plays, like the Greeks, but they ſoon proved favorable to the compoſitions of their countrymen. Livius was the firſt dramatic writer of conſequence at Rome, whoſe plays began to be exhibited A. U. C. 514. After him Nævius and Ennius wrote for the ſtage; and in a nearer period Plautus, Terence, Cæcilius and Afranius claimed the public attention, and gained the moſt unbounded applauſe. Satire did not make its appearance at Rome till 100 years after the introduction of comedy, and ſo celebrated was Lucilius in this kind of writing, that he was called the inventor of it. In hiſtorical writing the progreſs of the Romans was ſlow and inconſiderable, and for many years they employed the pen of foreigners to compile their annals, till the ſuperior abilities of a Livy were known.—In their worſhip and ſacrifices the Romans were uncommonly ſuperſtitious, the will of the gods was conſulted on every occaſion, and no general marched to an expedition without the previous aſſurance from the augurs, that the omens were propitious, and his ſucceſs almoſt indubitable. Their ſanctuaries were numerous, they raiſed altars not only to the gods, who, as they ſuppoſed, preſided over their city, but alſo to the deities of conquered nations, as well as to the different paſſions and virtues. There were no leſs than 420 temples at Rome, crouded with ſtatues, the prieſts were numerous, and each divinity had a particular college of ſacerdotal ſervants. Their wars were declared in the moſt awful and ſolemn manner, and prayers were always offered in the temples for the proſperity of Rome, when a defeat had been ſuſtained, or a victory won. The power of the fathers over their children was very extenſive, and indeed unlimited; they could ſell them or put them to death at pleaſure, without the forms of trial or the interference of the civil magiſtrates. Many of their antient families were celebrated for the great men which they had produced, but the vigorous and intereſted part they took in the management of the republic expoſed them often to danger, and ſome have obſerved that the Romans ſunk into indolence and luxury when the Cornelii, the Fabii, the Æmylii, the Marcelli, &c. who had ſo often ſupported their ſpirit, and led them to victory, had been extinguiſhed in the bloody wars of Marius and of the two triumvirates. When Rome was become powerful, ſhe was diſtinguiſhed from other cities by the flattery of her neighbours and citizens, a form of worſhip was eſtabliſhed to her as a deity, and temples were raiſed in her honor not only in the city but in the provinces. The goddeſs Roma was repreſented like Minerva all armed and ſitting on a rock, holding a pike in her hand, with her head covered with a helmet, and a trophy at her feet. *Liv.* 1, &c.—*Cato de R. R.*—*Virg. Æn. G. & Ecl.*—*Horat.* 2, *ſat.* 6, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Paterc.*—*Tacit. Ann. & Hiſt.*—*Tibull.* 4.—*Lucan.*—*Plut. in Rom. Num. &c.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, &c.—*Plin.* 7, &c.—*Juſtin* 43.—*Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Val. Max.* 1, &c.—*Martial* 12, ep. 8.——A daughter of Evander.——A Trojan woman who came to Italy with Æneas.——A daughter of Italus & Leuceria. It was after one of theſe females, according to ſome authors, that the capital of Italy was called Roma.

Rōmāni, the inhabitants of Rome. *Vid.* Roma.

Rōmānus, an officer under Theodoſius.——Another poiſoned by Nero.——A ſon of Conſtans, &c.

Romilius Marcellus, a Roman centurion in Galba's reign, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.*

Rōmŭla, a name given to the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found. *Ovid.* 2, *Faſt.* v. 412.

Rōmŭlĭdæ, a patronymic given to the Roman people from Romulus their firſt king, and the founder of the city. *Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 638.

Rōmŭlus, a ſon of Mars and Ilia, grandſon of Numitor king of Alba, was born

born at the ſame birth with Remus. Theſe two children were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius, who uſurped the crown of his brother Numitor; but they were preſerved, and according to Florus the river ſtopped its courſe, and a ſhe-wolf came and fed them with her milk till they were found by Fauſtulus, one of the king's ſhepherds, who educated them as his own children. When they knew their real origin, the twins called Romulus and Remus, put Amulius to death, and reſtored the crown to their grandfather Numitor. They afterwards undertook to build a city, and to determine which of the two brothers ſhould have the management of it, they had recourſe to omens and the flight of birds. Remus went to mount Aventine, and Romulus to mount Palatine. Remus ſaw firſt a flight of ſix vultures, and ſoon after, Romulus, twelve; and therefore, as his number was greater, he began to lay the foundations of the city, hopeful that it would become a warlike and powerful nation, as the birds from which he had received the omen were fond of prey and ſlaughter. Romulus marked with a furrow the place where he wiſhed to erect the walls; but their ſlenderneſs was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with the greateſt contempt. This irritated Romulus, and Remus was immediately put to death, either by the hand of his brother or one of the workmen. When the walls were built, the city was without inhabitants; but Romulus, by making an aſylum of a ſacred grove, ſoon collected a multitude of fugitives, foreigners and criminals, whom he received as his lawful ſubjects. Yet, however numerous theſe might be, they were deſpiſed by the neighbouring inhabitants, and none were willing to form matrimonial connections with them. But Romulus obtained by force what was denied to his petitions. The Romans celebrated games in honor of the god Conſus, and forcibly carried away all the females who had aſſembled there to be ſpectators of theſe unuſual exhibitions. Theſe violent meaſures offended the neighbouring nations; they made war againſt the raviſhers with various ſucceſs, till at laſt they entered Rome, which had been betrayed to them by one of the ſtolen virgins. A violent engagement was begun in the middle of the Roman forum; but the Sabines were conquered, or, according to Ovid, the two enemies laid down their arms when the women had ruſhed between the two armies and by their tears and entreaties raiſed compaſſion in the boſoms of their parents and huſbands. The Sabines left their original poſſeſſions and came to live in Rome, where Tatius, their king, ſhared the ſovereign power with Romulus. The introduction of the Sabines into the city of Rome was attended with the moſt ſalutary conſequences, and the Romans by purſuing this plan, and admitting the conquered nations among their citizens, rendered themſelves more powerful and more formidable. Afterwards Romulus divided the lands which he had obtained by conqueſt; one part was preſerved for religious uſes, to erect temples, and to conſecrate altars; the other was appropriated for the expences of the ſtate; and the third part was equally diſtributed among his ſubjects, who were divided into three claſſes or tribes. The moſt aged and experienced, to the number of 100, were alſo choſen, whom the monarch might conſult in matters of the higheſt importance, and from their age they were called *ſenators*, and from their authority *patres*. The whole body of the people was alſo diſtinguiſhed by the name of patricians and plebeians, patron and client, who by mutual intereſt were induced to preſerve the peace of the ſtate, and to promote the public good. Some time after Romulus diſappeared as he was giving inſtructions to the ſenators, and the eclipſe of the ſun, which happened at that time, was favorable to the rumor which aſſerted that the king had been taken up to heaven, 714 B. C. after a reign of 37 years. This was further confirmed by J. Proculus, one of the ſenators, who ſolemnly declared, that as he returned from Alba, he had ſeen Romulus in a form above human, and that he had directed him to tell the Romans to pay him divine honors under the name of Quirinus, and to aſſure them that their city was doomed one day to become the capital of all nations. This report was immediately credited, and the more ſo as the ſenators dreaded the reſentment of the people, who ſuſpected them of having offered him violence. A temple was raiſed to him, and a regular prieſt, called Flamen Quirinalis, was appointed to offer him ſacrifices. Romulus was ranked by the Romans among the 12 great gods, and it is not to be wondered that he received ſuch diſtinguiſhed honors, when the Romans conſidered him as the founder of their city and empire, and the ſon of the god of war. He is generally repreſented as his father, ſo much that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh them. The fable of the two children of Rhea Sylvia being nouriſhed by a ſhe wolf, aroſe from Lupa, Fauſtulus's wife, having brought them up. [*Vid.* Acca.] *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1 & 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Juſtin* 43, c. 1 & 2.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2, l. 5, c. 3.—*Plin.* 15, c. 18, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 342, 635.—*Ovid Met.* 14, v. 616 & 849. *Faſt.*

Fast. 4, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Juv.* 18, v. 272.

Romŭlus Sylvius, or Alladius, a king of Alba.

Romus, a son of Æneas by Lavinia. Some suppose that he was the founder of Rome.——A son of Æmathion.

Roscia Lex *de theatris*, by L. Roscius Otho the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It required that none should set in the 14 first seats of the theatre, if they were not in possession of 400 sestertia, which was the fortune required to be a Roman knight.

Roscius, a Roman actor so celebrated on the stage, that every comedian of excellence and merit has received his name. His eyes were naturally distorted, and he always appeared on the stage with a mask, but the Romans obliged him to act his characters without, and they overlooked the deformities of his face, that they might the better hear his elegant pronunciation, and be delighted with the sweetness of his voice. He was accused on suspicion of murder; but Cicero, who had been one of his pupils, undertook his defence, and cleared him of the malevolent aspersions of his enemies, in an elegant oration still extant. Roscius wrote a treatise, in which he compared with great success and much learning, the profession of the orator with that of the comedian. He died about 60 years before Christ. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1. — *Quintil.* — *Cic. pro Rosc. de orat.* 3. *de Div.* 1, &c. *Tusc.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul.——A friend of Sylla.——A tribune who made a law to discriminate the knights from the common people at public spectacles.

Rosiæ Campus, or Rosia, a plain in the country of the Sabines, near the lake Velinum. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 712.

Rosillanus ager, a territory in Etruria.

Rosius, a harbour of Cilicia.——A man made consul only for one day under Vitellius, &c. *Tacit.*

Roxăna, a Persian woman taken prisoner by Alexander. The conqueror became enamoured of her and married her. She behaved with great cruelty after Alexander's death, and she was at last put to death by Cassander's order. She was daughter of Darius, or, according to others, of one of his satraps. *Curt.* 8, c. 4, l. 10, c. 6.—*Plut.*——A wife of Mithridates the great who poisoned herself.

Roxolāni, a people of European Sarmatia, who proved very active and rebellious in the reign of the Roman emperors.

Rubellius, a man who married Julia, the daughter of Drusus, &c. — One of the descendants of Augustus, treacherously put to death, by Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——Plautus an illustrious Roman, who disgraced himself by his arrogance and ambitious views. *Juv.* 8, v. 39.

Rubi, a town of Apulia, from which the epithet *Rubeus* is derived. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 94.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 266.

Rubĭcon, a small river of Italy which it separates from Cisalpine Gaul. It rises in the Apennine mountains, and falls into the Adriatic sea. By crossing it, and thus transgressing the boundaries of his province, J. Cæsar declared war against the senate and Pompey, and began the civil wars. *Lucan* 1, v. 185 & 213.—*Strab.* 5.—*Suet. in Cæs.* 32.

Rubrenus Lappa, a tragic poet in the age of Juvenal, conspicuous as much for his great genius as his poverty. *Juv.* 7, v. 72.

Rubĭgo, a goddess. *Vid.* Robigo.

Rubra saxa, a place of Etruria, near Veii, at the distance of about eight miles from Rome. *Mart.* 4, ep. 64, v. 15.

Rubria Lex was enacted after the taking of Carthage, to make an equal division of the lands in Africa.

Rubrius, a Roman knight accused of treason under Tiberius, &c. *Tacit.*——A man who fled to Parthia on suspicion that the Roman affairs were ruined.——A friend of Vitellius.——An obscure Gaul in great favor with Domitian. *Juv.* 4, v. 105.——An officer in Cæsar's army.

Rubrum mare (the Red sea) is situate between Arabia, Egypt, and Æthiopia, and is often called Erythræum mare, or Arabicus sinus.

Rudiæ, a town of Calabria built by a Greek colony. The poet Ennius was born there. *Cic. pro Arch.*—*Ital.* 12, v. 396.

Rufæ, a town of Campania. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 739.

Rufillus, a Roman ridiculed by Horace, *Sat.* 2, v. 27, for his effeminacy.

Ruffinus, a general of Gaul in the reign of Vitellius, &c.

Ruffus, an officer of the pretorian guards in Nero's reign. — A soldier presented with a civic crown for preserving the life of a citizen, &c.

Rufinus, a general of Theodosius, &c.

Rufus, a Latin historian. [*Vid Quintius.*]——A friend of Commodus, famous for his avarice and ambition.——One of the ancestors of Sylla, degraded from the rank of a senator because ten pounds weight of gold was found in his house.——A governor of Judæa.——A man who conspired against Domitian.——A poet of Ephesus in the reign of Trajan. He wrote six books on simples, now lost.——A Latin poet.——Sempronius. *Vid.* Prætorius.

Rugii, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 43.

Rupilius, an officer surnamed *Rex*, for his authoritative manners. He was proscribed by Augustus, and fled to Brutus. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 7, v. 1.——A writer whose treatises de figuris sententiarum, &c. were edited by Runnken, 8vo. L. Bat. 1768.

Ruscius, a town of Gaul.

Rusconia, a town of Mauritania. *Liv.* 21. c. 24.

Rusellæ, an inland town of Etruria destroyed by the Romans.

Ruspina, a town of Africa near Adrumetum.

Rutheni, a people of Gaul.

Rusticus, a man put to death by Domitian.——A friend of M. Aurelius.

Rutila, a deformed old woman who lived near 100 years, &c. *Plin.* 7, c. 48.—*Juv.* 10, v. 294.

Rutilius, a rich man reduced to beggary by his extravagance. *Juv.* 11, v. 2.

Rutilius Rufus, a Roman consul in the age of Sylla, celebrated for his virtues and writings. He refused to comply with the requests of his friends because they were unjust. When Sylla had banished him from Rome he retired to Smyrna amidst the acclamations and praises of the people, and when some of his friends wished him to be recalled home by means of a civil war, he severely reprimanded them, and said, that he wished rather to see his country blush at his exile, than to plunge it into distress by his return. He was the first who taught the Roman soldiers to fabricate their own arms. During his banishment he employed his time in study, and wrote an history of Rome in Greek, and an account of his own life in Latin, besides many other works. *Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 563.—*Seneca de Benef.*—*Cic. in Brut.*—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 3, l. 6, c. 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 9.——A Roman proconsul, who is supposed to have encouraged Mithridates to murder all the Romans who were in his provinces.——Lupus, a pretor who fled away with three cohorts from Tarracina.——A rhetorician. *Quintil.* 3, c. 1.——A man who went against Jugurtha.——A friend of Nero.——A poet of Gaul in the reign of Honorius. According to some, he wrote a poem on mount Ætna. He wrote also an itinerary, published by Burman in the poetæ Latini minores, L. Bat. 4to. 1731.

Rutuba, a river of Liguria, falling from the Apennine into the Mediterranean, *Lucan.* 2, v. 422.

Rutubus, a gladiator, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 7, v. 96.

Rutuli, a people of Latium, known as well as the Latins, by the name of Aborigines. When Æneas came into Italy, Turnus was their king, and they supported him in the war which he made with this foreign prince. The capital of their dominions was called Ardea. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 883. *Met.* 14, v. 455, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Rutupæ, a sea port town on the southern coasts of Britain, abounding in excellent oysters, whence the epithet of Rutupinus. Some suppose that it is the modern town of Dover. *Lucan.* 6, v. 67.—*Juv.* 4, v. 141.

Rypnæi montes. *Vid.* Rhipæi.

Saba, a town of Arabia, famous for frank incense, myrrh, and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were called Sabæi. *Strab.* 16.—*Diod.* 3.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 57. *Æn.* 1, v. 420.

Sabacus, or Sabacon, a king of Æthiopia, who invaded Egypt and reigned there, after the expulsion of king Amasis. After a reign of 50 years he was terrified by a dream and retired into his own kingdom. *Herodot.* 2, c. 137, &c.

Sabæ, a people of Arabia.

Sabata, a town of Liguria. *Sil.* 8, v. 461.—*Strab.* 4.

Sabazius, a surname of Bacchus, as also of Jupiter.

Sabbas, a king of India.

Sabella, the nurse of the poet Horace. 1 *Sat.* 9, v. 29.

Sabelli, a people of Italy, descended from the Sabines, or according to some from the Samnites. They inhabited that part of the country which lies between the Sabines and the Marsi. Hence the epithet of *Sabellicus*. *Horat.* 3, od. 6.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 255.

Sabellus, a Latin poet in the reign of Domitian and Nerva.

Julia Sabina, a Roman matron who married Adrian by means of Plotina the wife of Trajan. She is celebrated for her private as well as public virtues. Adrian treated her

her with the greateſt aſperity, though he had received from her the imperial purple; and the empreſs was ſo ſenſible of his unkindneſs, that ſhe boaſted in his preſence that ſhe had diſdained to make him a father, leſt his children ſhould become more odious or more tyrannical than he himſelf was. The behaviour of Sabina at laſt ſo exaſperated Adrian that he poiſoned her, or, according to ſome, obliged her to deſtroy herſelf. The emperor at that time labored under a mortal diſeaſe, and therefore he was the more encouraged to ſacrifice Sabina to his reſentment, that ſhe might not ſurvive him. Divine honors were paid to her memory. She died after ſhe had been married 38 years to Adrian, A. D. 138.

SABĪNI, an antient people of Italy, reckoned among the Aborigines, or thoſe inhabitants whoſe origin was not known. Some ſuppoſe that they were originally a Lacedæmonian colony who ſettled in that part of the country. The poſſeſſions of the Sabines were ſituated in the neighbourhood of Rome, between the river Nar and the Anio, and bounded on the north by the Apennines and Umbria, ſouth by Latium, eaſt by the Æqui, and Etruria on the weſt. The greateſt part of the contiguous nations were deſcended from them, ſuch as the Umbrians, the Campanians, the Sabelli, the Oſci, Samnites, Hernici, Æqui, Marſi, Brutii, &c. The Sabines are celebrated in antient hiſtory as being the firſt who took up arms againſt the Romans, to avenge the rape of their females at a ſpectacle where they had been invited. After ſome engagements the greateſt part of the Sabines left their antient poſſeſſions and migrated to Rome, where they ſettled with their new allies. They were at laſt totally ſubdued, about the year of Rome 373, and ranked as Roman citizens. Their chief cities were Cures, Fidenæ, Reate, Cruſtumerium, Corniculum, Nomentum, Collatia, &c. *Plin.* 3, c. 12.—*Liv.* 1, c. 9.—*Dionyſ.* 2, c. 51.—*Strab.* 5.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1, l. 3, c. 18.—*Ital.* 8, v. 424.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 775 & 797.—*Juv.* 10, v. 197.

SABINIĀNUS, a general who revolted in Africa, in the reign of Gordian, and was defeated ſoon after, A.D. 240.——A general of the eaſtern empire, &c.

SABINUS AULUS, a Latin poet intimate with Ovid. He wrote ſome epiſtles and elegies now loſt.——A man from whom the Sabines received their name. He received divine honors after death, and was one of thoſe deities whom Æneas invoked when he entered Italy. He was ſuppoſed to be of Lacedæmonian origin. *Vid. Æn.* 7, v. 178.——An officer in Cæſar's army defeated by the Gauls.——Julius, an officer who proclaimed himſelf emperor in the beginning of Veſpaſian's reign. He was ſoon after defeated in a battle, and to eſcape from the conqueror, he hid himſelf in a ſubterraneous cave with two faithful domeſtics, where he continued unſeen for 9 ſucceſſive years. His wife found out his retreat, and ſpent her time with him, till her frequent viſits to the cave diſcovered the place of his concealment. He was dragged before Veſpaſian, and by his orders put to death, though his friends intereſted themſelves in his cauſe, and his wife endeavoured to raiſe the emperor's pity by ſhowing him the twins whom ſhe had brought forth in the ſubterraneous retreat.——Corn. a man who conſpired againſt Caligula, and afterwards deſtroyed himſelf.——Titius, a Roman ſenator ſhamefully accuſed and condemned by Sejanus. His body after execution was dragged through the ſtreets of Rome, and treated with the greateſt indignities. His dog conſtantly followed the body, and when it was thrown into the Tiber, the faithful animal plunged in after it and was drowned. *Plin.* 8, c. 40.——Poppæus, a Roman conſul who preſided above 24 years over Mœſia, and obtained a triumph for his victories over the barbarians. He was a great favorite of Auguſtus, and of Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.*——Flavius, a brother of Veſpaſian, killed by the populace. He was well known for his fidelity to Vitellius. He commanded in the Roman armies 35 years, and was governor of Rome for 12.——A friend of Domitian.——A Roman who attempted to plunder the temple of the Jews.—A friend of the emperor Alexander.——A lawyer.

SABIS, a river of Belgic Gaul. *Cæſar.*

SABRACÆ, a powerful nation of India.

SABŪRA, a general of Juba, king of Numidia, defeated and killed in a battle. *Lucan.* 4, v. 722.

SABURĀNUS, an officer of the pretorian guards. When he was appointed to this office by the emperor Trajan, the prince preſented him with a ſword, ſaying, *Uſe this weapon in my ſervice as long as my commands are juſt, but turn it againſt my own breaſt, whenever I become cruel or malevolent.*

SABRATA, a maritime town of Africa. It was a Roman colony. *Ital.* 3, v. 256.

SABUS, one of the antient kings of the Sabines; the ſame as Sabinus. *Vid.* Sabinus.——A king of Arabia.

SACĂDAS, a muſician and poet of Argos, who obtained three ſeveral times the prize at the Pythian games. *Plut. de muſ.*—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 14.

SACÆ, a people of Scythia, who inhabited the country that lies at the eaſt of Bactriana and Sogdiana, and towards the north of mount Imaus. The name of Sacæ was given in general to all the Scythians, by

by the Perſians. They had no towns, according to ſome writers, but lived in tents, *Ptol.* 6, c. 13.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 93, l. 7, c. 63.

SACER MONS, a mountain near Rome. *Vid.* Mons ſacer.

SACER LUCUS, a wood of Campania, on the Liris.

SACER PORTUS or SACRI PORTUS, a place of Italy, near Præneste, famous for a battle that was fought there between Sylla and Marius, in which the former obtained the victory. *Paterc.* 2, c. 26.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 134.

SACRĀNI, a people of Latium, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. They were deſcended from the Pelaſgians. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 796.

SACRĀTOR, one of the friends of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 747.

SACRA VIA, a celebrated ſtreet of Rome. where a treaty of peace and alliance was made between Romulus and Tatius. It led from the amphitheatre to the capitol, by the temple of the goddeſs of Peace, and the temple of Cæſar. The triumphal proceſſions paſſed through it to go to the capitol. *Horat.* 4, od. 2, l. 1, *ſat.* 9.

SACRĀTA LEX *militaris.* A. U. C. 411, by the dictator Valerius Corvus, as ſome ſuppoſe, enacted that the name of no ſoldier which had been entered in the muſter roll ſhould be ſtruck out but by his conſent, and that no perſon who had been a military tribune ſhould execute the office of *ductor ordinum.*

M. SACRĀTĪVIR, a friend of Cæſar, killed at Dyrrachium. *Cæſ. bell. C.*

SACRUM BELLUM, a name given to the wars carried on concerning the temple of Delphi. The firſt began B. C. 448, and in it the Athenians and Lacedæmonians were auxiliaries on oppoſite ſides. The ſecond war began 357 B. C. and finiſhed 9 years after by Philip of Macedonia, who deſtroyed all the cities of the Phocians. *Vid.* Phocis.

SADALES, a ſon of Cotys, king of Thrace, who aſſiſted Pompey with a body of 500 horſemen. *Cæſ. bell. C.* 3.

SADUS, a river of India.

SADYĀTES, one of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia 12 years after his father Gyges. He made war againſt the Mileſians for ſix years. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, &c.

SAGĀNA, a woman acquainted with magic and enchantments. *Horat. epod.* 5, v. 25.

SAGĀRIS, a river of Aſia, riſing from mount Dindymus in Phrygia, and falling into the Euxine. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, ep. 10, v. 47.——One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 263, l. 9, v. 575.

SAGITTA, an officer who encouraged Piſo to rebel againſt the emperor Nero, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 49.

SAGUNTUM or SAGUNTUS, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis at the weſt of the Iberus, about one mile from the ſea coaſt, now called Morvedro. It had been founded by a colony of Zacynthians, and by ſome of the Rutuli of Ardea. Saguntum is celebrated as being the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war, and the inhabitants are well known for their attachment to the Romans. Hannibal took it after a ſiege of about eight months; and the inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themſelves with their houſes, and all their effects. The conqueror afterwards rebuilt it, and placed a garriſon there, with all the noblemen whom he detained as hoſtages from the ſeveral neighbouring nations of Spain. Some ſuppoſe that he called it Spartagene. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Liv.* 21, c. 9.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 350.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.

SAIS, a town in the Delta of Egypt, ſituate between the Canopic and Sebennytica mouths of the Nile, and antiently the capital of Lower Egypt. There was there a celebrated temple dedicated to Minerva, with a room cut out of one ſtone, which had been conveyed by water from Elephantis by the labors of 2000 men in three years. The ſtone meaſured on the outſide 21 cubits long, 14 broad, and 8 high. Oſiris was alſo buried near the town of Sais. The inhabitants were called Saitæ. One of the mouths of the Nile, which is adjoining to the town, has received the name of Saiticum. *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, &c.

SALA, a town of Thrace, near the mouths of the Hebrus.

SALĂCON, a poor man who pretended to be uncommonly rich, &c. *Cic.*

SALAMĪNIA, a name given to a ſhip of Athens, which was employed by the republic in conveying the officers of ſtate to their different adminiſtrations abroad, &c.—A name given to the iſland of Cyprus, on account of Salamis, one of its capital cities.

SĂLĂMIS, a daughter of the river Aſopus, by Methone. Neptune became enamoured of her, and carried her to an iſland of the Ægean, which afterwards bore her name, and where ſhe gave birth to a ſon called Cenchreus. *Diod.* 4.

SĂLĂMIS, SALAMĪNA, or SALAMĪNA, an iſland in the Saronicus Sinus, on the ſouthern coaſt of Attica, oppoſite Eleuſis, at the diſtance of about a league, with a town and harbour of the ſame name. It is about 50 miles in circumference. It was originally peopled by a colony of Ionians, and afterwards by ſome of the Greeks from the adjacent iſlands and countries. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the fleets of the Greeks and that of the Perſians, when Xerxes invaded Attica. The enemy's ſhips amounted to above 2000, and thoſe of the Peloponneſians to about 380 ſail. In this engagement which was fought on the 20th of October,

October, B. C. 480, the Greeks loſt 40 ſhips, and the Perſians about 200, beſides an immenſe number which were taken, with all the ammunition they contained. The iſland of Salamis was antiently called Sciras, Cychria, or Cenchria, and is now known by the name of Coluri, and its bay of the gulf of Engia. It is ſaid that Xerxes attempted to join it to the continent. Teucer and Ajax, who went to the Trojan war, were natives of Salamis. *Strab.* 2.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 56, *&c.*—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Them. &c.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 35, *&c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

SĂLĂMIS or SALĂMĪNA, a town at the eaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. It was built by Teucer, who gave it the name of the iſland Salamis, from which he had been baniſhed, about 1270 years before the Chriſtian era. His deſcendants continued maſters of the town for above 800 years. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and rebuilt in the 4th century and called Conſtantia. *Strab.* 9.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 94, *&c.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, v. 21.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.

SĂLĂPIA or SĂLĂPIÆ, a town of Apulia, where Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken from the Carthaginian general by Marcellus. *Lucan.* 5, v. 377.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 8.

SALĂRA, a town of Africa propria, taken by Scipio. *Liv.* 29, c. 34, &c.

SALARIA, a ſtreet and gate at Rome which led towards the country of the Sabines. It received the name of Salaria, becauſe ſalt, (*ſal*) was generally conveyed to Rome that way. *Mart.* 4, ep. 64.

SALASCI, a people of Ciſalpine Gaul, who were in continual war with the Romans. They cut off 10,000 Romans under Appius Claudius, A. U. C. 610, and were ſoon after defeated, and at laſt totally ſubdued and ſold as ſlaves by Auguſtus.

SALEIUS, a poet of great merit in the age of Domitian, yet pinched by poverty, though born of illuſtrious parents, and diſtinguiſhed by purity of manners and integrity of mind. *Juv.* 7, v. 80.—*Quint.* 10, c. 1.

SALĒNI, a people of Spain. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

SALENTĪNI, a people of Italy, near Apulia, on the ſouthern coaſt of Calabria. Their chief towns were Brunduſium, Tarentum, and Hydruntum. *Ital.* 8, v. 579.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 400.—*Varro de R. R.* 1, c. 24.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

SALERNUM, a town of Etruria, on the ſhores of the Tyrrhene ſea. *Lucan.* 2, v. 425.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 15.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 15.

SALGANEUS or SALGANEA, a town of Bœotia, on the Euripus. *Liv.* 35, c. 37, &c.

SALII, a college of prieſts at Rome, inſtituted in honor of Mars, and appointed by Numa, to take care of the ſacred ſhields called Ancylia, B. C. 709. [*Vid. Ancyle.*] They were twelve in number, the three elders among them had the ſuperintendance of all the reſt; the firſt was called *præſul*, the ſecond *vates*, and the third *magiſter*. Their number was afterwards doubled by Tullus Hoſtilius, after he had obtained a victory over the Fidenates, in conſequence of a vow which he had made to Mars. The Salii were all of patrician families, and the office was very honorable. The firſt of March was the day in which the Salii obſerved their feſtivals in honor of Mars. They were generally dreſſed in a ſhort ſcarlet tunic, of which only the edges were ſeen, they wore a large purple coloured belt about the waiſt, which was faſtened with braſs buckles. They had on their heads round bonnets with two corners ſtanding up, and they wore in their right hand a ſmall rod, and in their left a ſmall buckler. In the obſervation of their ſolemnity they firſt offered ſacrifices, and afterwards went through the ſtreets dancing in meaſured motions, ſometimes all together, or at other times ſeparately, while muſical inſtruments were playing before them. They placed their body in different attitudes, and ſtruck with their rods the ſhields which they held in their hands. They alſo ſung hymns in honor of the gods, particularly of Mars, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, and they were accompanied in the chorus by a certain number of virgins, habited like themſelves, and called Sallæ. The Salii inſtituted by Numa were called *Palatini*, in contradiſtinction from the others, becauſe they lived on mount Palatine, and offered their ſacrifices there. Thoſe that were added by Tullus were called *Collini*, *Agonales*, or *Quirinales*, from a mountain of the ſame name, where they had fixed their reſidence. Their name ſeems to have been derived *a ſaliendo*, or *ſaltando*, becauſe, during their feſtivals, it was particularly requiſite that they ſhould leap and dance. Their feaſts and entertainments were uncommonly rich and ſumptuous, whence *dapes ſaliares* is proverbially applied to ſuch repaſts as are moſt ſplendid and coſtly. It was uſual among the Romans when they declared war, for the Salii to ſhake their ſhields with great violence, as if to call upon the god Mars to come to their aſſiſtance. *Liv.* 1, c. 20.—*Varo de L. L.* 4, c. 15.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3, v. 387.—*Dionyſ.* 3.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 285.——A nation of Gaul conquered by the emperor Julian.

SALINĀTOR, a ſirname common to the family of the Livii, and others.

SALIUS, an Acarnanian at the games exhibited by Æneas in Sicily, and killed in the wars with Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 298. l. 10, v 753.

CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS, a Latin hiſtorian born at Amiternum, in the country of the

Sabines. He received his education at Rome, and made himſelf known as a public magiſtrate in the office of queſtor and conſul. His licentiouſneſs and the depravity of his manners did not eſcape the cenſure of the age, and Salluſt was degraded from the dignity of a ſenator, B. C. 50. His amour with Fauſta, the daughter of Sylla, was a ſtrong proof of his debauchery; and Milo, the huſband, who diſcovered the adulterer in his houſe, revenged the violence offered to his bed by beating him with ſtripes, and ſelling him his liberty at a high price. A continuation of extravagance could not long be ſupported by the income of Salluſt, but he extricated himſelf from all difficulties by embracing the cauſe of Cæſar. He was reſtored to the rank of ſenator, and made governor of Numidia. In the adminiſtration of his province Salluſt behaved with uncommon tyranny; he enriched himſelf by plundering the Africans, and at his return to Rome he built himſelf a magnificent houſe, and bought gardens, which from their delightful ſituation and pleaſantneſs, ſtill preſerve the name of the gardens of Salluſt. He married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero; and from this circumſtance, according to ſome, aroſe an immortal hatred between the hiſtorian and the orator. Salluſt died in the 51ſt year of his age, 35 years before the Chriſtian era. As a writer he is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. He had compoſed a hiſtory of Rome, but nothing remains of it except a few fragments, and his only compoſitions extant are his hiſtory of Catiline's conſpiracy, and of the wars of Jugurtha, king of Numidia. In theſe celebrated works the author is greatly commended for his elegance, the vigor and animation of his ſentences; he every where diſplays a wonderful knowledge of the human heart, and paints with a maſterly hand what gave riſe to the great events which he relates. No one was better acquainted with the vices that prevailed in the capital of Italy, and no one ſeems to have been more ſevere againſt the follies of the age, and the failings of which he himſelf was guilty in the eyes of the world. His deſcriptions are uncommonly correct, and his harangues are nervous and animated, and well ſuiting the character and the different purſuits of the great men in whoſe mouth they are placed. The hiſtorian however, is blamed for tedious and inſipid exordiums, which often diſguſt the reader without improving him; his affectation of old and obſolete words and phraſes is alſo cenſured, and particularly his unwarrantable partiality in ſome of his narrations. Though faithful in every other reſpect, he has not painted the character of Cicero with all the fidelity and accuracy which the reader claims from the hiſtorian; and in paſſing in ſilence over many actions which reflect the greateſt honor on the firſt huſband of Terentia, the rival of Cicero, has diſgraced himſelf, and rendered his compoſitions leſs authentic. There are two orations or epiſtles to Cæſar concerning the regulation of the ſtate, attributed to him, as alſo an oration againſt Cicero, whoſe authenticity ſome of the moderns have diſputed. The beſt editions of Salluſt, are thoſe of Haverkamp, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1742; and of Edinburg, 12mo. 1755. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Suet. de Gram. in Cæſ.*—*Martial* 14, ep. 191.——A nephew of the hiſtorian, by whom he was adopted. He imitated the moderation of Mæcenas, and remained ſatisfied with the dignity of a Roman knight, when he could have made himſelf powerful by the favors of Auguſtus and Tiberius. He was very effeminate and luxurious. Horace dedicated 2, od. 2, to him. *Tacit. Ann.* 1.—*Plin.* 34, c.——Secundus Promotus, a native of Gaul, very intimate with the emperor Julian. He is remarkable for his integrity, and the ſoundneſs of his counſels. Julian made him prefect of Gaul. There is alſo another Salluſt, called Secundus, whom ſome have improperly confounded with Promotus. Secundus was alſo one of Julian's favorites, and was made by him prefect of the eaſt. He conciliated the good graces of the Romans by the purity of his morals, his fondneſs of diſcipline, and his religious principles. After the death of the emperor Jovian, he was univerſally named by the officers of the Roman empire to ſucceed on the imperial throne; but he refuſed this great though dangerous honor, and pleaded infirmities of body and old age. The Romans wiſhed upon this to inveſt his ſon with the imperial purple, but Secundus oppoſed it, and obſerved that he was too young to ſupport the dignity.——A prefect of Rome in the reign of Valentinian.——An officer in Britain.

Salmăcis, a fountain of Caria, near Halicarnaſſus, which rendered effeminate all thoſe who drank of its waters. It was there that Hermaphroditus changed his ſex, though he ſtill retained the characteriſtics of his own. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 285. l. 15, v. 319.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

Salmōne, a town of Peloponneſus, with a fountain, from which the Enipeus takes its ſource, and falls into the Alpheus, about 40 ſtadia from Olympia, which on account of that is called Salmonis. *Ovid.* 3. *amor.* el. 6, v. 43.

Salmoneus, a king of Elis, ſon of Æolus and Enarete, who married Alcidice, by whom he had Tyro. He wiſhed to be called a god, and to receive divine honors from his ſubjects; therefore, to imitate the thunder, he uſed to drive his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every ſide, as if

if to imitate the lightening. This impiety provoked Jupiter. Salmoneus was ſtruck with a thunderbolt, and placed in the infernal regions near his brother Siſyphus. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 235.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin. fab.* 60.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 585.

SALMUS, a town of Aſia near the Red ſea.

SALMYDESSUS, a bay on the Euxine ſea.

SALO, a river in Spain. *Mart.* 10, ep. 20.

SALŌMĒ, a queen of Judæa. This name was common to ſome of the princeſſes in the family of Herod, &c.

SALON, a country of Bithynia.

SALŌNA or SALŌNÆ, a town of Dalmatia, about 10 miles diſtant from the coaſt of the Adriatic. It was the native place of the emperor Diocleſian, and he retired there to enjoy peace and tranquillity, after he had abdicated the imperial purple. *Lucan.* 4, v. 404.—*Cæſ. bell. civ.* 9—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

SALONĪNA, a celebrated matron who married the emperor Gallienus, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her private as well as public virtues. She was the patroneſs of all the fine arts, and to her clemency, mildneſs and benevolence Rome was indebted ſome time for her peace and proſperity. She accompanied her huſband in ſome of his expeditions, and often called him away from the purſuits of pleaſure to make war againſt the enemies of Rome. She was put to death by the hands of the conſpirators, who alſo aſſaſſinated her huſband and family, about the year 268 of the Chriſtian era.

SALONĪNUS, a ſon of Aſinius Pollio. He received his name from the conqueſt of Salonæ by his father. Some ſuppoſe that he is the hero of Virgil's fourth eclogue, in which the return of the golden age is ſo warmly and beautifully anticipated.

SALONĪNUS, P. Licinius Cornelius, a ſon of Gallienus, by Salonina, ſent into Gaul, there to be taught the art of war. He remained there ſome time, till the uſurper Poſthumius aroſe, and proclaimed himſelf emperor. Saloninus was upon this delivered up to his enemy, and put to death in the 10th year of his age.

SALONIUS, a friend of Cato the cenſor. The daughter of Cenſorius married Salonius in his old age. *Plut.*——A tribune and centurion of the Roman army hated by the populace for his ſtrictneſs.

SALPIS, a colony of Etruria, whoſe inhabitants are called Salpinates. *Liv.* 5, c. 31.

SALSUM, a river in Spain.

SALVIAN, one of the fathers of the 5th century, of whoſe works the beſt edition, is the 12mo. Paris 1684.

SALVIDIĒNUS, an officer in the army of Auguſtus. He was betrayed by Antony, and put to death.——A Latin writer in the age of the emperor Probus.

SALVIUS, a flute player ſaluted king by the rebellious ſlaves of Sicily in the age of Marius. He maintained for ſome time war againſt the Romans.——A nephew of the emperor Otho.——A friend of Pompey.——A man put to death by Domitian.

SAMARIA, a city and country of Paleſtine.

SAMBŪLOS, a mountain near Meſopotamia, where Hercules was worſhipped.

SAMBUS, an Indian king defeated by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

SAME or SAMOS, a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea near Ithaca, called alſo Cephallenia. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 271.

SAMIA, a daughter of the river Mæander. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 4.——A ſirname of Juno, becauſe ſhe was worſhipped at Samos.

SAMNĪTÆ or AMNITÆ, a people of Gaul.

SAMNĪTES, a people of Italy, who inhabited the country ſituate between Picenum, Campania, Apulia, and antient Latium. They diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their implacable hatred againſt the Romans, in the firſt ages of that empire, till they were at laſt totally extirpated, B. C. 272, after a war of 71 years. Their chief town was called Samnium or Samnis. *Liv.* 7, *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 16, &c. l. 3, c. 18.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan* 2.—*Eutrop.* 2.

SAMNIUM, a town and part of Italy inhabited by the Samnites. *Vid.* Samnites.

SAMONIUM, a promontory of Crete.

SAMOS, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, from which it is divided by a narrow ſtreight, with a capital of the ſame name built B. C. 986. It is about 87 miles in circumference. It has been antiently called Parthenia, Anthemuſa, Stephane, Melamphyllus, Anthemus, Cypariſſia, and Dryuſa. It was firſt in the poſſeſſion of the Leleges, and afterwards of the Ionians. The Samnites were at firſt governed by kings, and afterwards the form of their government became democratical and oligarchical. Samos was in its moſt floriſhing ſituation under Polycrates, who had made himſelf abſolute there. The Samians aſſiſted the Greeks againſt the Perſians when Xerxes invaded Europe, and were reduced under the power of Athens, after a revolt by Pericles, B. C. 441. They were afterwards ſubdued by Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and were reſtored to their antient liberty by Auguſtus. Under Veſpaſian, Samos became a Roman province. Juno was held in the greateſt veneration there, her temple was uncommonly magnificent, and it was even ſaid that the goddeſs had been born there, on the banks of the Imbraſus *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c, 2, & 4.—*Plut. in Per.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 20.—*Thucyd.*——The iſlands of Samothrace and Cephallenia were alſo known by the name of Samos.

SAMOSĂTA, a town of Syria, near the Euphrates, below mount Taurus, where Lucian was born.

SAMOTHRĂCE, or SAMOTHRĂCIA, an island in the Ægean sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, on the coast of Thrace, from which it is distant about 32 miles. It was known by the antient names of Leucosia, Melitis, Electria, Leucania, and Dardania. It was afterwards called Samos, and distinguished from the Samos which lies on the coast of Ionia, by the epithet of Thracian, or by the name of Samothrace. It is about 38 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or only 20 according to modern travellers. The origin of the first inhabitants of Samothrace is unknown. Some, however, suppose that they were Thracians, and that the place was afterwards peopled by the colonies of the Pelasgians, Samians, and Phœnicians. Samothrace is famous for a deluge which inundated the country, and reached the very top of the highest mountains. This inundation, which happened before the age of the Argonauts, was owing to the sudden overflow of the waters of the Euxine, which the ancients considered merely as a lake. The Samothracians were very religious; and as all mysteries were supposed to have taken their origin there, the island received the surname of *sacred*, and was a safe and inviolable asylum to all fugitives and criminals. The island was originally governed by kings, but afterwards the government became democratical. It enjoyed all its rights and immunities under the Romans till the reign of Vespasian, who reduced it with the rest of the islands in the Ægean into the form of a province. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.—*Herdot.* 7, c. 108, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 208.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 4.

SAMUS, a son of Ancæus and Samia, grandson of Neptune. *Paus.* 7, c. 4.

SANA, a town of mount Athos, near which Xerxes began to make a channel to convey the sea.

SANAOS, a town of Phrygia.

SANCHONIĂTHON, a Phœnician historian born at Berytus, or, according to others, at Tyre. He flourished a few years before the Trojan war, and wrote in the language of his country, an history in nine books, in which he amply treated of the theology and antiquities of Phœnicia and the neighbouring places. It was compiled from the various records found in cities and the annals which were usually kept in the temples of the gods among the antients. This history was translated into Greek by Philo, a native of Byblus, who lived in the reign of the emperor Adrian. Some few fragments of this Greek translation are extant. Some however suppose them to be spurious, while others contend that they are true and authentic.

SANCUS, SANGUS, or SANCTUS, a deity of the Sabines introduced among the gods of Rome under the name of Dius Fidius. According to some, Sancus was father to Sabus, or Sabinus, the first king of the Sabines. *Ital.* 8, v. 421.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 213.

SANDACE, a sister of Xerxes.

SANDALIUM, a small island of the Ægean, near Lesbos.——A port of Pisidia.

SANDANIS, a Lydian who advised Crœsus not to make war against the Persians.

SANDANUS, a river of Thrace.

SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian of a mean origin. His impertinence to Alexander was the beginning of his greatness; the conqueror ordered him to be seized, but Sandrocottus fled away, and at last laid down overwhelmed with fatigue. As he slept on the ground a lion came to him and gently licked the sweat from his face. This uncommon tameness of the animal appeared supernatural to Sandrocottus, and raised his ambition. He aspired to the monarchy, and after the death of Alexander he made himself master of a part of the country which was in the hands of Seleucus. *Justin* 15, c. 4.

SANGĂLA, a town of India destroyed by Alexander.

SANGĂRIUS, or SANGĂRIS, a river of Phrygia, rising in mount Dindymus and falling into the Euxine. The daughter of the Sangarius became pregnant of Attes only from gathering the boughs of an almond tree on the banks of the river. Hecuba, according to some, was daughter of this river. Some of the poets call it Sagaris. *Ovid ex Pont.* 4, el. 10.—*Claudian in Eutrop.* 2.—*Paus.* 7.

SANGUINIUS, a man condemned for ill language, &c. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 7.

SANNYRION, a tragic poet of Athens. He composed many dramatical pieces, one of which was called Io, and another Danaë. *Athen.* 9.

SANTŎNES & SANTŎNÆ, a people with a town of the same name in Gaul. *Lucan* 1, v. 422.—*Martial* 3, ep. 96——

SAON, an historian.——A man who first discovered the oracle of Trophonius.

SAPÆI, or SAPHÆI, a people of Thrace.

SAPOR, a king of Persia who succeeded his father Artaxerxes about the 238th year of the Christian era. Naturally fierce and ambitious, Sapor wished to encrease his paternal dominions by conquest; and as the indolence of the emperors of Rome seemed favorable to his views, he laid waste the provinces of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia; and he might have become master of all Asia, if Odenatus had not stopped his progress. If Gordian attempted to repel him, his efforts were weak; and Philip, who succeeded him on the imperial throne, bought the peace of

Sapor

Sapor with money. Valerian, who was afterwards invested with the purple, marched against the Persian monarch, but he was defeated and taken prisoner. Odenatus no sooner heard that the Roman emperor was a captive in the hands of Sapor, than he attempted to release him by force of arms. The forces of Persia were cut to pieces, the wives and the treasures of the monarch fell into the hands of the conqueror, and Odenatus penetrated, with little opposition, into the very heart of the kingdom. Sapor, soon after this defeat, was assassinated by his subjects, A. D. 273, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by his son called Hormisdas. *Marcellin, &c.*—The 2d of that name succeeded his father Hormisdas on the throne of Persia. He was as great as his ancestor of the same name; and by undertaking a war against the Romans, he attempted to enlarge his dominions, and to add the provinces on the west of the Euphrates to his empire. His victories alarmed the Roman emperors, and Julian would have perhaps seized him in the capital of his dominions, if he had not received a mortal wound. Jovian, who succeeded Julian, made peace with Sapor; but the monarch, always restless and indefatigable, renewed hostilities, invaded Armenia and defeated the emperor Valens. Sapor died A. D. 380, after a reign of 70 years, in which he had often been the sport of fortune. He was succeeded by Artaxerxes, and Artaxerxes by Sapor the third, a prince who died after a reign of five years, A. D. 389, in the age of Theodosius the Great. *Marcellin, &c.*

Sappho, or Sapho, celebrated for her beauty, her poetical talents, and her amorous disposition, was born in the island of Lesbos, about 600 years before Christ. Her father's name, according to Herodotus, was Scamandronymus, or, according to others, Symon, or Semus, or Etarchus, and her mother's name was Cleis. Her tender passions were so violent, that some have represented her attachment with three of her female companions, Telesiphe, Atthis, and Megara, as criminal, and, on that account, have given her the surname of *Tribas*. She conceived such a passion for Phaon, a youth of Mitylene, that upon his refusal to gratify her desires, she threw herself into the sea from mount Leucas. She had composed nine books in lyric verses, besides epigrams, elegies, &c. Of all these compositions, nothing now remains but two fragments, whose uncommon sweetness and elegance show how meritoriously the praises of the antients have been bestowed upon a poetess who for the sublimity of her genius was called the tenth Muse. Her compositions were all extant in the age of Horace. The Lesbians were so sensible of the merit of Sappho, that after her death they paid her divine honors, and raised her temples and altars, and stamped their money with her image. The poetess has been censured for writing with that licentiousness and freedom which so much disgraced her character as a woman. The Sapphic verse has been called after her name. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15. *Trist.* 2, v. 365. —*Horat.* 2. *Od.* 13.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 135. —*Stat.* 5. *Sylv.* 3, v. 155.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 18 & 29.—*Plin.* 22, c. 8.

Saptine, a daughter of Darius, the last king of Persia.

Saracoki, a people who go to war riding on asses. *Ælian. V. H.* 12.

Saranges, a river of India, falling into the Hydraotes and thence into the Indus.

Sarapani, a people of Colchis.

Sarapus, a surname of Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Sarasa, a fortified place of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris.

Saraspades, a son of Phraates king of Parthia, sent as an hostage to Augustus, &c.

Sardanapalus, the 40th and last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and voluptuousness. The greatest part of his time was spent in the company of his eunuchs, and the monarch generally appeared in the midst of his concubines disguised in the habit of a female, and spinning wool for his amusement. This effeminacy irritated his officers; Belesis and Arsaces conspired against him, and collected a numerous force to dethrone him. Sardanapalus quitted his voluptuousness for a while, and appeared at the head of his armies. The rebels were defeated in three successive battles, but at last Sardanapalus was beaten and besieged in the city of Ninus for two years. When he despaired of success, he burned himself in his palace, with his eunuchs, concubines, and all his treasures, and the empire of Assyria was divided among the conspirators. This famous event happened B. C. 820, according to Eusebius; though Justin and others, with less probability, place it 80 years earlier. Sardanapalus was made a god after death. *Herodot.* 2, c. 150.—*Diod.* 2.—*Strab.* 14.—*Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 35.

Sardi, the inhabitants of Sardinia. *Vid.* Sardinia.

Sardes. *Vid.* Sardis.

Sardinia, the greatest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily, is situate between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica. It was originally called Sandaliotis or Ichnussa, from its resembling the human foot, (ἴχνος) and it received the name of Sardinia from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who settled there with a colony which he had brought with him from Libya. Other colonies, under Aristæus, Norax and Iolas, also settled there. The Carthaginians were masters of it till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars, B. C. 231. Some call it with Sicily, one of the granaries of Rome. The air

air was very unwholesome. *Tacit. Ann.* 2. c. 85.—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Strab.* 2 & 5.—*Cic. pro Manil. ad Q. frat.* 2, *ep.* 3.—*Plin.* 3, c. 7.—*Paus.* 10, c. 17.—*Varro. de R. R.*—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

SARDIS or SARDES, a town of Asia Minor, the capital of the kingdom of Lydia, situate at the foot of mount Tmolus, on the banks of the Pactolus. It is celebrated for the many sieges it sustained against the Cimmerians, Persians, Medes, Macedonians, Ionians, and Athenians, and for the battle in which, B. C. 262, Antiochus Soter was defeated by Eumenes, king of Pergamus. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, who ordered it to be rebuilt. It fell into the hands of Cyrus, B. C. 548, and was burnt by the Athenians, B. C. 504, which became the cause of the invasion of Attica by Darius. *Plut. in Alx.*—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 137, 152, &c.—*Strab.* 13.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.

SARDUS, a son of Hercules, who led a colony to Sardinia, and gave it his name.

SARIASTER, a son of Tigranes, king of Armenia, who conspired against his father. &c. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

SARMĂTIA, an extensive country at the north of Europe and Asia, divided into European and Asiatic. The European was bounded by the ocean on the north, Germany and the Vistula on the west, the Jazygæ on the south, and Tanais on the east. The Asiatic was bounded by Hyrcania, the Tanais, and the Euxine sea. The former contained the modern kingdoms of Russia, Poland, Lithuania, and Little Tartary; and the latter, Great Tartary, Circassia, and the neighbouring country. The Sarmatians were a savage uncivilized nation, often confounded with the Scythians, naturally warlike, and famous for painting their bodies to appear more terrible in the field of battle. They were well known for their lewdness, and they passed among the Greeks and Latins by the name of Barbarians. Under the Roman emperors they became very powerful, and disturbed the peace of the empire by their frequent incursions. They generally lived on the mountains without any habitation, except their chariots. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 2.—*Her.* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Juv.* 2.—*Ovid, Trist.* 3, &c.

SARMATĬCUM MARE, a name given to the Euxine sea, because on the coast of Sarmatia. *Ovid.* 4, *ex Pont. ep.* 10, v. 38.

SARMENTUS, a scurrilous person, mentioned by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 56.

SARNIUS, a river of Asia.

SARNUS, a river of Picenum, dividing it from Campania, and falling into the Tuscan sea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 738.—*Strab.* 5.

SARON, a king of Trœzene, uncommonly fond of hunting. He was drowned in the sea, where he had swum for some miles in pursuit of a stag. He was made a sea god by Neptune, and divine honors were paid to him by the Trœzenians. It was usual for sailors to offer him sacrifices before they embarked. That part of the sea where he was drowned, was called *Saronicus sinus*, on the coast of Achaia near the Isthmus of Corinth. Saron built a temple to Juno at Trœzene, and instituted festivals to her honor, called from himself Saronia. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

SARONĬCUS SINUS, a bay of the Ægean sea, lying at the south of Attica, and on the north of the Peloponnesus. The entrance into it is between the promontory of Sunium and that of Scylla. Some suppose that this part of the sea received its name from Saron, who was drowned there, or from a small river which discharges itself on the coast, or from a small harbour of the same name. The Saronic bay is about 62 miles in circumference, 23 miles in its broadest, and 25 in its longest part, according to modern calculation.

SARPĒDON, a son of Jupiter by Europa, the daughter of Agenor. He banished himself from Crete, after he had in vain attempted to make himself king in preference to his elder brother Minos, and he retired to Caria, where he built the town of Miletus. He went to the Trojan war to assist Priam against the Greeks, where he was attended by his friend and companion Glaucus. He was at last killed by Patroclus, after he had made a great slaughter of the enemy. According to some mythologists, the brother of king Minos, and the prince who assisted Priam, were two different persons. This last was king of Lycia, and son of Jupiter, by Laodamia, the daughter of Bellerophon, and lived about a hundred years after the age of the son of Europa. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 173.—*Strab.* 12.—*Homer. Il.* 16.——A son of Neptune killed by Hercules.——A learned preceptor of Cato of Utica. *Plut. in Cat.*——A town of Cilicia, famous for a temple sacred to Apollo and Diana.——Also a promontory of the same name in Cilicia, beyond which Antiochus was not permitted to sail by a treaty of peace which he had made with the Romans. *Liv.* 38, c. 38.——A promontory of Thrace.——A Syrian general who flourished B. C. 143.

SARRA, a town of Phœnicia, the same as Tyre. It receives this name from a small shell-fish of the same name, which was found in the neighbourhood, and with whose blood garments were dyed. Hence came the epithet of *sarranus*, so often applied to Tyrian colors. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 506.

SARRASTES,

Sarrastes, a people of Campania, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 738.

Sarron, a king of the Celtæ, ſo famous for his learning, that from him philoſophers were called Sarronidæ.

Sarsina, an antient town of Umbria, where the poet Plautus was born. The inhabitants are called Sarſinates. *Martial.* 9, *ep.* 59.—*Ital.* 8, v. 462.

Sasanda, a town of Caria.

Sason, an iſland at the entrance of the Adriatic ſea, lying between Brunduſium and Aulon, on the coaſt of Greece. It is barren and inhoſpitable.——A river falling into the Adriatic.

Sataspes, a Perſian hung on a croſs by order of Xerxes, for offering violence to the daughter of Megabyzus. His father's name was Theaſpes. *Herodot.* 4.

Satiæ, a people of Thrace, at the eaſt of the Neſtus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 111.

Satibarzanes, a Perſian made ſatrap of the Arians by Alexander, from whom he afterwards revolted. *Curt.* 6 & 7.

Saticŭla & Saticulus, a town near Capua. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 729.

Sătis, a town of Macedonia.

Satrapēni, a people of Media, under Tigranes.

Satrĭcum, a town of Italy, taken by Camillus.

Satropaces, an officer in the army of Darius, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

Satŭra, a lake of Latium, between Antium and Circeii. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 801.

Saturēium, or Saturēum, a town of Calabria, near Tarentum, whence the epithet of *ſatureianus* in *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 6.

Saturēius, one of Domitian's murderers.

Saturnālia, feſtivals in honor of Saturn, celebrated the 16th or the 17th, or, according to others, the 18th of December. They were inſtituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn. Some however ſuppoſe, that the Saturnalia were firſt obſerved at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hoſtilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines, while others ſupport, that Janus firſt inſtituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learnt agriculture. Others ſuppoſe, that they were firſt celebrated in the year of Rome 257, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Poſthumius. The Saturnalia were originally celebrated only for one day, but afterwards the ſolemnity continued for 3, 4, 5, and at laſt for 7 days. The celebration was remarkable for the liberty which univerſally prevailed. The ſlaves were permitted to ridicule their maſters, and to ſpeak with freedom upon every ſubject. It was uſual for friends to make preſents one to another, all animoſity ceaſed, no criminals were executed, ſchools were ſhut, war was never declared, but all was mirth, riot, and debauchery. In the ſacrifices the prieſts made their offerings with their heads uncovered, a cuſtom which was never obſerved at other feſtivals. *Senec. ep.* 18.—*Cato de R. R.*—*Sueton. in Veſp*, 19.—*Cic. ad Attic.* &c.

Saturnia, a name given to Italy, becauſe Saturn had reigned there during the golden age. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 173.——A name given to Juno, as being the daughter of Saturn. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 173, *Æn.* 3, v. 380.

Saturninus, P. Sempronius, a general of Valerian, proclaimed emperor in Egypt by his troops after he had rendered himſelf celebrated by his victories over the barbarians. His integrity, his complaiſance and affability, had gained him the affection of the people, but his fondneſs of antient diſcipline provoked his ſoldiers, who wantonly murdered him in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 262.——Sextus Julius, a Gaul intimate with Aurelian. The emperor eſteemed him greatly, not only for his private virtues, but for his abilities as a general, and for the victories which he had obtained in different parts of the empire. He was ſaluted emperor at Alexandria, and compelled by the clamorous army to accept of the purple, which he rejected with diſdain and horror. Probus, who was then emperor, marched his forces againſt him, and beſieged him in Apamea, where he deſtroyed himſelf when unable to make head againſt his powerful adverſary.——Appuleius, a man who raiſed a ſedition at Rome, intimidated the ſenate, and tyrannized for three years. Meeting at laſt with oppoſition, he ſeized the capitol, but being induced by the hopes of a reconciliation to truſt himſelf amidſt the people, he was ſuddenly torn to pieces. His ſedition has received the name of *Appuleiana* in the Roman annals. *Flor.*——Lucius, a ſeditious tribune, who ſupported the oppreſſion of Marius. He was at laſt put to death on account of his tumultuous diſpoſition. *Plut.*——An officer in the court of Theodoſius, murdered for obeying the emperor's orders, &c.——Pompeius, a writer in the reign of Trajan. He was greatly eſteemed by Pliny, who ſpeaks of him with great warmth and approbation, as an hiſtorian, a poet, and an orator. Pliny always conſulted the opinion of Saturninus before he publiſhed his compoſitions.——Sentius, a friend of Auguſtus and Tiberius. He ſucceeded Agrippa in the government of the provinces of Syria and Phœnicia.——Vitellius, an officer among the friends of the emperor Otho.

Saturnius, a name given to Jupiter

Pluto, and Neptune, as being the ſons of Saturn.

SĂTURNUS, a ſon of Cœlus or Uranus by Terra, called alſo Titea, Thea, or Titheia. He was naturally artful, and by means of his mother, he revenged himſelf on his father, whoſe cruelty to his children had provoked the anger of Thea. The mother armed her ſon with a ſcythe, which was fabricated with the metals drawn from her bowels, and as Cœlus was going to unite himſelf to Thea, Saturn mutilated him, and for ever prevented him from encreaſing the number of his children, whom he treated with unkindneſs, and confined in the infernal regions. After this the ſons of Cœlus were reſtored to liberty, and Saturn obtained his father's kingdom by the conſent of his brother, provided he did not bring up any male children. Purſuant to this agreement, Saturn always devoured his ſons as ſoon as born, becauſe, as ſome obſerve, he dreaded from them a retaliation of his unkindneſs to his father, till his wife Rhea, unwilling to ſee her children periſh, concealed from her huſband the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, and inſtead of the children, ſhe gave him large ſtones, which he immediately ſwallowed without perceiving the deceit. Titan was ſome time after informed that Saturn had concealed his male children, therefore he made war againſt him, dethroned and impriſoned him with Rhea; and Jupiter, who was ſecretly educated in Crete, was no ſooner grown up, than he flew to deliver his father, and to replace him on his throne. Saturn, unmindful of his ſon's kindneſs, conſpired againſt him, when he heard that he raiſed cabals againſt him, but Jupiter baniſhed him from his throne, and the father fled for ſafety into Italy, where the country retained the name of *Latium*, as being the place of his *concealment (lateo.)* Janus, who was then king of Italy, received Saturn with marks of attention, he made him his partner on the throne; and the king of heaven employed himſelf in civilizing the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture and the uſeful and liberal arts. His reign there was ſo mild and popular, ſo beneficent and virtuous, that mankind have called it the *golden age*, to intimate the happineſs and tranquillity which the earth then enjoyed. Saturn was father of Chiron the centaur by Philyra, whom he had changed into a mare, to avoid the importunities of Rhea. The worſhip of Saturn was not ſo ſolemn or ſo univerſal as that of Jupiter. It was uſual to offer human victims on his altars, but this barbarous cuſtom was aboliſhed by Hercules who ſubſtituted ſmall images of clay. In the ſacrifices of Saturn, the prieſt always performed the ceremony with his head uncovered, which was unuſual at other ſolemnities. The god is generally repreſented as an old man bent through age and infirmity. He holds a ſcythe in his right hand, with a ſerpent which bites its own tail, which is an emblem of time and of the revolution of the year. In his left hand he holds a child which he raiſes up as if inſtantly to devour it. Tatius, king of the Sabines, firſt built a temple to Saturn on the Capitoline hill, a ſecond was afterwards added by Tullus Hoſtilius, and a third by the firſt conſuls. On his ſtatues were generally hung fetters in commemoration of the chains he had worn when impriſoned by Jupiter. From this circumſtance, all ſlaves that obtained their liberty, generally dedicated their fetters to him. During the celebration of the Saturnalia, the chains were taken from the ſtatues to intimate the freedom and the independence which mankind enjoyed during the golden age. One of his temples at Rome was appropriated for the public treaſury, and it was there alſo that the names of foreign ambaſſadors were enrolled. *Heſiod. Theog.—Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 8. v 319.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.—*Tibull. el.* 3, v. 35.—*Homer. Il.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 197. *Met.* 1, v. 123.

SATŬRUM, a town of Calabria, where ſtuffs of all kinds were dyed in different colors with great ſucceſs. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 197.

SĂTŸRI, demigods of the country, whoſe origin is unknown. They are repreſented like men, but with the feet and the legs of goats, ſhort horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair. They chiefly attended upon Bacchus, and rendered themſelves known in his orgies by their riot and laſciviouſneſs. The firſt fruits of every thing were generally offered to them. The Romans promiſcuouſly called them Fauni, Panes and Sylvani. It is ſaid that a Satyr was brought to Sylla, as that general returned from Theſſaly. The monſter had been ſurpriſed aſleep in a cave; but his voice was inarticulate when brought into the preſence of the Roman general, and Sylla was ſo diſguſted with it, that he ordered it to be inſtantly removed. This monſter anſwered in every degree the deſcription which the poets and painters have given of the Satyrs. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 23.—*Plut. in Syll.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 5, v. 13.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4, v. 171.

SATŸRUS, a king of Boſporus, who reigned 14 years, &c. His father's name was Spartacus. *Diod.* 20.——An Atherian who attempted to eject the garriſon of Demetrius from the citadel, &c. *Polyæn.*——A Greek actor who inſtructed Demoſthenes, and taught him how to have a good and ſtrong delivery.——A man who aſſiſted in murdering Timophanes by order of his brother Timoleon.——A Rhodian ſent by his countrymen

men to Rome, when Eumenes had accuſed ſome of the allies of intentions to favor the intereſt of Macedonia againſt the republic. ——A Peripatetic philoſopher and hiſtorian who floriſhed B. C. 148.——A tyrant of Heraclea, 346 B. C.

SAVERA, a village of Lycaonia.

SAUFEIUS TROGUS, one of Meſſalina's favorites, puniſhed by Claudius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 11.

SAVO, or SAVONA, a town with a ſmall river of the ſame name in Campania.

SAUROMATÆ, a people in the northern parts of Europe and Aſia. They are called Sarmatæ by the Latins. *Vid.* Sarmatia.

SAURUS, a famous robber of Elis, killed by Hercules. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 21.

SAVUS, a river of Pannonia, riſing in Noricum, at the north of Aquileia, and falling into the Danube, after flowing through Pannonia, in an eaſtern direction.——A ſmall river of Numidia, falling into the Mediterranean.

SAZICHES, an antient legiſlator of Egypt.

SCÆA, one of the gates of Troy, where the tomb of Laomedon was ſeen. *Homer. Il.*——One of the Danaides. Her huſband's name was Dayphron.

SCÆVA, a ſoldier in Cæſar's army, who behaved with great courage at Dyrrachium. *Lucan.* 6, v. 144.——A Latin poet in the reign of Titus and Domitian.——A man who poiſoned his own mother. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 1, v. 53.——A friend of Horace, to whom the poet addreſſed 1. *Ep.* 17. He was a Roman knight.

SCÆVŎLA. *Vid.* Mutius.

SCALDIS, or SCALDIUM, a river of Belgium. *Cæſ.*

SCAMANDER, or SCAMANDROS, a celebrated river of Troas, riſing at the eaſt of mount Ida, and falling into the ſea below Sigæum. It receives the Simois in its courſe, and towards its mouth it is very muddy, and flows through marſhes. This river, according to Homer, was called Xanthus by the gods and Scamander by men. The waters of the Scamander had the ſingular property of giving a beautiful color to the hair or the wool of ſuch animals as bathed in them, and from this circumſtance the three goddeſſes, Minerva, Juno and Venus bathed there before they appeared before Paris, to obtain the golden apple. It was uſual among all the virgins of Troas to bathe in the Scamander, when they were arrived to nubile years, and to offer to the god their virginity in theſe words, Λαβε μου, Σκαμανδρε, την παρθενιαν. The god of the Scamander had a regular prieſt and ſacrifices offered to him. Some ſuppoſe that the river received its name from Scamander the ſon of Corybas. *Ælian. Anim.* 8, c. 21.—*Strab.* 1, & 13.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Homer. Il.* 5.—*Plut.*—*Æſchin.* ep. 10.——A ſon of Corybas and Demodice, who brought a colony from Crete into Phrygia, and ſettled at the foot of mount Ida, where he introduced the feſtivals of Cybele and the dances of the Corybantes. He ſome time after loſt the uſe of his ſenſes, and threw himſelf into the river Xanthus, which ever after bore his name. His ſon in law Teucer ſucceeded him in the government of the colony. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Diod.* 4.

SCAMANDRIUS, one of the generals of Priam, ſon of Strophius. He was killed by Menelaus. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 49.

SCANDARIA, a promontory in the iſland of Cos. *Strab.* 14.

SCANDINAVIA, a name given by the antients to that tract of territory which contains the modern kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

SCANTINIA LEX. *Vid.* Scatinia.

SCANTILLA, the wife of Didius Julianus. It was by her advice that her huſband bought the empire which was expoſed to ſale at the death of Pertinax.

SCAPTESYLE, a town of Thrace. *Lucret.* 6, v, 810.

SCAPTIA, a town of Latium. *Sil.* 8, v. 396.

SCAPTIUS, an intimate friend of Brutus. *Cic. ep ad attic.* 5, &c.

SCAPŬLA, a native of Corduba, who defended that town againſt Cæſar, after the battle of Munda. When he ſaw that all his efforts were uſeleſs againſt the Roman general, he deſtroyed himſelf.

SCARDII, mountains of Macedonia.

SCARPHIA, or SCARPHE, a town of Achaia, on the confines of Phthiotis.

SCATINIA LEX *de pudicitiâ*, by C. Scatinius Aricinus, the tribune, was enacted againſt thoſe who kept catamites, and ſuch as proſtituted themſelves to any vile or unnatural ſervice. The penalty was originally a fine, but it was afterwards made a capital crime under Auguſtus. It is ſometimes called Scantinia from a certain Scantinius upon whom it was firſt executed.

SCAURUS, (M. Æmilius) a Roman conſul, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence at the bar, and by his ſucceſſes in Spain, in the capacity of commander. He was ſent againſt Jugurtha, and ſome time after accuſed of ſuffering himſelf to be bribed by the Numidian prince. Scaurus conquered the Ligurians, and in his cenſorſhip he built the Milvian bridge at Rome, and began to pave the road, which from him was called the Æmylian. He was originally very poor. He wrote ſome books, and among theſe an hiſtory of his own life, all now loſt. His ſon of the ſame name made himſelf known by the large theatre he built during his edileſhip.

ſhip. This theatre, which could contain 30,000 ſpectators, was ſupported by 360 columns of marble, 38 feet in height, and adorned with 3000 brazen ſtatues. This celebrated edifice, according to Pliny, proved more fatal to the manners and the ſimplicity of the Romans, than the proſcriptions and wars of Sylla had done to the inhabitants of the city. Scaurus married Murcia.——A Roman of conſular dignity. When the Cimbri invaded Italy, the ſon of Scaurus behaved with great cowardice, upon which the father ſternly ordered him never to appear again in the field of battle. The ſeverity of this command rendered young Scaurus melancholy, and he plunged a ſword into his own heart, to free himſelf from farther ignominy.——Aurelius, a Roman conſul taken priſoner by the Gauls. He was put to a cruel death becauſe he told the king of the enemy not to croſs the Alps to invade Italy, which was univerſally deemed unconquerable.——M. Æmylius, a man in the reign of Tiberius, accuſed of adultery with Livia, and put to death. He was an eloquent orator, but very laſcivious and debauched in his morals.——Mamercus, a man put to death by Tiberius.——Maximus, a man who conſpired againſt Nero.——Terentius, a Latin grammarian. He had been preceptor to the emperor Adrian.

Scedăsus, a native of Leuctra in Bœotia. His two daughters, Meletia, and Molpia, whom ſome call Theano or Hippo, were raviſhed by ſome Spartans in the reign of Cleombrotus, and after this they killed themſelves, unable to ſurvive the loſs of their honor. The father became ſo diſconſolate, that when he was unable to obtain relief from his country, he killed himſelf on their tomb. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 13.—*Plut. in Amat.* 3.

Scelerātus, a plain at Rome near the Collina gate, where the veſtal Minucia was buried alive, when convicted of adultery.——One of the gates of Rome was called *Scelerata*, becauſe 300 Fabii who were killed at the river Cremera, had paſſed through it when they went to attack the enemy.——There was alſo a ſtreet at Rome formerly called Cyprius, which received the name of the *Sceleratus vicus*, becauſe there Tullia ordered her poſtilion to drive her chariot over the body of her father king Servius. *Liv.* 1, c. 48.

Schedia, a ſmall village of Egypt, between the weſtern mouths of the Nile and Alexandria.

Schedius, one of Helen's ſuitors.

Scheria, an antient name of Corcyra. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 5.

Schœneus, a ſon of Athamas.——The father of Atalanta.

Schœnus, or Schœno, a port of Peloponneſus on the Saronicus ſinus.——A river of Arcadia.——Another near Athens.

Sciăthis, a mountain of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.

Sciăthos, an iſland in the Ægean ſea, oppoſite mount Pelion, on the coaſt of Theſſaly.

Scidros, a town of Magna Græcia.

Scillus, a town of Peloponneſus, near Olympia.

Scinis, a cruel robber who tied men to the boughs of trees, which he had forcibly brought together, and which he afterwards unlooſened, ſo that their limbs were torn in an inſtant from their body. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 440.

Scinthi, a people of Germany.

Sciōne, a town of Thrace, in the poſſeſſion of the Athenians. It revolted and paſſed into the hands of the Lacedæmonians during the Peloponneſian war. It was built by a Grecian colony in their return from the Trojan war. *Thucyd.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Scipiădæ, a name applied to the two Scipios, who obtained the ſirname of Africanus, from the conqueſt of Carthage. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 843.

Scipio, a celebrated family at Rome, who obtained the greateſt honors in the republic. The name ſeems to be derived from *Scipio*, which ſignifies *a ſtick*, becauſe one of the family had conducted his blind father, and had been to him as a ſtick. The Scipio's were a branch of the Cornelian family. The moſt illuſtrious were——P. Corn. a man made maſter of horſe by Romulus, &c.——A Roman dictator.——L. Cornel. a conſul A. U. C. 454, who defeated the Etrurians near Volaterra.——Another conſul A. U. C. 493.——Cn. ſirnamed Aſina, was conſul A. U. C. 492 & 498. He was conquered in his firſt conſulſhip in a naval battle, and loſt 17 ſhips. The following year he took Aleria in Corſica, and defeated Hanno the Carthaginian general in Sardinia. He alſo took 200 of the enemy's ſhips, and the city of Panormum in Sicily. He was father to Publius and Cneus Scipio. Publius in the beginning of the ſecond Punic war was ſent with an army to Spain to oppoſe Annibal; but when he heard that his enemy had paſſed over into Italy, he attempted by his quick marches and ſecret evolutions to ſtop his progreſs. He was conquered by Annibal near the Ticinus, where he nearly loſt his life, had not his ſon who was afterwards ſirnamed Africanus, courageouſly defended him. He again paſſed into Spain, where he obtained ſome memorable victories over the Carthaginians, and the inhabitants of the country. His brother Cneus ſhared the ſupreme command with him, but their great confidence proved their

ruin,

spain. They separated their armies, and soon after Publius was furiously attacked by the two Asdrubals and Mago, who commanded the Carthaginian armies. The forces of Publius were too few to resist with success the three Carthaginian generals. The Romans were cut to pieces, and their commander was left on the field of battle. No sooner had the enemy obtained this victory than they immediately marched to meet Cneus Scipio, whom the revolt of 30,000 Celtiberians had weakened and alarmed. The general, who was already apprized of his brother's death, secured an eminence, where he was soon surrounded on all sides. After desperate acts of valor he was left among the slain, or according to some, he fled into a tower, where he was burnt with some of his friends by the victorious enemy. *Liv.* 21, &c.—*Polyb.* 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6, &c.—*Eutrop.* 3, c. 8, &c.

—Publius Cornelius, surnamed *Africanus*, was son of Publius Scipio, who was killed in Spain. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus, where he saved his father's life by deeds of uncommon valor and boldness. The battle of Cannæ, which proved so fatal to the Roman arms, instead of disheartening Scipio, raised his expectations, and he no sooner heard that some of his desperate countrymen wished to abandon Italy, and to fly from the insolence of the conqueror, than with his sword in his hand, and by his firmness and example, he obliged them to swear eternal fidelity to Rome, and to put to immediate death the first man who attempted to retire from his country. In his 21st year, Scipio was made an edile, an honorable office which was never given but to such as had reached their 27th year. Some time after, the Romans were alarmed by the intelligence that the commanders of their forces in Spain, Publius and Cneus Scipio, had been slaughtered, and immediately young Scipio was appointed to avenge the death of his father, and of his uncle, and to vindicate the military honor of the republic. It was soon known how able he was to be at the head of an army; the various nations of Spain were conquered, and in four years the Carthaginians were banished from that part of the continent, the whole province became tributary to Rome, New Carthage submitted in one day, and in one battle 54,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field. After these signal victories Scipio was recalled to Rome, which still trembled at the continual alarms of Annibal, who was at her gates. The conqueror of the Carthaginians in Spain was looked upon as a proper general to encounter Annibal in Italy; but Scipio opposed the measures which his countrymen wished to pursue, and he declared in the senate, that if Annibal was to be conquered, he must be conquered in Africa. These bold measures were immediately adopted, though opposed by the eloquence, age and experience of the great Fabius, and Scipio was impowered to conduct the war on the coasts of Africa. With the dignity of consul he embarked for Carthage. Success attended his arms, his conquests were here as rapid as in Spain; the Carthaginian armies were routed, the camp of the crafty Asdrubal was set on fire during the night, and his troops totally defeated in a drawn battle. These repeated losses alarmed Carthage; Annibal who was victorious at the gates of Rome was instantly recalled to defend the walls of his country, and the two greatest generals of that age met each other in the field. Terms of accommodation were proposed; but in the parley which the two commanders had together, nothing satisfactory was offered, and while the one enlarged on the vicissitudes of human affairs, the other wished to dictate like a conqueror, and recommended the decision of the controversy to the sword. This celebrated battle was fought near Zama, and both generals displayed their military knowledge in drawing up their armies and in chusing their ground. Their courage and intrepidity were not less conspicuous in charging the enemy; a thousand acts of valor were performed on both sides, and though the Carthaginians fought in their own defence, and the Romans for fame and glory, yet the conqueror of Italy was vanquished. About 20,000 Carthaginians were slain, and the same number made prisoners of war, B. C. 202. Only 2,000 of the Romans were killed. This battle was decisive; the Carthaginians sued for peace, which Scipio at last granted on the most severe and humiliating terms. The conqueror after this returned to Rome, where he was received with the most unbounded applause, honored with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of *Africanus*. Here he enjoyed for some time the tranquility and the honors which his exploits merited, but in him also, as in other great men, fortune shewed herself inconstant. Scipio offended the populace in wishing to distinguish the senators from the rest of the people at the public exhibitions, and when he canvased for the consulship for two of his friends, he had the mortification to see his application slighted, and the honors which he claimed, bestowed on a man of no character, and recommended by no quality or meritorious deed. He retired from Rome no longer to be a spectator of the ingratitude of his countrymen, and in the capacity of lieutenant he accompanied his brother against Antiochus king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with usual success, and the Asiatic monarch submitted to the conditions

which

which the conquerors offered. At his return to Rome, Africanus found the malevolence of his enemies ſtill unabated. Cato, his inveterate rival, raiſed ſeditions againſt him, and the Petilii, two tribunes of the people, accuſed the conqueror of Annibal of extortion in the provinces of Aſia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner. Scipio condeſcended to anſwer to the accuſation of his calumniators; the firſt day was ſpent in hearing the different charges, but when he again appeared on the ſecond day of his trial, the accuſed interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, *Tribunes and fellow citizens, on this day, this very day, did I conquer Annibal and the Carthaginians, come therefore with me, Romans; let us go to the capitol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms.* Theſe words had the deſired effect, the tribes, and all the aſſembly followed Scipio, the court was deſerted, and the tribunes were left alone in the ſeat of judgment. Yet when this memorable day was paſt and forgotten, Africanus was a third time ſummoned to appear; but he had fled before the impending ſtorm, and retired to his country houſe at Liternum. The accuſation was therefore ſtopped, and the accuſers ſilenced, when one of the tribunes formerly diſtinguiſhed for his malevolence againſt Scipio, roſe to defend him, and declared in the aſſembly, that it reflected the higheſt diſgrace on the Roman people, that the conqueror of Annibal ſhould become the ſport of the populace, and be expoſed to the malice and envy of diſappointed ambition. Some time after Scipio died in the place of his retreat, about 184 years before Chriſt, in the 48th year of his age; and ſo great an averſion did he expreſs, as he expired, for the depravity of the Romans and the ingratitude of their ſenators, that he ordered his bones not to be conveyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Liternum, where his wife Æmilia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, who fell at the battle of Cannæ, raiſed a mauſoleum on his tomb, and placed upon it his ſtatue, with that of the poet Ennius, who had been the companion of his peace and of his retirement. If Scipio was robbed during his life time of the honors which belonged to him as conqueror of Africa, he was not forgotten when dead. The Romans viewed his character with reverence; with raptures they read of his warlike actions, and Africanus was regarded in the following ages as a pattern of virtue, of innocence, courage and liberality. As a general, the fame and the greatneſs of his conqueſts explain his character, and indeed we hear that Annibal declared himſelf inferior to no general that ever lived except Alexander the Great, and Pyrrhus king of Epirus; and when Scipio aſked him what rank he would claim if he had conquered him, the Carthaginian general anſwered, *If I had conquered you, Scipio, I would call myſelf greater than the conqueror of Darius, and the ally of the Tarentines.* As an inſtance of Scipio's continence, antient authors have faithfully recorded that the conqueror of Spain refuſed to ſee a beautiful princeſs that had fallen into his hands after the taking of new Carthage, and that he not only reſtored her inviolate to her parents, but alſo added immenſe preſents for the perſon to whom ſhe was betrothed. It was to the artful complaiſance of Africanus, that the Romans owed their alliance with Maſiniſſa, king of Numidia, and alſo that with king Syphax. The friendſhip of Scipio and Lælius is well known. *Polyb.* 6. —*Plut.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Cic. in Brut. &c.* —*Eutrop.*——Lucius Cornelius, ſirnamed *Aſiaticus*, accompanied his brother Africanus in his expeditions in Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the conſulſhip, A. U. C. 562, for his ſervices to the ſtate, and he was empowered to attack Antiochus, king of Syria, who had declared war againſt the Romans. Lucius was accompanied in this campaign by his brother Africanus; and by his own valor, and the advice of the conqueror of Annibal, he ſoon routed the enemy, and in a battle near the city of Sardes he killed 50,000 foot and 4000 horſe. The peace was ſoon after ſettled by the ſubmiſſion of Antiochus, and the conqueror, at his return home, obtained a triumph, and the ſirname of Aſiaticus. He did not, however, long enjoy his proſperity; Cato, after the death of Africanus, turned his fury againſt Aſiaticus, and the two Petilii his devoted favorites, preſented a petition to the people, in which they prayed that an enquiry might be made to know what money had been received from Antiochus and from his allies. The petition was inſtantly received, and Aſiaticus, charged to have ſuffered himſelf to be corrupted by Antiochus, was ſummoned to appear before the tribunal of Terentius Culeo, who was on this occaſion created prætor. The judge, who was an inveterate enemy to the family of the Scipio's, ſoon found Aſiaticus, with his two lieutenants and his quæſtor, guilty of having received, the firſt 6,000 pounds weight of gold, and 480 pounds weight of ſilver, and the others nearly an equal ſum, from the monarch, againſt whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Immediately they were condemned to pay large fines; but while the others gave ſecurity, Scipio declared that he had accounted to the public for all the money which he had brought from Aſia, and therefore that he was innocent. For this obſtinacy Scipio was dragged to priſon, but his

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couſin Naſica pleaded his cauſe before the people, and the prætor inſtantly ordered the goods of the priſoner to be ſeized and confiſcated. The ſentence was executed, but the effects of Scipio were inſufficient to pay the fine, and it was the greateſt juſtification of his innocence, that whatever was found in his houſe, had never been in the poſſeſſion of Antiochus or his ſubjects. This, however, did not totally liberate him, he was reduced to poverty, and refuſed to accept the offers of his friends and of his clients. Some time after he was appointed to ſettle the diſputes between Eumenes and Seleucus, and at his return, the Romans, aſhamed of their ſeverity towards him, rewarded his merit with ſuch uncommon liberality, that Aſiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honor of his victory over Antiochus, for ten ſucceſſive days, at his own expence. *Liv.* 38, c. 55, &c.—*Eutrop.* 4.——Naſica was ſon of Cneus Scipio, and couſin to Scipio Africanus. He was refuſed the conſulſhip, though ſupported by the intereſt and the fame of the conqueror of Annibal; but he afterwards obtained it, and in that honorable office conquered the Boii, and gained a triumph. He was alſo ſucceſsful in an expedition which he undertook in Spain. When the ſtatue of Cybele was brought to Rome from Phrygia, the Roman ſenate delegated one of their body who was the moſt remarkable for the purity of his manners and the innocence of his life, to go and meet the goddeſs in the harbour of Oſtia. Naſica was the object of their choice, and as ſuch he was enjoined to bring the ſtatue of the goddeſs to Rome with the greateſt pomp and ſolemnity. Naſica alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the active part he took in confuting the accuſations laid againſt the two Scipio's, Africanus and Aſiaticus. There was alſo another of the ſame name who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his enmity againſt the Gracchi, to whom he was nearly related. *Paterc.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 15.—*Liv.* 29, c. 14, &c.——Publ. Æmilianus, ſon of Paulus the conqueror of Perſeus, was adopted by the ſon of Scipio Africanus. He received the ſame firname as his grandfather, and was called *Africanus the younger*, on account of his victories over Carthage. Æmilianus firſt appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a legionary tribune in the Spaniſh provinces, where he killed a Spaniard of gigantic ſtature, and obtained a mural crown at the ſiege of Intercatia. He paſſed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from king Maſiniſſa, the ally of Rome, and he was the ſpectator of a long and bloody battle which was fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which ſoon produced the third Punic war. Some time after Æmilianus was made edile, and next appointed conſul, though under the age required for that important office. The firname which he had received from his grandfather, he was doomed lawfully to claim as his own. He was empowered to finiſh the war with Carthage, and as he was permitted by the ſenate to chuſe his colleague, he took with him his friend Lælius, whoſe father of the ſame name had formerly enjoyed the confidence and ſhared the victories of the firſt Africanus. The ſiege of Carthage was already begun, but the operations of the Romans were not continued with vigor. Scipio had no ſooner appeared before the walls of the enemy than every communication with the land was cut off, and that they might not have the command of the ſea, a ſtupendous mole was thrown acroſs the harbour with immenſe labor and expence. This, which might have diſheartened the moſt active enemy, rendered the Carthaginians more eager in the cauſe of freedom and independence; all the inhabitants, without diſtinction of rank, age, or ſex, employed themſelves without ceſſation to dig another harbour, and to build and equip another fleet. In a ſhort time, in ſpite of the vigilance and activity of Æmilianus, the Romans were aſtoniſhed to ſee another harbour formed, and 50 gallies ſuddenly iſſuing under ſail, ready for the engagement. This unexpected fleet, by immediately attacking the Roman ſhips, might have gained the victory, but the delay of the Carthaginians proved fatal to their cauſe, and the enemy had ſufficient time to prepare themſelves. Scipio ſoon got the poſſeſſion of a ſmall eminence in the harbour, and by the ſucceſs of his ſubſequent operations he broke open one of the gates of the city and entered the ſtreets, where he made his way by fire and ſword. The ſurrender of above 50,000 men was followed by the reduction of the citadel, and the total ſubmiſſion of Carthage, B. C. 147. The captive city was ſet on fire, and though Scipio was obliged to demoliſh its very walls to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy and tragical ſcene; and in bewailing the miſeries of Carthage, he expreſſed his fears leſt Rome, in her turn, in ſome future age, ſhould exhibit ſuch a dreadful conflagration. The return of Æmilianus to Rome was that of another conqueror of Annibal, and like him he was honored with a magnificent triumph, and received the firname of *Africanus*. He was not long left in the enjoyment of his glory before he was called to obtain freſh honors. He was choſen conſul a ſecond time, and appointed to finiſh the war which the Romans had hitherto carried on without ſucceſs or vigorous exertions againſt Numantia. The fall of Numantia was more noble than that of the capital of Africa,

Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when the enemies had been conſumed by famine, or by ſelf deſtruction, B.C. 133. From his conqueſts in Spain, Æmilianus was honored with a ſecond triumph, and with the ſurname of *Numantinus*. Yet his popularity was ſhort, and by telling the people that the murder of their favorite, his brother-in-law, Gracchus, was lawful, ſince he was turbulent and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the diſpleaſure of the tribunes, and was received with hiſſes. His authority, for a moment, quelled their ſedition, when he reproached them of their cowardice, and exclaimed, *Factious wretches, do you think that your clamors can intimidate me; me whom the fury of your enemies never daunted? Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus who conquered Macedonia, and to me? Without my family you were ſlaves. Is this the reſpect you owe to your deliverers? Is this your affection?* This firmneſs ſilenced the murmurs of the aſſembly, and ſometime after Scipio retired from the clamors of Rome to Caieta, where, with his friend Lælius, he paſſed the reſt of his time in innocent pleaſures and amuſement, in diverſions which had pleaſed them when children; and the two greateſt men that ruled the ſtate were often ſeen on the ſea ſhore picking up light pebbles, and throwing them on the ſmooth ſurface of the waters. Though fond of retirement and literary eaſe, yet Scipio often intereſted himſelf in the affairs of the ſtate. His enemies accuſed him of aſpiring to the dictatorſhip, and the clamors were moſt loud againſt him, when he had oppoſed the Sempronian law, and declared himſelf the patron of the inhabitants of the provinces of Italy. This active part of Scipio was ſeen with pleaſure by the friends of the republic, and not only the ſenate, but alſo the citizens, the Latins, and neighbouring ſtates, conducted their illuſtrious friend and patron to his houſe. It ſeemed almoſt the univerſal wiſh that the troubles might be quieted by the election of Scipio to the dictatorſhip, and many preſumed that that honor would be on the morrow conferred upon him. In this, however, the expectations of Rome were fruſtrated, Scipio was found dead in his bed to the aſtoniſhment of the world; and thoſe who enquired for the cauſes of this ſudden death, perceived violent marks on his neck, and concluded that he had been ſtrangled, B. C. 128. This aſſaſſination, as it was then generally believed, was committed by the triumvirs, Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, who ſupported the Sempronian law, and by his wife Sempronia, who is charged with introducing the murderers into his room. No enquiries were made after the authors of his death; Gracchus was the favorite of the mob, and the only atonement which the populace made for the death of Scipio was to attend his funeral, and to ſhow their concern by their cries and loud lamentations. The ſecond Africanus has often been compared to the firſt of that name; they ſeemed to be equally great, and equally meritorious, and the Romans were unable to diſtinguiſh which of the two was entitled to a greater ſhare of their regard and admiration. Æmilianus, like his grandfather, was fond of literature, and he ſaved from the flames of Carthage many valuable compoſitions, written by Phœnician and Punic authors. In the midſt of his greatneſs he died poor, and his nephew Q. Fabius Maximus, who inherited his eſtate, ſcarce found in his houſe thirty-two pounds weight of ſilver, and two and a half of gold. His liberality to his brother and to his ſiſters deſerves the greateſt commendations, and indeed no greater encomium can be paſſed upon his character, private as well as public, than the words of his rival Metellus, who told his ſons, at the death of Scipio, to go and attend the funeral of the greateſt man that ever lived or ſhould live in Rome. *Liv.* 44, &c.—*Cic. de Senect. Orat. in Brut. &c.*—*Polyb.*—*Appian.*—*Paterc.* 1, c. 12, &c.—*Flor.*——A ſon of the firſt Africanus, taken captive by Antiochus king of Syria, and reſtored to his father without a ranſom. He adopted as his ſon, young Æmilianus, the ſon of Paulus Æmilius, who was afterwards ſirnamed Africanus. Like his father Scipio, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fondneſs for literature, and his valor in the Roman armies.——Metellus, the father-in-law of Pompey, appointed commander in Macedonia. He was preſent at the battle of Pharſalia, and afterwards retired to Africa with Cato. He was defeated by Cæſar at Thapſus. *Plut.*——Salutio, a mean perſon in Cæſar's army in Africa. The general appointed him his chief commander, either to ridicule him, or becauſe there was an antient oracle that declared that the Scipios would ever be victorious in Africa. *Plut.*——L. Cornelius, a conſul who oppoſed Sylla. He was at laſt deſerted by his army, and proſcribed.——The commander of a cohort in the reign of Vitellius.

SCIRA, an annual ſolemnity obſerved at Athens in honor of Minerva, or, according to others, of Ceres and Proſerpine. It received its name either from Sciras, a ſmall town of Attica, or from a native of Eleuſis called Scirus.

SCIRADIUM, a promontory of Attica on the Saronicus ſinus.

SCIRAS, a name of Ægina. Minerva was alſo called Sciras.

SCIRON, a celebrated thief in Attica, who plun-

plundered the inhabitants of the country, and threw them down from the higheſt rocks into the ſea, after he had obliged them to wait upon him and to waſh his feet. Theſeus attacked him, and treated him as he treated travellers. According to Ovid, the earth, as well as the ſea, refuſed to receive the bones of Sciron, which remained for ſome time ſuſpended in the air, till they were changed into large rocks called *Scironia Saxa*, ſituate between Megara and Corinth. There was a road near them, which bore the name of Sciron, naturally ſmall and narrow, but afterwards enlarged by the emperor Adrian. Some ſuppoſe that Ino threw herſelf into the ſea from one of theſe rocks. Sciron had married the daughter of Cychreus a king of Salamis. He was brother-in-law to Telamon the ſon of Æacus. *Ovid. 7, Met.* v. 444. *Heroid.* 2, v. 69.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 13.

Scirus, a village of Arcadia.——A plain and river of Attica near Megara. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 36.

Scolus, a mountain of Bœotia.——A town of Macedonia.

Scombrus, a mountain of Thrace near Rhodope.

Scopas, an architect and ſculptor of Epheſus, for ſome time employed in making the mauſoleum which Artemiſia raiſed to her huſband, and which was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. One of his ſtatues of Venus was among the antiquities with which Rome was adorned. Scopas lived about 430 years before Chriſt. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 43, &c.—*Horat.* 4, *Od.* 8.—*Vitr.* 9. c. 9——An Ætolian who raiſed ſome forces to aſſiſt Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt, againſt his enemies Antiochus and his allies. He afterwards conſpired againſt the Egyptian monarch, and was put to death, B. C. 196. ——An ambaſſador to the court of the emperor Domitian.

Scopium, a town of Theſſaly.

Scordisci and Scordiscæ, a people of Pannonia and Thrace, well known during the reign of the Roman emperors for their barbarity and uncivilized manners. They were fond of drinking human blood, and they generally ſacrificed their captive enemies to their gods. *Strab.* 7.—*Flor.* 3, c. 4.

Scotinus, a ſirname of Heraclitus.

Scotussa, a town of Theſſaly deſtroyed by Alexander of Pheræ.

Scribonia, a daughter of Scribonius, who married Auguſtus after he had divorced Claudia. He had by her a daughter, the celebrated Julia. Scribonia was ſometime after repudiated, that Auguſtus might marry Livia. She had been married twice before ſhe became the wife of the emperor. *Sueton. in Aug.* 62.——A woman who married Craſſus.

Scribonianus, a man in the age of Nero. Some of his friends wiſhed him to be competitor for the imperial purple againſt Veſpaſian, which he declined. —— There were alſo two brothers of that name who did nothing without each other's conſent.

Scribonius, a man who made himſelf maſter of the kingdom of Boſporus.——A phyſician in the age of Auguſtus and Tiberius.——A man who wrote annals, A. D. 22. The beſt edition of Scribonius is that of Patav. 4to. 1655.

Scylacēum, a town of Calabria, built by an Athenian colony. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 553. —*Strab.* 6.

Scylax, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, in the age of Darius, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, about 550 years before Chriſt. He was commiſſioned by Darius to make diſcoveries in the eaſt, and after a journey of 30 months he viſited Egypt. Some ſuppoſe that he was the firſt who invented geographical tables. The lateſt edition of the *Periplus* of Scylax, is that of Gronovius, 4to. *L. Bat.* 1697.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 44.—*Strab.*——A river of Cappadocia.

Scylla, a daughter of Niſus, king of Megara, who became enamoured of Minos, as that monarch beſieged her father's capital. To make him ſenſible of her paſſion, ſhe informed him that ſhe would deliver Megara into his hands, if he promiſed to marry her. Minos conſented, and as the proſperity of Megara depended on a golden hair, which was on the head of Niſus, Scylla cut it off as her father was aſleep, and from that moment the ſallies of the Megareans were unſucceſsful, and the enemy eaſily became maſter of the place. Scylla was diſappointed in her expectations, and Minos treated her with ſuch contempt and ridicule, that ſhe threw herſelf from a tower into the ſea, or, according to other accounts, ſhe was changed into a lark by the gods, and her father into a hawk. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 393.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.—*Propert.* 3. *el.* 19, v. 21.—*Hygin. fab.* 198.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 405, &c.—— A daughter of Typhon, or, as ſome ſay, of Phorcys, who was greatly loved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the ſea. Scylla ſcorned the addreſſes of Glaucus, and the god, to render her more propitious, applied to Circe, whoſe knowledge of herbs and incantations was univerſally admired. Circe no ſooner ſaw him than ſhe became enamoured of him, and inſtead of giving him the required aſſiſtance, ſhe attempted to make him forget Scylla, but in vain. To puniſh her rival, Circe poured the juice of ſome poiſonous herbs into the waters of the fountain where Scylla bathed, and no ſooner had the nymph touched the place, than ſhe found every part of her body below the waiſt, changed into frightful monſters like dogs, which never

never ceaſed barking. The reſt of her body aſſumed an equally hideous form. She found herſelf ſupported by twelve feet, and ſhe had ſix different heads, each with three rows of teeth. This ſudden metamorphoſis ſo terrified her, that ſhe threw herſelf into that part of the ſea which ſeparates the coaſt of Italy and Sicily, where ſhe was changed into rocks, which continued to bear her name, and which were univerſally deemed very dangerous to navigators, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis on the coaſt of Sicily. *Homer. Od.* 12, v. 85.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 66, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 34.—*Hygin. fab.* 199. Some authors, as *Propert.* 4, *el.* 4, v. 39, & *Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 74. with *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 500, have confounded the daughter of Typhon with the daughter of Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 424, &c.——A ſhip in the fleet of Æneas, commanded by Cloanthus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.

Scyllæum, a promontory of Peloponneſus on the coaſt of Argolis.

Scyllias, a celebrated ſwimmer who enriched himſelf by diving after the goods which had been ſhipwrecked in the Perſian ſhips near Pelium. It is ſaid that he could dive 80 ſtadia under the water. *Herodot.* 8, c. 8.

Scyllis, a ſtatuary of Crete before the age of Cyrus king of Perſia. *Pauſ.*

Scyllus, a town of Achaia, given to Xenophon by the Lacedæmonians.

Scylūrus, a monarch who left 80 ſons. He called them to his bed-ſide as he expired, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of ſticks tied together, and afterwards ſeparately, he convinced them, that when altogether firmly united, their power would be inſuperable, but if ever diſunited, they would fall an eaſy prey to their enemies.

Scyppium, a town in the neighbourhood of Colophon. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.

Scyras, a river of Laconia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.

Scyros, a rocky and barren iſland in the Ægean, at the diſtance of about 28 miles north eaſt from Eubœa, ſixty miles in circumference. It was originally in the poſſeſſion of the Pelaſgians and Carians. Achilles retired there not to go to the Trojan war, and became father of Neoptolemus by Deidamia, the daughter of king Lycomedes. Scyros was conquered by the Athenians under Cimon. *Homer. Od.* 10, v. 508.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 464, l. 13, v. 156.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 7.—*Strab.* 9.

Scythæ, the inhabitants of Scythia. *Vid.* Scythia.

Scythes, or Scytha, a ſon of Jupiter by a daughter of Tellus. Half his body was that of a man, and the reſt that of a ſerpent. He became king of a country which he called Scythia. *Diod.* 2.—— A ſon of Hercules and Echidna.

Scythia, a large country ſituate on the moſt northern parts of Europe and Aſia, from which circumſtance it is generally denominated European and Aſiatic. The moſt northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited on account of the extreme coldneſs of the climate. The more ſouthern in Aſia that were inhabited were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Scythia *intra & extra Imaum, &c.* The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the antients, as no traveller had penetrated beyond the vaſt tracts of land which lay at the north, eaſt and weſt. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Ruſſia in Aſia, Siberia, Muſcovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. The Scythians were divided into ſeveral nations or tribes, they had no cities, but continually changed their habitations. They inured themſelves to bear labor and fatigue; they deſpiſed money, and lived upon milk, and covered themſelves with the ſkins of their cattle. The virtues ſeemed to floriſh among them, and that philoſophy and moderation which other nations wiſhed to acquire by ſtudy, ſeemed natural to them. Some authors however repreſent them as a ſavage and barbarous people, who fed upon human fleſh, who drank the blood of their enemies, and uſed the ſkulls of travellers as veſſels in their ſacrifices to their gods. The Scythians made ſeveral irruptions upon the more ſouthern provinces of Aſia, eſpecially B. C. 624, when they remained in poſſeſſion of Aſia minor for 28 years, and we find them at different periods extending their conqueſts in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. Their government was monarchical, and the deference which they paid to their ſovereigns was unparalleled. When the king died, his body was carried through every province, where it was received in ſolemn proceſſion, and afterwards buried. *Herodot.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Diod.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 64, l. 2, v. 224.

Scythīnus, a Greek poet of Ionia.

Scython, a man changed into a woman.

Scythopŏlis, a town of Syria, ſaid to have been built by Bacchus.

Sebasta, a town of Judæa.——Another in Cilicia.

Sebastia, a city of Armenia.

Sebennȳtus, a town of the Delta in Egypt. That branch of the Nile which flows near it has been called the Sebennytic. *Plin.* 5, c. 10.

Sebĕtus, a ſmall river of Campania, whence the epithet *Sebethis*, given to one of the nymphs who frequented its borders and became mother of Œbalus by Telon. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 734.

Sebusiāni or Segusiani, a people of Celtic Gaul.

Sectānus, an infamous debauchee in the age of Horace. 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 112.

Secundus Julius, a man who publiſhed ſome harangues and orations in the age of the emperor Titus.——A favorite of Nero.——One of the aſſociates of Sejanus.

Seditāni or Sedentāni, a people of Spain. *Ital.* 3, v. 372.

Sedūni, an antient nation of Belgic Gaul. *Cæſ.*

Sedusii, a people of Germany near the Suevi.

Segesta, a town of Sicily founded by Æneas, or, according to ſome, by Criniſus.

Segestes, a German, friendly to the Roman intereſt in the time of Germanicus.

Segni, a people with a town of the ſame name in Belgic Gaul.

Segōnax, a prince in the ſouthern parts of Britain, who oppoſed Cæſar by order of Caſſivelaunus, &c. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 5, c. 22.

Segontia or Seguntia, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

Segontiāci, a people of Belgic Gaul, who ſubmitted to J. Cæſar.

Segovia, a town of Spain, of great power in the age of the Cæſars.——There was alſo another of the ſame name in Luſitania. Both had been founded by the Celtiberi.

Seguntium, a town of Britain.

Ælius Sejānus, a native of Vulſinum in Tuſcany, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the court of Tiberius. His father's name was Seius Strabo, a Roman knight, commander of the pretorian guards. His mother was deſcended from the Junian family. Sejanus firſt gained the favors of Caius Cæſar, the grandſon of Auguſtus, but afterwards he attached himſelf to the intereſt and the views of Tiberius, who then ſat on the imperial throne. The emperor, who was naturally of a ſuſpicious temper, was free and open with Sejanus, and while he diſtruſted others, he communicated his greateſt ſecrets to this fawning favorite. Sejanus improved this confidence, and when he had found that he poſſeſſed the eſteem of Tiberius, he next endeavoured to become the favorite of the ſoldiers and the darling of the ſenate. As commander of the prætorian guards he was the ſecond man in Rome, and in that important office he made uſe of inſinuations and every mean artifice to make himſelf beloved and revered. His affability and condeſcenſion gained him the hearts of the common ſoldiers, and by appointing his own favorites and adherents to places of truſt and honor, all the officers and centurions of the army became devoted to his intereſt. The views of Sejanus in this were well known, yet to advance with more ſucceſs, he attempted to gain the affection of the ſenators. In this he met with no oppoſition. A man who has the diſpoſal of places of honor and dignity, and who has the command of the public money, cannot but be the favorite of thoſe who are in need of his aſſiſtance. It is even ſaid, that Sejanus gained to his views all the wives of the ſenators, by a private and moſt ſecret promiſe of marriage to each of them, whenever he had made himſelf independent and ſovereign of Rome. Yet however ſucceſsful with the beſt and nobleſt families in the empire, Sejanus had to combat numbers in the houſe of the emperor; but theſe ſeeming obſtacles were ſoon removed. All the children and grand-children of Tiberius were ſacrificed to the ambition of the favorite under various pretences, and Druſus the ſon of the emperor, by ſtriking Sejanus, made his deſtruction ſure and inevitable. Livia, the wife of Druſus was gained by Sejanus, and though the mother of many children, ſhe was prevailed upon to aſſiſt her adulterer in the murder of her huſband, and ſhe conſented to marry him when Druſus was dead. No ſooner was Druſus poiſoned, than Sejanus openly declared his wiſh to marry Livia. This was ſtrongly oppoſed by Tiberius; and the emperor by recommending Germanicus to the ſenators for his ſucceſſor, rendered Sejanus bold and determined. He was more urgent in his demands; and when he could not gain the conſent of the emperor, he perſuaded him to retire to ſolitude from the noiſe of Rome, and the troubles of the government. Tiberius, naturally fond of eaſe and luxury, yielded to his repreſentations, and retired to Campania, leaving Sejanus at the head of the empire. This was highly gratifying to the favorite, but he was not without a maſter. Prudence and moderation might have made him what he wiſhed to be; but Sejanus offended the whole empire when he declared that he was emperor of Rome, and Tiberius only the dependent prince of the iſland of Capreæ, where he had retired. Tiberius was upon this fully convinced of the deſigns of Sejanus, and when he had been informed that his favorite had had the meanneſs and audacity to ridicule him by introducing him on the ſtage, the emperor ordered him to be accuſed before the ſenate. Sejanus was deſerted by all his pretended friends, as ſoon as by fortune; and the man who aſpired to the empire, and who called himſelf the favorite of the people, the darling of the prætorian guards, and the companion of Tiberius, was ſeized without reſiſtance, and the ſame day ſtrangled in priſon, A. D. 31. His remains were expoſed to the fury and inſolence of the populace, and afterwards thrown into the Tiber. His children and all his relations were involved in his ruin, and Tiberius ſacri-

ceed to his reſentment and ſuſpicions, all thoſe who were even connected with Sejanus, or had ſhared his favors and enjoyed his confidence. *Tacit.* 3, *Ann.* &c.—*Dio.* 58.—*Suet. in Tib.*

SEIUS STRABO, the father of Sejanus, was a Roman knight, and commander of the prætorian guards.

SELEMNUS, a river of Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23. *Vid.* Selimnus.

SELENE, the wife of Antiochus king of Syria, put to death by Tigranes, king of Armenia. She was daughter of Phyſcon, king of Egypt, and had firſt married her brother Lathurus, according to the cuſtom of her country, and afterwards by deſire of her mother, her other brother Gryphus. At the death of Gryphus ſhe had married Antiochus, firnamed Euſebes, the ſon of Antiochus Cyzicenus, by whom ſhe had two ſons. According to Appian, ſhe firſt married the father, and after his death, his ſon Euſebes. *Appian. Syr.* &c.

SELEUCENA, or SELEUCIS, a country of Aſia in Syria.

SELEUCIA, a town of Syria, generally called Pieria, to diſtinguiſh it from others of the ſame name. There were no leſs than eight other cities which were called Seleucia, and which had all received their name from Seleucus Nicator. They were all ſituate in the kingdom of Syria, in Cilicia, and near the Euphrates. *Flor.* 3, c. 11.—*Plut. in Dem.* —*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Strab.* 11 & 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

SELEUCIDÆ, a firname given to thoſe monarchs who ſat on the throne of Syria, which was founded by Seleucus the ſon of Antiochus, from whom the word is derived. The era of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, B. C. 312, and ends at the conqueſt of Syria by Pompey, B. C. 65. The order in which theſe monarchs reigned, is ſhown in the account of Syria. *Vid.* Syria.

SELEUCIS, a diviſion of Syria. It received its name from Seleucus, who was the founder of the Syrian empire, after the death of Alexander the Great.

SELEUCUS, 1ſt, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, firnamed *Nicator* or *Victorious*, was ſon of Antiochus. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province; but his ambitious views, and his attempt to deſtroy Eumenes as he paſſed through his territories, rendered him ſo unpopular that he fled for ſafety to the court of his friend Ptolemy king of Egypt. He was ſoon after enabled to recover Babylon, which Antigonus had ſeized in his abſence, and he encreaſed his dominions by the immediate conqueſt of Media, and ſome of the neighbouring provinces. When he had ſtrengthened himſelf in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the reſt of the generals of Alexander, and aſſumed the title of independent monarch. He afterwards made war againſt Antigonus, with the united forces of Ptolemy, Caſſander, and Lyſimachus; and after this monarch had been conquered and ſlain, his territories were divided among his victorious enemies. When Seleucus became maſter of Syria, he built a city there, which he called Antioch, in honor of his father, and made it the capital of his dominions. He alſo made war againſt Demetrius and Lyſimachus, though he had originally married Stratonice, the daughter of the former, and had lived in the cloſeſt friendſhip and amity with the latter. Seleucus was at laſt murdered by one of his ſervants called Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he beſtowed the greateſt favors, and whom he had diſtinguiſhed by acts of the moſt unbounded liberality. According to Arrian, Seleucus was the greateſt and moſt powerful of the princes who inherited the Macedonian empire after the death of Alexander. His benevolence has been commended; and it has been obſerved, that he conquered, not to enſlave nations, but to make them more happy. He founded no leſs than 34 cities in different parts of his empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whoſe national induſtry, learning, religion, and ſpirit, were communicated to the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Aſia. Seleucus was a great benefactor to the Greeks; he reſtored to the Athenians the library and the ſtatues which Xerxes had carried away from their city when he invaded Greece, and among them were thoſe of Harmodius and Ariſtogiton. Seleucus was murdered 280 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 32d year of his reign, and the 78th, or according to others the 73d year of his age, as he was going to conquer Macedonia, where he intended to finiſh his days in peace and tranquillity in that province where he was born. He was ſucceeded by Antiochus Soter. *Juſtin.* 13, c. 4. l. 15, c. 4. l. 16, c. 3, &c.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Plin.* 6, c. 17.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 51.—*Joſeph. Ant.* 12.—The 2d, firnamed *Callinicus*, ſucceeded his father Antiochus Theus on the throne of Syria. He attempted to make war againſt Ptolemy, king of Egypt, but his fleet was ſhipwrecked in a violent ſtorm, and his armies ſoon after conquered by his enemy. He was at laſt taken priſoner by Arſaces, an officer who made himſelf powerful by the diſſenſions which reigned in the houſe of the Seleucidæ, between the two brothers, Seleucus and Antiochus; and after he had been a priſoner for ſome time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horſe, B. C. 226, after a reign of 20 years. Seleucus had received the firname of *Pogon*, from his long beard, and that of *Callinicus*,

Cinicus, ironically to express his very unfortunate reign. He had married Laodice, the sister of one of his generals, by whom he had two sons, Seleucus and Antiochus, and a daughter whom he gave in marriage to Mithridates king of Pontus. *Strab.* 16.—*Justin.* 27.—*Appian. de Syr.*——The 3d, succeeded his father Seleucus 2d on the throne of Syria, and received the surname of *Ceraunus*, by antiphrasis, as he was a very weak, timid, and irresolute monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers after a reign of three years, B. C. 223, and his brother Antiochus, though only 15 years old, ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great. *Appian.*——The 4th, succeeded his father Antiochus the Great, on the throne of Syria. He was surnamed *Philopator*, or according to Josephus, *Soter*. His empire had been weakened by the Romans when he became monarch, and the yearly tribute of a thousand talents to these victorious enemies, contributed in lessening his power and consequence among nations. Seleucus was poisoned after a reign of 12 years, B. C. 175. His son Demetrius had been sent to Rome, there to receive his education, and he became a prince of great abilities. *Strab.* 16.—*Justin.* 32.—*Appian.*——The 5th, succeeded his father Demetrius Nicator on the throne of Syria, in the 20th year of his age. He was put to death in the first year of his reign by Cleopatra his mother, who had also sacrificed her husband to her ambition. He is not reckoned by many historians in the number of the Syrian monarchs.——The 6th, one of the Seleucidæ, son of Antiochus Gryphus, killed his uncle Antiochus Cyzicenus, who wished to obtain the crown of Syria. He was some time after banished from his kingdom by Antiochus Pius, son of Cyzicenus, and fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt in a palace by the inhabitants, B. C. 93. *Appian.*—*Joseph.*——A prince of Syria, to whom the Egyptians offered the crown of which they had robbed Auletes. Seleucus accepted it, but he soon disgusted his subjects, and received the surname of *Cybiosactes* or *Scullion*, for his meanness and avarice. He was at last murdered by Berenice whom he had married.——A servant of Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt, who accused his mistress before Octavianus, of having secreted part of her jewels and treasures.——A mathematician intimate with Vespasian the Roman emperor.——A part of the Alps.——A Roman consul.——A celebrated singer. *Juv.* 10, v. 11.——A king of the Bosporus, who died B. C. 429.

SELGE, a town of Pamphylia.

SELIMNUS, a shepherd of Achaia, who for some time enjoyed the favors of the nymph Argyra, without interruption. Argyra was at last disgusted with her lover, and the shepherd died through melancholy, and was changed into a river of the same name. Argyra was also changed into a fountain, and was fond of mingling her waters with those of the Selimnus. *Paus.* 7, c. 23.

SELINUNS, or SELINUS, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, founded A. U. C. 127, by a colony from Megara. It received its name from σέλινον, *parsley*, which grew there in abundance. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 705.—*Paus.* 6, c. 19.——A river of Elis in Peloponnesus.——Another in Achaia.——Another in Sicily.

SELLASIA, a town of Laconia where Cleomenes was defeated by the Achæans, B. C. 222. Scarce 200 of a body of 5000 Lacedæmonians survived the battle. *Plut.*

SELLEIS, a river of Peloponnesus falling into the Ionian sea. *Homer Il.*

SELLI, a nation of Epirus.

SELYMBRIA, a town of Thrace.

SEMELE, a daughter of Cadmus by Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus. She was tenderly beloved by Jupiter; but Juno, who was always jealous of her husband's amours, and who hated the house of Cadmus, because they were related to the goddess of beauty, determined to punish this successful rival. She borrowed the girdle of Ate, which contained every wickedness, deceit, and perfidy, and in the form of Beroe, Semele's nurse, she visited the house of Jupiter's mistress. Semele listened with attention to the artful admonitions of the false Beroe, and was at last persuaded to entreat her lover to come to her arms with the same majesty as he approached Juno. This rash request was heard with horror by Jupiter; but as he had sworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever she required, he came to her bed attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunderbolts. The mortal nature of Semele could not endure so much majesty, and she was instantly consumed with fire. The child, however, of which she was pregnant, was saved from the flames by Mercury, or according to others by Dirce, one of the nymphs of the Achelous, and Jupiter placed him in his thigh the rest of the time which he ought to have been in his mother's womb. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionysius. Semele immediately after death was honored with immortality under the name of Thyone. Some however suppose that she remained in the infernal regions till Bacchus her son was permitted to bring her back. There were in the temple of Diana, at Trœzene, two altars raised to the infernal gods, one of which was over an aperture, through which, as Pausanias reports, Bacchus returned from hell with his mother. Semele was particu-

larly worshipped at Braſiæ in Laconia, where, according to a certain tradition, ſhe had been driven by the winds with her ſon, after Cadmus had expoſed her on the ſea, on account of her incontinent amour with Jupiter. The mother of Bacchus, though ſhe received divine honors, had no temples; ſhe had a ſtatue in a temple of Ceres, at Thebes, in Bœotia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24, l. 9, c. 5.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer Il.* 14, v. 323.—*Orpheus Hymn.*—*Eurip. in Bacch.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.—*Ovid Met.* 3, v. 254. *Faſt.* 3, v. 715.—*Diod.* 3 & 4.

SEMIGERMĀNI, a name given to the Helvetii, a people of Germany.

SEMIGUNTUS, a general of the Cheruſci, taken priſoner by Germanicus, &c.

SEMIRĀMIS, a celebrated queen of Aſſyria, daughter of the goddeſs Derceto, by a young Aſſyrian. She was expoſed in a deſert, but her life was preſerved by doves for one whole year, till Simmas, one of the ſhepherds of Ninus, found her and brought her up as his own child. Semiramis when grown up, married Menones, the governor of Nineveh, and accompanied him to the ſiege of Bactra, where, by her advice and prudent directions, ſhe haſtened the king's operations and took the city. Theſe eminent ſervices, but chiefly her uncommon beauty, endeared her to Ninus. The monarch aſked her of her huſband, and offered him inſtead, his daughter Soſana; but Menones, who tenderly loved Semiramis, refuſed, and when Ninus had added threats to entreaties he hung himſelf. No ſooner was Menones dead than Semiramis, who was of an aſpiring ſoul, married Ninus, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Ninyas. Ninus was ſo fond of Semiramis, that at her requeſt he reſigned the crown to her, and commanded her to be proclaimed queen and ſole empreſs of Aſſyria. Of this however he had cauſe to repent: Semiramis put him to death, the better to eſtabliſh herſelf on the throne, and when ſhe had no enemies to fear at home, ſhe began to repair the capital of her empire, and by her means Babylon became the moſt ſuperb and magnificent city in the world. She viſited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatneſs and benevolence. To render the roads paſſable and communication eaſy, ſhe hollowed mountains and filled up vallies, and water was conveyed at a great expence by large and convenient aqueducts to barren deſarts and unfruitful plains. She was not leſs diſtinguiſhed as a warrior, many of the neighbouring nations were conquered, and when Semiramis was once told as ſhe was dreſſing her hair, that Babylon had revolted, ſhe left her toilette with precipitation, and though only half dreſſed, ſhe refuſed to have the reſt of her head adorned before the ſedition was quelled, and tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed. Semiramis has been accuſed of licentiouſneſs, and ſome authors have obſerved that ſhe regularly called the ſtrongeſt and ſtouteſt men in her army to her arms, and afterwards put them to death that they might not be living witneſſes of her incontinence. Her paſſion for her ſon was alſo unnatural, and it was this criminal propenſity which induced Ninyas to deſtroy his mother with his own hands. Some ſay that Semiramis was changed into a dove after death, and received immortal honors in Aſſyria. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe lived about 1965 years before the Chriſtian era, and that ſhe died in the 62d year of her age, and the 25th of her reign. Many fabulous reports have been propagated about Semiramis, and ſome have declared that for ſome time ſhe diſguiſed herſelf and paſſed for her ſon Ninyas. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 184.—*Diod.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 5.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.—*Juſtin.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Propert.* 3, *el.* 11, v. 21.—*Plut. de Fort.* &c.—*Ovid Amor.* 1, *el.* 5, v. 11. *Ma.* 4, v. 58.—*Marcell.* 14, c. 6.

SEMNŌNES, a people of Italy on the borders of Umbria.

SEMŌNES, inferior deities of Rome, that were not in the number of the 12 great gods. Among theſe were Faunus, the Satyrs, Priapus, Vertumnus, Janus, Pan, Silenus, and all ſuch illuſtrious heroes as had received divine honors after death. The word ſeems to be the ſame as *ſemi homines*, becauſe they were inferior to the ſupreme gods, and ſuperior to men.

SEMOSANCTUS, one of the gods of the Romans among the *Indigetes*, or ſuch as were born and educated in their country.

SEMPRONIA, a Roman matron, mother of the two Gracchi, celebrated for her learning, and her private as well as public virtues.——Alſo a ſiſter of the Gracchi, who is accuſed of having aſſiſted the triumvirs Carbo, Gracchus and Flaccus, to murder her huſband, Scipio Africanus the younger. The name of Sempronia was common to the female deſcendants of the family of the Sempronii, Gracchi, and Scipios.

SEMPRŌNIA LEX *de magiſtratibus* by C. Sempronius Gracchus, the tribune, A. U. C. 630, ordained that no perſon who had been legally deprived of a magiſtracy for miſdemeanors, ſhould be capable of bearing an office again. This law was afterwards repealed by the author.——Another *de civitate*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 630. It ordained that no capital judgment ſhould be paſſed over a Roman citizen without the concurrence and authority of the ſenate. There were alſo ſome other regulations included in this law.——Another *de comitiis*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 635. It ordained that in giving their votes the

the centuries ſhould be choſen by lot, and not give it according to the order of their claſſes.——Another, *de comitiis*, by the ſame, the ſame year, which granted to the Latin allies of Rome, the privilege of giving their votes at elections, as if they were Roman citizens.——Another, *de provinciis*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the ſenators ſhould be permitted before the aſſembly of the conſular *comitia*, to determine as they pleaſed the particular provinces which ſhould be propoſed to the conſuls, to be divided by lot, and that the tribunes ſhould be deprived of the power of interpoſing againſt a decree of the ſenate.——Another called *Agraria prima*, by T. Sempronius Gracchus the tribune, A. U. C. 620. It confirmed the *lex agraria Licinia*, and enacted that all ſuch as were in poſſeſſion of more lands than that law allowed, ſhould immediately reſign them, to be divided among the poorer citizens. Three commiſſioners were appointed to put this law into execution, and its conſequences were ſo violent, as it was directly made againſt the nobles and the ſenators, that it coſt the author his life.——Another called *Agraria altera*, by the ſame. It required that all the ready money which was found in the treaſury of Attalus king of Pergamus, who had left the Romans his heirs, ſhould be divided among the poorer citizens of Rome, to ſupply them with all the various inſtruments requiſite in huſbandry, and that the lands of that monarch ſhould be farmed by the Roman cenſors, and the money drawn from thence ſhould be divided among the people.——Another, *frumentaria*, by C. Sempronius Gracchus. It required that a certain quantity of corn ſhould be diſtributed among the people, ſo much to every individual, for which it was required that they ſhould only pay the trifling ſum of a *ſemiſſis* and a *triens*.——Another, *de uſurâ*, by M. Sempronius, the tribune, A. U. C. 560. It ordained that in lending money to the Latins and the allies of Rome, the Roman laws ſhould be obſerved as well as among the citizens.——Another, *de judicibus*, by the tribune C. Sempronius, A. U. C. 630. It required that the right of judging, which had been aſſigned to the ſenatorian order by Romulus, ſhould be tranſferred from them to the Roman knights.——Another, *militaris*, by the ſame, A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the ſoldiers ſhould be cloathed at the public expence, without any diminution of their uſual pay. It alſo ordered that no perſon ſhould be obliged to ſerve in the army before the age of 17.

SEMPRONIUS (A. ATRATINUS,) a ſenator who oppoſed the Agrarian law, which was propoſed by the conſul Caſſius ſoon after the election of the tribunes.——L. Atratinus, a conſul, A. U. C. 311. He was one of the firſt cenſors with his colleague in the conſulſhip, Papirius.——Caius, a conſul ſummoned before an aſſembly of the people becauſe he had fought with ill ſucceſs againſt the Volſci.——Blæſus, a conſul who obtained a triumph for ſome victories gained in Sicily.——Sophus, a conſul againſt the Æqui. He alſo fought againſt the Picentes, and during the engagement there was a dreadful earthquake. The ſoldiers were terrified, but Sophus encouraged them, and obſerved that the earth trembled only for fear of changing its old maſters.——A man who propoſed a law that no perſon ſhould dedicate a temple or altar without the previous approbation of the magiſtrates, A. U. C. 449. He repudiated his wife becauſe ſhe had gone to ſee a ſpectacle without his permiſſion or knowledge.——Rufus, a ſenator baniſhed from the ſenate becauſe he had killed a crane to ſerve him as food.——Tuditanus, a man ſent againſt Sardinia by the Romans.——A legionary tribune who led away from Cannæ the remaining part of the ſoldiers who had not been killed by the Carthaginians. He was afterwards conſul, and fought in the field againſt Annibal with great ſucceſs. He was killed in Spain.——Tiberius Longus, a Roman conſul defeated by the Carthaginians in an engagement which he had begun againſt the approbation of his colleague C. Scipio. He afterwards obtained victories over Hanno and the Gauls.——Tiberius Gracchus, a conſul who defeated the Carthaginians and the Campanians. He was afterwards betrayed by Fulvius, a Lucanian, into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was killed, after he had made a long and bloody reſiſtance againſt the enemy. Hannibal ſhewed great honor to his remains, a funeral pile was raiſed at the head of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked round it in ſolemn proceſſion.——Gracchus, a man who had debauched Julia. [*Vid. Gracchus.*]——An eunuch made governor of Rome by Caracalla.——Denſus, a centurion of a pretorian cohort, who defended the perſon of Galba againſt the aſſaſſins. He was killed in the attempt.——The father of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*]——A cenſor who was alſo ſent as ambaſſador to the court of Egypt.——A tribune of the people, &c. *Tacit.--Flor.--Liv.--Plut.--Caſ.--Appian.*

SEMURIUM, a place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple.——An emperor. *Vid.* Saturninus.

SENA, a town of Umbria in Italy, on the Adriatic, built by the Senones, after they had made an irruption into Italy, A. U. C. 396; and on that account called Gallica. There was alſo a ſmall river in the neighbourhood which bore the name of Sena. It was near it that Aſdrubal was defeated by Cl. Nero. *C. Nep. in Catone.—Sil.* 8, v. 454.

SENATUS, the chief council of the ſtate among the Romans. The members of this body, called *ſenators* on account of their *age*, and *patres* on account of their *authority*, were of the greateſt conſequence in the republic. The ſenate was firſt inſtituted by Romulus, to govern the city and to preſide over the affairs of ſtate during his abſence. This was continued by his ſucceſſors; but Tarquin the Second diſdained to conſult them, and by having his own council choſen from his favorites, and men who were totally devoted to his intereſt, he diminiſhed the authority and the conſequence of the ſenators, and ſlighted the concurrence of the people. The ſenators whom Romulus created were an hundred, to whom he afterwards added the ſame number when the Sabines had migrated to Rome. Tarquin the ancient made the ſenate conſiſt of 300, and this number remained fixed for a long time; but afterwards it fluctuated greatly, and was encreaſed to 700, and to 900 by J. Cæſar, who filled the ſenate with men of every rank and order. Under Auguſtus the ſenators amounted to 1000, but this number was reduced to 300, which being the cauſe of complaints, induced the emperor to limit the number to 600. The place of a ſenator was always beſtowed upon merit; the monarchs had the privilege of chuſing the members, and after the expulſion of the Tarquins it was one of the rights of the conſuls, till the election of the cenſors, who from their office ſeemed moſt capable of making choice of men whoſe character was irreproachable, whoſe morals were pure, and relations honorable. Sometimes the aſſembly of the people elected ſenators, but it was only upon ſome extraordinary occaſions; there was alſo a dictator choſen to fill up the number of the ſenate, after the battle of Cannæ. Only particular families were admitted into the ſenate; and when the plebeians were permitted to ſhare the honors of the ſtate, it was then required that they ſhould be born of free citizens. It was alſo required that the candidates ſhould be knights before their admiſſion into the ſenate. They were to be above the age of 25, and to have previouſly paſſed through the inferior offices of quæſtor, tribune of the people, edile, pretor, and conſul. Some, however, ſuppoſe that the ſenators whom Romulus choſe were all old men; yet his ſucceſſors neglected this, and often men who were below the age of 25 were admitted by curteſy into the ſenate. The dignity of a ſenator could not be ſupported without the poſſeſſion of 80,000 ſeſterces, or about 700l. Engliſh money, and therefore ſuch as ſquandered away their money, and whoſe fortune was reduced below this ſum, were generally ſtruck out of the liſt of ſenators. This regulation was not made in the firſt ages of the republic, when the Romans boaſted of their poverty. The ſenators were not permitted to be of any trade or profeſſion. They were diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the people by their dreſs; they wore the laticlave, half boots of a black color, with a creſcent or ſilver buckle in the form of a C; but this laſt honor was confined only to the deſcendants of thoſe hundred ſenators who had been elected by Romulus, as the letter C ſeems to imply. They had the ſole right of feaſting publicly in the capitol in ceremonial habits; they ſat in curule chairs, and at the repreſentation of plays and public ſpectacles they were honored with particular ſeats. Whenever they travelled abroad, even on their own buſineſs, they were maintained at the public expence, and always found proviſions for themſelves and their attendants ready prepared on the road; a privilege that was generally termed *free legation*. On public feſtivals they wore the *prætexta* or long white robe with purple borders. The right of convocating the ſenate belonged only to the monarchs; and after the expulſion of the Tarquins, to the conſuls, the dictator, maſter of the horſe, governor of Rome, and tribunes of the people; but no magiſtrate could exerciſe this privilege except in the abſence of a ſuperior officer, the tribunes excepted. The time of meeting was generally three times a month on the calends, nones, and ides. Under Auguſtus they were not aſſembled on the nones. It was requiſite that the place where they aſſembled ſhould have been previouſly conſecrated by the augurs. This was generally in the temple of Concord, of Jupiter Capitolinus, Apollo, Caſtor and Pollux, &c. or in the Curiæ called Hoſtilia, Julia Pompeia, &c. When audience was given to foreign ambaſſadors, the ſenators aſſembled without the walls of the city, either in the temples of Bellona or of Apollo; and the ſame ceremony as to their meeting was alſo obſerved when they tranſacted buſineſs with their generals, as the ambaſſadors of foreign nations, and the commanders of armies while in commiſſion were not permitted to appear within the walls of the city. To render their decrees valid and authentic, a certain number of members was requiſite, and ſuch as were abſent without ſome proper cauſe, were always fined. In the reign of Auguſtus, 400 ſenators were requiſite to make a ſenate. Nothing was tranſacted before ſun riſe or after ſun ſet. In their office the ſenators were the guardians of religion, they diſpoſed of the provinces as they pleaſed, they prorogued the aſſemblies of the people, they appointed thankſgivings, nominated their ambaſſadors, diſtributed the public money, and in

in short, had the management of every thing political or civil in the republic, except the creating of magistrates, the enacting of laws, and the declarations of war or peace, which were confined to the assemblies of the people. Rank was always regarded in their meetings; the chief magistrates of the state, such as the consuls, the pretors, and censors sat first, after these the inferior magistrates, such as the ediles and questors, and last of all, those that then exercised no office in the state. Their opinions were originally collected, each according to his age; but when the office of censor was instituted, the opinion of the *princeps senatus*, or the person whose name stood first on the censor's list, was first consulted, and afterwards those who were of consular dignity, each in their respective order. In the age of Cicero, the consuls elect were first consulted; and in the age of Cæsar, he was permitted to speak first till the end of the year, on whom the consul had originally conferred that honor. Under the emperors the same rules were observed, but the consuls were generally consulted before all others. When any public matter was introduced into the senate, which was always called *referre ad senatum*, any senator whose opinion was asked, was permitted to speak upon it as long as he pleased, and on that account it was often usual for the senators to protract their speeches till it was too late to determine. When the question was put, they passed to the side of that speaker, whose opinion they approved, and a majority of votes was easily collected, without the trouble of counting the numbers. This mode of proceeding was called *pedibus in alicujus sententiam ire*, and therefore on that account, the senators who had not the privilege of speaking, but only the right of giving a silent vote, such as bore some curule honors, and on that account were permitted to sit in the senate, but not to deliberate, were denominated *pedarii senatores*. After the majority had been known, the matter was determined, and a *senatus consultum* was immediately written by the clerks of the house, at the feet of the chief magistrates, and it was signed by all the principal members of the house. When there was not a sufficient number of members to make a senate, the decision was called *senatus autoritas*, but it was of no consequence if it did not afterwards pass into a *senatus consultum*. The tribunes of the people, by the word *veto*, could stop the debates, and the decrees of the assembled senate, as also any one who was of equal authority with him who had proposed the matter. The *senatus consulta* were left in the custody of the consuls, who could suppress or preserve them; but about the year of Rome 304, they were always deposited in the temple of Ceres, and afterwards in the treasury, by the ediles of the people. The degradation of the senators was made by the censor by omitting their names when he called over the list of the senate. This was called *præterire*. A senator could be again introduced into the senate if he could repair his character, or fortune, which had been the causes why the censor had lawfully called him unqualified, and had challenged his opposition. The meeting of the senate was often sudden, except the particular times already mentioned, upon any emergency. After the death of J. Cæsar, they were not permitted to meet on the ides of March, which were called *parricidium*, because on that day the dictator had been assassinated. The sons of senators, after they had put on the *toga virilis*, were permitted to come into the senate, but this was afterwards limited. [*Vid. Papirius.*] The rank and the authority of the senators, which were so conspicuous in the first ages of the republic, and which caused the minister of Pyrrhus to declare that the Roman senate was a venerable assembly of kings, dwindled into nothing under the emperors. Men of the lowest characters were admitted into the senate; the emperors took pleasure in robbing this illustrious body of their privileges and authority, and the senators themselves, by their meanness and servility, contributed as much as the tyranny of the sovereign to diminish their own consequence; and by applauding the follies of a Nero, and the cruelties of a Domitian, they convinced the world that they no longer possessed sufficient prudence or authority to be consulted on matters of weight and importance. In the election of successors to the imperial purple after Augustus, the approbation of the senate was consulted, but it was only a matter of curtesy, and the concurrence of a body of men was little regarded who were without power, and under the controul of a mercenary army. The title of *Clarissimus* was given to the senators, under the emperors, and indeed this was the only distinction they had in compensation for the loss of their independence. The senate was abolished by Justinian, 13 centuries after its first institution by Romulus.

Senna, or Sena, a river of Umbria. *Lucan.* 2, v. 407.

Seneca, L. Annæus, a native of Corduba in Spain, who married Helvia, a woman of Spain, by whom he had three sons, Seneca the philosopher, Annæus Novatus, and Annæus Mela, the father of the poet Lucan. Seneca made himself known by some declamations of which he made a collection from the most celebrated orators of the age. He left Corduba, and went to Rome, where he became a Roman knight. His son L. Annæus Seneca, who was born about six years

before Christ, was early distinguished by his extraordinary talents. He was taught eloquence by his father, and received lessons in philosophy from the best and most celebrated stoics of the age. As one of the followers of the Pythagorean doctrines, Seneca observed the most reserved abstinence, and in his meals never eat the flesh of animals; but this he abandoned at the representation of his father, when Tiberius threatened to punish some Jews and Egyptians, who abstained from certain meats. In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared with great advantage, but the fear of Caligula, who aspired to the name of an eloquent speaker, and who consequently was jealous of his fame, deterred him from pursuing his favorite study, and he sought a safer employment in canvassing for the honors and offices of the state. He was made quæstor, but the aspersions which were thrown upon him on account of a shameful amour with Julia Livilla, removed him from Rome, and the emperor banished him for some time into Corsica. During this banishment the philosopher wrote some spirited epistles to his mother, remarkable for elegance of language and sublimity, but he soon forgot his philosophy, and disgraced himself by his flatteries to the emperor, and in wishing to be recalled, even at the expence of his innocence and character. The disgrace of Messalina at Rome, and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius proved favorable to Seneca, and after he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress to take care of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. In the honorable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained applause, and as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquillity, and believed herself safe and happy under the administration of the son of Agrippina. Some, however, are clamorous against the philosopher, and observe that Seneca initiated his pupil in those unnatural vices, and abominable indulgences, which disgraced him as a monarch and as a man. This may be the language of malevolence, or the insinuation of jealousy. In the corrupted age of Nero, the preceptor had to withstand the clamors of many wicked and profligate ministers, and if he had been the favorite of the emperor, and shared his pleasures, his debauchery and extravagance, Nero would not perhaps have been so anxious of destroying a man whose examples, from vicious inclinations he could not follow, and whose salutary precepts his licentious associates forbad him to obey. Seneca was too well acquainted with the natural disposition of Nero, to think himself secure; he had been accused of having amassed the most ample riches, and of having built sumptuous houses, and adorned beautiful gardens, during the four years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor, and therefore he desired his imperial pupil to accept of the riches, and the possessions which his attendance on his person had procured, and to permit him to retire to solitude and study. Nero refused with artful duplicity, and Seneca to avoid further suspicions, kept himself at home for some time as if laboring under a disease. In the conspiracy of Piso, which happened some time after, and in which some of the most noble of the Roman senators were concerned, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natalis, and Nero who was glad of an opportunity of sacrificing him to his secret jealousy, ordered him to destroy himself. Seneca very probably was not accessary to the conspiracy, and the only thing which could be produced against him as a crimination, was trivial and unsatisfactory. Piso, as Natalis declared, had complained that he never saw Seneca, and the philosopher had observed in answer, that it was not proper or conducive to their common interest, to see one another often. He further pleaded indisposition, and said that his own life depended upon the safety of Piso's person. Seneca was at table with his wife Paulina and two of his friends, when the messenger from Nero arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to destroy himself, with philosophical firmness, and even with joy, and observed, that such a mandate might have long been expected from a man who had murdered his own mother, and assassinated all his friends. He wished to dispose of his possessions as he pleased, but this was refused, and when he heard this, he turned to his friends who were weeping at his melancholy fate, and told them, that since he could not leave them what he believed his own, he would leave them at least his own life for an example, an innocent conduct which they might imitate, and by which they might acquire immortal fame. Against their tears and wailings he exclaimed with firmness, and asked them whether they had not learnt better to withstand the attacks of fortune, and the violence of tyranny? As for his wife, he attempted to calm her emotions, and when she seemed resolved to die with him, he said he was glad to find his example followed with so much constancy. Their veins were opened at the same moment, but the life of Paulina was preserved, and Nero, who was partial to her, ordered the blood to be stopped, and from that moment, according to some authors, the philosopher's wife seemed to rejoice that she could still enjoy the comforts of life. Seneca's veins bled but slowly, and it has been observed, that the sensible and animated conversation of his dying moments was collected by his friends, and that it has been preserved among his works. To hasten his

his death he drank a doſe of poiſon, but it had no effect; and therefore he ordered himſelf to be carried into a hot-bath, to accelerate the operation of the draught, and to make the blood flow more freely. This was attended with no better ſucceſs, and as the ſoldiers were clamorous, he was carried into a ſtove, and ſuffocated by the ſteam, on the 12th of April, in the 65th year of the Chriſtian era, in his 53d year. His body was burnt without pomp or funeral ceremony, according to his will, which he had made when he enjoyed the moſt unbounded favors of Nero. The compoſitions of Seneca are numerous, and chiefly on moral ſubjects. He is admired for his refined ſentiments and virtuous precepts. His ſtile is nervous, it abounds with ornament, and ſeems well ſuited to the taſte of the age in which he lived. The deſire of recommending himſelf and his writings to the world, obliged him too often to depreciate the merit of the antients, and to ſink into obſcurity. His treatiſes are *de irâ*, *de conſolatione*, *de Providentiâ*, *de tranquilitate animi*, *de clementiâ*, *de ſapientis conſtantiâ*, *de otio ſapientis*, *de brevitate vitæ*, *de beneficiis*, *de vitâ beatâ*, beſides his *naturales quæſtiones*, *ludus in Claudium*, *moral letters*, &c. There are alſo ſome tragedies aſcribed to Seneca. Quinctilian ſuppoſes that the *Medea* is his compoſition, and, according to others, the *Troas* and the *Hippolytus*, were alſo written by him, and the *Agamemnon*, *Hercules furens*, *Thyeſtes* & *Hercules in Oeta* by his father Seneca the declaimer. The beſt editions of Seneca are thoſe of Antwerp, fol. 1615, and of Gronovius, 3 vols. Amſt. 1672; and thoſe of his tragedies, are that of Schroder's, 4to. Delph. 1728, and the 8vo. of Gronovius, L. Bat. 1682. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, &c.—*Dio.*—*Sueton. in Ner.* &c.—*Quintil.*

Claudius Senecio, one of Nero's favorites, and the aſſociate of his pleaſure and debauchery.——Tullius, a man who conſpired againſt Nero, and was put to death though he turned informer againſt the reſt of the conſpirators.——A man put to death by Domitian, for writing an account of the life of Helvidius, one of the emperor's enemies.—One of Conſtantine's enemies.

Senŏnes, an unciviliſed nation of Gallia Tranſalpina, who left their native poſſeſſions, and under the conduct of Brennus invaded Italy, and pillaged Rome. They afterwards united with the Umbri Latins and Etrurians, to make war againſt the Romans, till they were totally deſtroyed by Dolabella. The chief of their towns in that part of Italy where they ſettled near Umbria, and which from them was called Senogallia, were Fanum Fortunæ, Sena, Piſaurum, and Ariminum. [*Vid. Cimbri.*] *Lucan.* 1, v. 254.—*Sil.* 8, v. 454.—*Liv.*—*Flor.*——A people of Germany near the Suevus.

Sentia lex *de ſenatu*, by C. Sentius the conſul, A. U. C. 734, enacted the chuſing of proper perſons to fill up the number of ſenators.

Sentius Cn. a governor of Syria, under the emperors.——A governor of Macedonia.——Septimius, one of the ſoldiers of Pompey, who aſſiſted the Egyptians in murdering him.——A Roman emperor. *Vid.* Severus.——A writer in the reign of the emperor Alexander, of whoſe life he wrote an account in Latin, or, according to others, in Greek.

Septerion, a feſtival obſerved once in nine years at Delphi, in honor of Apollo. It was a repreſentation of the purſuit of Python by Apollo, and of the victory obtained by the god.

Tit. Septimius, a Roman knight diſtinguiſhed by his poetical compoſitions both lyric and tragic. He was intimate with Auguſtus as well as Horace, who has addreſſed the 6 of his 2 *lib.* of Odes to him.

L. Septimulejus, a friend of C. Gracchus. He ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by Opimius, and had the meanneſs to carry his friend's head fixed to a pole through the ſtreets of Rome.

Sepyra, a town of Cilicia, taken by Cicero when he preſided over that province.

Sequăna, a river of Gaul, which ſeparates the territories of the Belgæ and the Celtæ. It is now called la Seine. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 425.

Sequăni, a people of Gaul, near the territories of the Ædui. The country which they inhabited is now called Franche Compté, or Upper Burgundy. *Cæſar. bell. G.*

Sequinius, a native of Alba, who married one of his daughters to Curiatius of Alba, and the other to Horatius, a citizen of Rome. The two daughters were brought to bed on the ſame day, each of three male children.

Serapio, a ſirname given to one of the Scipios, becauſe he reſembled a ſwine herd of that name.——A Greek poet who floriſhed in the age of Trajan. He was intimate with Plutarch.——An Egyptian put to death by Achillas, when he came at the head of an embaſſy from Ptolemy, who was a priſoner in the hands of J. Cæſar.

Serăpis, one of the Egyptian deities, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Oſiris. He had a magnificent temple at Memphis, another very rich at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worſhip of Serapis was introduced at Rome, by the emperor Antoninus Pius, A. D. 146, and the myſteries celebrated on the 6th of May, but with ſo much licentiouſneſs that the ſenate were ſoon after obliged to aboliſh it. Herodotus, who ſpeaks in a very circumſtantial manner of the deities,

and

and of the religion of the Egyptians, makes no mention of the god Serapis. Apollodorus says it is the same as the bull Apis. *Paus.* 1, c. 18. l. 2, c. 34.—*Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 83.—*Strab.* 17.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 30.

Sēres, a nation of Asia, according to Ptolemy, between the Ganges and the eastern ocean. They were naturally of a meek disposition. Silk was brought to Rome from their country, and on that account it received the name of *Sericum*, and thence a garment or dress of silk is called *serica vestis*. Heliogabalus, the Roman emperor, was the first who wore a silk dress, which at that time was sold for its weight in gold. It afterwards became very cheap, and consequently was the common dress among the Romans. Some suppose that the Seres are the same as the Chinese. *Ptol.* 6, c. 16.—*Horat.* 1, Od. 29, v. 9.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 19. l. 10, v. 142 & 292. *Ovid. Am.* 1 el. 14, v. 6.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 121.

Serbōnis, a lake between Egypt and Palestine.

Serēna, a daughter of Theodosius who married Stilicho. She was put to death, &c.

Serenianus, a favorite of Gallus, the brother of Julian. He was put to death.

Serēnus Samonicus, a physician in the age of the emperor Severus and Caracalla. There remains a poem of his composition on medicine, the last edition of which is that of 1706, in 8vo. Amst.——Vibius, a governor of Spain accused of cruelty in the government of his province, and put to death by order of Tiberius.

Sergestus, a sailor in the fleet of Æneas, from whom the family of the Sergii at Rome were descended. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 121.

Sergia, a Roman matron. She conspired with others to poison their husbands. The plot was discovered, and Sergia, with some of her accomplices, drank poison and died.

Sergius, one of the names of Catiline.——A military tribune at the siege of Veii.

Sergius and Sergiōlus, a deformed youth, greatly admired by the Roman ladies in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 105 *& seq.*

Seriphus, an island in the Ægean sea, about 36 miles in circumference, according to Pliny only 12, very barren and uncultivated. The Romans generally sent their criminals there in banishment, and it was there that Cassius Severus the orator was exiled, and that he died. According to Ælian, the frogs of this island never croaked, but when they were removed from the island to another place, they were more noisy and clamorous than others, hence the proverb of *Seriphia rana*, applied to a man who neither speaks nor sings. This however is found to be a mistake by modern travellers. It was on the coast of Seriphos that the chest was discovered in which Acrisius had exposed his daughter Danae, and her son Perseus. *Strab.* 10.—*Ælian. Anim.* 3, c. 37.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 242. l. 7, v. 65.

Sermylia, a town of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

Serrānus, a surname given to Cincinnatus, because he was found *sowing* his fields when told that he had been elected dictator. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 844.——One of the auxiliaries of Turnus, killed in the night by Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 335.——A poet of some merit in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 7, v. 80.

Seron, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes.

Quintus Sertorius, a Roman general born at Nursia. His first campaign was under the great Marius, against the Teutones and Cimbri. He visited the enemy's camp as a spy, and had the misfortune to lose one eye in the first battle he fought. When Marius and Cinna entered Rome and slaughtered all their enemies, Sertorius accompanied them, but he expressed his sorrow and concern at the melancholy death of so many of his countrymen. He afterwards fled for safety into Spain, when Sylla had proscribed him, and in this distant province he behaved himself with so much address and valor that he was looked upon as the prince of the country. The Lusitanians universally revered and loved him, and the Roman general did not show himself less attentive to their interest, by establishing public schools, and educating the children of the country in the polite arts, and the literature of Greece and Rome. He had established a senate, over which he presided with consular authority, and the Romans who followed his standard, paid equal reverence to his person. They were experimentally convinced of his valor and magnanimity as a general, and the artful manner in which he imposed upon the credulity of his adherents in the garb of religion, did not diminish his reputation. He pretended to hold commerce with heaven by means of a white hind which he had tamed with great success, and which followed him every where, even in the field of battle. The success of Sertorius in Spain, and his popularity among the natives alarmed the Romans. They sent some troops to oppose him, but with little success. Four armies were found insufficient to crush or even hurt Sertorius; and Pompey and Metellus, who never engaged an enemy without obtaining the victory, were driven with dishonor from the field. But the favorite of the Lusitanians was exposed to the dangers which usually attend greatness. Perpenna, one of his officers who was jealous of

of his fame, and tired of a ſuperior, conſpired againſt him. At a banquet the conſpirators began to open their intentions by ſpeaking with freedom and licentiouſneſs in the preſence of Sertorius, whoſe age and character had hitherto claimed deference from others. Perpenna overturned a glaſs of wine as a ſignal to the reſt of the conſpirators, and immediately Antonius, one of his officers, ſtabbed Sertorius, and the example was followed by all the reſt, 73 years before Chriſt. Sertorius has been commended for his love of juſtice and moderation. The flattering deſcription he heard of the Fortunate Iſlands when he paſſed into the weſt of Africa, almoſt tempted him to bid adieu to the world, and perhaps he would have retired from the noiſe of war, and the clamors of envy, to end his days in the boſom of a peaceful and ſolitary iſland, had not the ſtronger calls of ambition and the love of fame prevailed over the intruding reflections of a moment. It has been obſerved, that in his latter days Sertorius became indolent, and fond of luxury and wanton cruelty; yet we muſt confeſs, that in affability, clemency, complaiſance, generoſity, and military valor, he not only ſurpaſſed his contemporaries, but the reſt of the Romans. *Plut. in vitâ.—Paterc.* 2, c. 30, *&c.—Flor.* 3, c. 21, *&c.—Appian de Civ.—Val. Max.* 1, c. 2. l. 7, c. 3.

Servæus, a man accuſed by Tiberius of being privy to the conſpiracy of Sejanus.

Serviānus, a conſul in the reign of Adrian. He was a great favorite of the emperor Trajan.

Servilia, a ſiſter of Cato of Utica, greatly enamoured of J. Cæſar, though her brother was one of the moſt inveterate enemies of her lover. To convince Cæſar of her affection, ſhe ſent him a letter filled with the moſt tender expreſſions of regard for his perſon. The letter was delivered to Cæſar in the ſenate houſe, while they were debating about puniſhing the aſſociates of Catiline's conſpiracy; and when Cato ſaw it, he exclaimed that it was a letter from the conſpirators, and inſiſted immediately on its being made public. Upon this Cæſar gave it to Cato, and the ſtern ſenator had no ſooner read its contents, than he threw it back with the words of, *take it drunkard.* From the intimacy which exiſted between Servilia and Cæſar, ſome have ſuppoſed that the dictator was the father of M. Brutus. *Plut. in Cæſ.—C. Nep. in Attic.*——Another ſiſter of Cato, who married Silanus. *Id.*——A daughter of Thraſea, put to death by order of Nero, with her father. Her crime was the conſulting of magicians, only to know what would happen in her family.

Servilia lex *de pecuniis repetundis*, by C. Servilius the prætor, A. U. C. 653. It puniſhed ſeverely ſuch as were guilty of peculation and extortion in the provinces. Its particulars are not preciſely known.——Another, *de judicibus*, by Q. Servilius Cæpio, the conſul, A. U. C. 647. It divided the right of judging, between the ſenators and the equites, a privilege, which though originally belonging to the ſenators, had been taken from them and given to the equites.——Another, *de civitate*, by C. Servilius, ordained that if a Latin accuſed a Roman ſenator, ſo that he was condemned, the accuſed ſhould be honored with the name and the privileges of a Roman citizen.——Another, *agraria*, by P. Servilius Rullus, the tribune, A. U. C. 690. It required the immediate ſale of certain houſes and lands which belonged to the people, for the purchaſe of others in a different part of Italy. It required that ten commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to ſee it carried into execution, but Cicero prevented its paſſing into a law by the three orations which he pronounced againſt it.

Serviliānus, a Roman conſul defeated by Viriathus, in Spain, &c.

Servilius Quintus, a Roman who in his dictatorſhip defeated the Æqui.——Publius, a conſul who ſupported the cauſe of the people againſt the nobles, and obtained a triumph in ſpite of the oppoſition of the ſenate, after defeating the Volſci. He afterwards changed his opinions, and very violently oppoſed the people, becauſe they had illiberally treated him.——A pro-conſul killed at the battle of Cannæ by Annibal.——Ahala, a maſter of horſe to the dictator Cincinnatus. When Mælius refuſed to appear before the dictator, to anſwer the accuſations which were brought againſt him on ſuſpicion of his aſpiring to tyranny, Ahala ſlew him in the midſt of the people, whoſe protection he claimed. Ahala was accuſed for this murder, and baniſhed, but this ſentence was afterwards repealed. He was raiſed to the dictatorſhip.——Marcus, a man who pleaded in favor of Paulus Æmilius, &c.——An augur proſecuted by Lucullus for his inattention in his office. He was acquitted.——A prætor ordered by the ſenate to forbid Sylla to approach Rome. He was ridiculed and inſulted by the conqueror's ſoldiers.——A man appointed to guard the ſea coaſt of Pontus, by Pompey.——Publius, a pro-conſul of Aſia during the age of Mithridates. He conquered Iſauria, for which ſervice he was ſirnamed *Iſauricus*, and rewarded with a triumph.——A Roman general who defeated an army of Etrurians.——An informer in the court of Tiberius.——A favorite of Auguſtus.——Geminus, a Roman conſul who

oppoſed

opposed Annibal with success.——Nonianus, a Latin historian who wrote an history of Rome in the reign of Nero. There were more than one writer of this name, as Pliny speaks of a Servilius remarkable for his eloquence and learning; and Quintilian mentions another equally illustrious for his genius and literary merit.

Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to Tanaquil his wife, and she brought up her son in the king's family, and added the name of *Servius* to that which he had inherited from his father to denote his *slavery*. Young Servius was educated in the palace of the monarch with great care, and though originally a slave, he raised himself so much to consequence, that Tarquin gave him his daughter in marriage. His own private merit and virtues recommended him to notice not less than the royal favors, and Servius, become the favorite of the people and the darling of the soldiers, by his liberality and complaisance, was easily raised to the throne on the death of his father-in-law. Rome had no reason to repent of her choice. Servius endeared himself still more as a warrior and a legislator. He defeated the Veientes and the Tuscans, and by a proper act of policy he established the census, which told him that Rome contained about 84 thousand inhabitants. He encreased the number of the tribes, he beautified and adorned the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also divided the Roman people into tribes; and that he might not seem to neglect the worship of the gods, he built several temples to the goddess of fortune, to whom he deemed himself particularly indebted for obtaining the kingdom. He also built a temple to Diana on mount Aventine, and raised himself a palace on the hill Esquilinus. Servius married his two daughters to the grandsons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Arunx. This union, as might be supposed, tended to ensure the peace of his family; but if such were his expectations, he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Arunx, naturally fierce and impetuous, murdered her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. These bloody measures were no sooner pursued than Servius was murdered by his own son-in-law, and his daughter Tullia showed herself so inimical to filial gratitude and piety, that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, B. C. 534. His death was universally lamented, and the slaves annually celebrated a festival in his honor, in the temple of Diana, on mount Aventine, the day that he was murdered. Tarquinia his wife buried his remains privately, and died the following day. *Liv.* 1, c. 41.—*Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 6.—*Cic. de. Div.* 2, c. 53.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 601.——Galba, a seditious person who wished to refuse a triumph to Paulus Æmylius after the conquest of Macedonia.——A friend of Sylla, who applied for the consulship to no purpose.——Cornelius, a consul in the first ages of the republic, &c.——Sulpitius, an orator in the age of Cicero and Hortensius. He was sent as ambassador to M. Antony, and died before his return. Cicero obtained a statue for him from the senate and the Roman people, which was raised in the Campus Martius. His works are lost. *Cic. in Brut. Phil. &c.*—*Plin.* 5, ep. 3.——A despicable informer in the Augustan age. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 1, v. 47.——Honoratus Maurus, a learned grammarian in the age of young Theodosius. He wrote Latin commentaries upon Virgil, still extant.

Sesara, a daughter of Celeus, king of Eleusis, sister to Triptolemus.

Sesostris, a celebrated king of Egypt some ages before the Trojan war. His father ordered all the children in his dominions who were born on the same day with him to be publickly educated, and to pass their youth in the company of his son. This succeeded in the highest degree, and Sesostris had the pleasure to find himself furrounded by a number of faithful ministers and active warriors, whose education and intimacy with their prince rendered them inseparably devoted to his interest. When Sesostris had succeeded on his father's throne, he became ambitious of military fame, and after he had divided his kingdom into 36 different districts, he marched at the head of a numerous army to make the conquest of the world. Libya, Æthiopia, Arabia, with all the islands of the Red Sea, were conquered, and the victorious monarch marched through Asia and penetrated farther in the east than the conqueror of Darius. He also invaded Europe and subdued the Thracians, and that the fame of his conquests might long survive him, he placed columns in the several provinces he had subdued; and many ages after, this pompous inscription was read in many parts of Asia, *Sesostris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms.* At his return home the monarch employed his time in encouraging the fine arts and in improving the revenues of his kingdom. He erected 100 temples to the gods for the victories he had obtained, and mounds of earth were heaped up in several parts of Egypt, where cities were

were built for the reception of the inhabitants during the inundations of the Nile. Some canals were also dug near Memphis to facilitate navigation and the communication of one province with another. In his old age, Sesostris grown infirm and blind destroyed himself, after a reign of 44 years according to some. His mildness towards the conquered has been admired, while some have upbraided him for his cruelty and insolence in causing his chariot to be drawn by some of the monarchs whom he had conquered. The age of Sesostris is so remote from every authentic record, that many have supported that the actions and conquests ascribed to this monarch are uncertain and totally fabulous. *Herodot.* 2, c. 102, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Val. Flacc.* 5, v. 419.—*Plin.* 33, c. 3.—*Lucan* 10, v. 276.—*Strab.* 16.

Sestius, a friend of Brutus with whom he fought at the battle of Philippi. Augustus resigned the consulship in his favor tho' he still continued to reverence the memory of Brutus.——A governor of Syria.

Sestos or Sestus, a town of Thrace on the shores of the Hellespont, exactly opposite Abydos or the Asiatic side. It is celebrated for the bridge which Xerxes built there across the Hellespont, as also for being the seat of the amours of Hero and Leander. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 13.—*Musæus de L. & H.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 258.—*Ovid Heroid.* 18, v. 2.

Sesuvii, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæsar Bell. G.*

Setăbis, a town of Spain between Carthage and Saguntum. There was also a small river of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Sil.* 16, v. 474.

Sethon, a priest of Vulcan, who made himself king of Egypt after the death of Anysis. He was attacked by the Assyrians and delivered from this powerful enemy by an immense number of rats, which in one night gnawed their bow strings and thongs so that on the morrow their arms were found to be useless. From this wonderful circumstance Sethon had a statue which represented him with a rat in his hand, with the inscription of, *Whoever fixes his eyes upon me, let him be pious.*——*Herodot.* 2, c. 141.

Setia, a town of Campania, celebrated for its wines. *Martial* 13, ep. 112.

Sevēra, Julia Aquilia, a Roman lady, whom the emperor Heliogabalus married. She was soon after repudiated, though possessed of all the charms of mind and body which could captivate the most virtuous.——Valeria, the wife of Valentinian, and the mother of Gratian, was well known for her avarice and ambition. The emperor her husband repudiated her and afterwards took her again. Her prudent advice at last ensured her son Gratian on the imperial throne.——The wife of Philip the Roman emperor.

Severiānus, a governor of Macedonia, father-in-law to the emperor Philip.——A general of the Roman armies in the reign of Valentinian defeated by the Germans.——A son of the emperor Severus.

Sevērus, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor born at Leptis in Africa of a noble family. He gradually exercised all the offices of the state, and recommended himself to the notice of the world by an ambitious mind, and a restless activity, that could, for the gratification of avarice, endure the most complicated hardships. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Didius Julianus who had bought the imperial purple when exposed to sale by the licentiousness of the pretorians, and therefore he proclaimed himself emperor on the borders of Illyricum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. To support himself in this bold measure, he took as his partner in the empire Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and immediately marched towards Rome, to crush Didius and all his partizans. He was received as he advanced through the country with universal acclamations, and Julianus himself was soon deserted by his favorites, and assassinated by his own soldiers. The reception of Severus at Rome was sufficient to gratify his pride; the streets were strewed with flowers, and the submissive senate were ever ready to grant whatever honors or titles the conqueror claimed. In professing that he had assumed the purple only to revenge the death of the virtuous Pertinax, Severus gained many adherents, and was enabled not only to disarm, but to banish the pretorians, whose insolence and avarice were become alarming not only to the citizens, but to the emperor. But while he was victorious at Rome, Severus did not forget that there was another competitor for the imperial purple. Pescennius Niger was in the east at the head of a powerful army, and with the name and ensigns of Augustus. Many obstinate battles were fought between the troops and officers of the imperial rivals, till on the plains of Issus, which had been above five centuries before covered with the blood of the Persian soldiers of Darius, Niger was totally ruined by the loss of 20,000 men. The head of Niger was cut off, and sent to the conqueror, who punished in a most cruel manner all the partizans of his unfortunate rival. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, which had shut her gates against him; and after he had conquered several nations in the east, he returned to Rome, resolved to destroy Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly shared the imperial power.

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He attempted to aſſaſſinate him by his emiſſaries; but when this had failed of ſucceſs, Severus had recourſe to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided on the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was ſo elated with the recollection that he had now no longer a competitor for the purple, that he inſulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone, after he had ſuffered it to putrify before the door of his tent, and to be torn to pieces by his dogs. The family and the adherents of Albinus ſhared his fate; and the return of Severus to the capital exhibited the bloody triumphs of Marius and Sylla. The richeſt of the citizens were ſacrificed, and their money became the property of the emperor. The wicked Commodus received divine honors, and his murderers were puniſhed in the moſt wanton manner. Tired of the inactive life he led in Rome, Severus marched into the eaſt, with his two ſons Caracalla and Geta, and with uncommon ſucceſs made himſelf maſter of Seleucia, Babylon, and Cteſiphon, and advanced without oppoſition far into the Parthian territories. From Parthia the emperor marched towards the more ſouthern provinces of Aſia; after he had viſited the tomb of Pompey the Great, he entered Alexandria; and after he had granted a ſenate to that celebrated city, he viewed with the moſt criticiſing and inquiſitive curioſity the ſeveral monuments and ruins which that antient kingdom contains. The revolt of Britain recalled him from the eaſt. After he had reduced it under his power, he built a wall acroſs the northern parts of the iſland, to defend it againſt the frequent invaſions of the Caledonians. Hitherto ſucceſsful againſt his enemies, Severus now found the peace of his family diſturbed. Caracalla attempted to murder his father as he was concluding a treaty of peace with the Britons; and the emperor was ſo ſhocked at the undutifulneſs of his ſon, that on his return home he called him into his preſence, and after he had upbraided him for his ingratitude and perfidy, he offered him a drawn ſword, adding, *If you are ſo ambitious of reigning alone, now imbrue your hands in the blood of your father, and let not the eyes of the world be witneſſes of your want of filial tenderneſs.* If theſe words checked Caracalla, yet he did not ſhew himſelf concerned, and Severus worn out with infirmities which the gout and the uneaſineſs of his mind encreaſed, ſoon after died, exclaiming that he had been every thing man could wiſh, but that he was then nothing. Some ſay that he wiſhed to poiſon himſelf, but that when this was denied, he eat to great exceſs, and ſoon after expired at York on the 4th of February, in the 211th year of the chriſtian era in the 66th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years 8 months and 3 days. Severus has been ſo much admired for his military talents, that ſome have called him the moſt warlike of the Roman emperors. As a monarch he was cruel, and it has been obſerved that he never did an act of humanity, or forgave a fault. In his diet he was temperate, and he always ſhowed himſelf an open enemy to pomp and ſplendor. He loved the appellation of a man of letters, and he even compoſed an hiſtory of his own reign, which ſome have praiſed for its correctneſs and veracity. However cruel Severus may appear in his puniſhments and in his revenge, many have endeavoured to exculpate him, and obſerved that there was need of ſeverity in an empire whoſe morals were ſo corrupted, and where no leſs than 3000 perſons were accuſed of adultery during the ſpace of 17 years. Of him, as of Auguſtus, ſome were fond to ſay, that it would have been better for the world, if he had never been born, or had never died. *Dio.—Herodian.—Victor, &c.*——Alexander, (Marcus Aurelius) a native of Phœnicia, adopted by Heliogabalus. His father's name was Geneſius Marcianus, and his mother's, Julia Mammæa, and he received the ſurname of Alexander, becauſe he was born in a temple ſacred to Alexander the Great. He was carefully educated, and his mother, by paying particular attention to his morals, and the character of his preceptors, preſerved him from thoſe infirmities, and that licentiouſneſs, which old age too often attributes to the depravity of youth. At the death of Heliogabalus, who had been jealous of his virtues, Alexander, though only in the 14th year of his age, was proclaimed emperor, and his nomination was approved by the univerſal ſhouts of the army, and the congratulations of the ſenate. He had not long been on the throne before the peace of the empire was diſturbed by the incurſions of the Perſians. Alexander marched into the eaſt without delay, and ſoon obtained a deciſive victory over the barbarians. At his return to Rome he was honored with a triumph, but the revolt of the Germans ſoon after called him away from the indolence of the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with ſome ſucceſs, but the virtues and the amiable qualities of Alexander were forgotten in the ſtern and ſullen ſtrictneſs of the diſciplinarian. His ſoldiers, fond of repoſe, murmured againſt his ſeverity; their clamors were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midſt of his camp, after a reign of 13 years and nine days, on the 18th of March, A. D. 235. His mother Mammæa ſhared his fate with all his friends; but

but this was no sooner known than the soldiers punished with immediate death all such as had been concerned in the murder, except Maximinus. Alexander has been admired for his many virtues, and every historian, except Herodian, is bold to assert that if he had lived, the Roman empire might soon have been freed from those tumults and abuses which continually disturbed her peace, and kept the lives of her emperors and senators in perpetual alarms. His severity in punishing offences was great, and such as had robbed the public, were they even the most intimate friends of the emperor, were indiscriminately sacrificed to the tranquillity of the state which they had violated. The great offices of the state, which had before his reign been exposed to sale, and occupied by favorites, were now bestowed upon merit, and Alexander could boast that all his officers were men of trust and abilities. He was a patron of literature, and he dedicated the hours of relaxation to the study of the best Greek and Latin historians, orators, and poets; and in the public schools which his liberality and the desire of encouraging learning had founded, he often heard with pleasure and satisfaction the eloquent speeches and declamations of his subjects. The provinces were well supplied with provisions, and Rome was embellished with many stately buildings and magnificent porticos. *Aurel. Vict.—Herodian.—Zosim.—Victor.*

Severus Flavius Valerius, a native of Illyricum nominated Cæsar by Galerius. He was put to death by Maximianus, A. D. 307.——Julius, a governor of Britain, under Adrian.——A general of Valens.——Libius, a man proclaimed emperor of the west, at Ravenna, after the death of Majorianus. He was soon after poisoned.——Lucius Cornelius, a Latin poet in the age of Augustus.——Cassius, an orator banished into the island of Crete by Augustus, for his illiberal language. He was banished 17 years, and died in Seriphos. He is commended as an able orator, yet declaiming more with warmth than prudence. His writings were destroyed by order of the senate. *Suet. in Oct.—Quint.*——Sulpitius, an ecclesiastical historian, who died A. D. 420. The best of his works is his *Historia Sacra*, from the creation of the world to the consulship of Stilicho, of which the stile is elegant, and superior to that of the age in which he lived. The best edition is in 2 vols. 4to. *Patavii*, 1741.——An officer under the emperor Julian.——Aquilius, a native of Spain, who wrote an account of his own life in the reign of the emperor Valens.——An officer of Valentinian, &c.——A prefect of Rome, &c.——A celebrated architect employed in building Nero's golden palace at Rome, after the burning of that city.——A mountain of Italy, near the Falisci. *Virg. Æn.* 7. *v.* 713.

Sextus, a man who dethroned his monarch, &c.——A friend of Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals.——A Thracian king, who encouraged his countrymen to revolt, &c. This name is common to several of the Thracians.

Sextia, a woman celebrated for her virtue and her constancy, put to death by Nero.

Sextia Licinia Lex, *de Magistratibus*, by C. Licinius and L. Sextius the tribunes, A. U. C. 386. It ordained that one of the consuls should be elected from among the plebeians.——Another, *de religione*, by the same, A. U. C. 385. It enacted that a decemvirate should be chosen from the patricians and plebeians instead of the *decemviri sacris faciundis*.

Sextiæ Aquæ, a place in Italy where the Cimbri were defeated by Marius.

Sextilia, the wife of Vitellius. She became mother of two children.

Sextilius, a governor of Africa, who ordered Marius when he landed there to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with some concern, and said to the messenger, *Go and tell your master that you have seen the exiled Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage. Plut. in Mar.*——A Roman preceptor who was seized and carried away by pirates, &c.——One of the officers of Lucullus.

Sextius, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.——A seditious tribune in the first ages of the republic. Lucius was remarkable for his friendship with Brutus; he gained the confidence of Augustus, and was consul A. C. 730. Horace, who was in the number of his friends, dedicated 1 od. 4 to him.——The first plebeian consul.——A dictator.——One of the sons of Tarquin. *Vid.* Tarquinius.

Sextus, a son of Pompey the great. *Vid.* Pompeius.——A Stoic philosopher, born at Cheronæa in Bœotia. Some suppose that he was Plutarch's nephew. He was preceptor to M. Aurelius, and L. Verus.——A governor of Syria.——A philosopher in the age of Antoninus. He was one of the followers of the doctrines of Pyrrho. Some of his works are still extant. The best edition of the treatise of Sextus Pompeius Festus *de verborum significatione* is that of *Amst.* 4to. 1699.

Sibini, a people near the Suevi.

Siburtius, a satrap of Arachosia, in the age of Alexander, &c.

Sibyllæ, certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, an opinion which is universally adopted by the learned.

learned. These ten Sibyls generally resided in the following places, Persia, Libya, Delphi, Cumæ in Italy, Erythræa, Samos, Cumæ in Æolia, Marpessa on the Hellespont, Ancyra in Phrygia, and Tiburtis. The most celebrated of the Sibyls is that of Cumæ in Italy, whom some have called by the different names of Amalthæa, Demophile, Herophile, Daphne, Manto, Phemonoe, and Deiphobe. It is said that Apollo became enamoured of her, and that to make her sensible of his passion, he offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but unfortunately forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigor, and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The god granted her her request, but she refused to gratify the passion of her lover, though he offered her perpetual youth and beauty. Some time after she became old and decrepit, her form decayed, melancholy paleness and haggard looks succeeded to bloom and cheerfulness. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneas came to Italy, and as some have imagined, she had three centuries more to live before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand which she had in her hand. She gave Æneas instructions how to find his father in the infernal regions, and even conducted him to the entrance of hell. It was usual in the Sibyl to write her prophecies on leaves which she placed at the entrance of her cave, and it required particular care in such as consulted her to take up these leaves before they were dispersed by the wind, as their meaning then became incomprehensible. According to the most authentic historians of the Roman republic, one of the Sibyls came to the palace of Tarquin the second, with nine volumes which she offered to sell for a very high price. The monarch disregarded her, and she immediately disappeared, and soon after returned, when she had burned three of the volumes. She asked the same price for the remaining six books; and when Tarquin refused to buy them, she burned three more, and still persisted in demanding the same sum of money for the three that were left. This extraordinary behaviour astonished Tarquin; he bought the books, and the Sibyl instantly vanished, and never after appeared to the world. These books were preserved with great care by the monarch, and called the *Sibylline verses*. A college of priests was appointed to have the care of them; and such reverence did the Romans entertain for these prophetic books, that they were consulted with the greatest solemnity, and only when the state seemed to be in danger. When the capitol was burnt in the troubles of Sylla, the Sibylline verses which were deposited there, perished in the conflagration; and to repair the loss which the republic seemed to have sustained, commissioners were immediately sent to different parts of Greece, to collect whatever verses could be found of the inspired writings of the Sibyls. The fate of these Sibylline verses, which were collected after the conflagration of the capitol, is unknown. There are now many Sibylline verses extant, but they are universally reckoned spurious; and it is evident that they were composed in the second century, by some of the followers of Christianity, who wished to convince the heathens of their error, by assisting the cause of truth with the arms of pious artifice. The word *Sibyl* seems to be derived from σιος, Æolice for Διος *Jovis*, and βουλη *consilium*. *Plat. in Phæd.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 35.—*Paus.* 10, c. 12, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 109, & 140.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 445, l. 6, v. 36.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 564.—*Plin.* 13, c. 13.—*Flor.* 4, c. 1.—*Sallust.*—*Cic. Catil.* 3. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1, l. 8, c. 15, &c.

SICA, a man who shewed much attention to Cicero in his banishment.

SICAMBRI or SUGAMBRI, a people of Germany conquered by the Romans. They revolted under Augustus, who marched against them, but did not totally reduce them. Drusus conquered them, and they were carried away from their native country to inhabit some of the more westerly provinces of Gaul. *Dio.* 54.—*Strab.* 4.—*Horat.* 4. *Od.* 2, v. 36, *Od.* 14, v. 51.—*Tacit.* 2, *Ann.* 26.

SICANI, a people of Spain, who left their native country and passed into Italy, and afterwards into Sicily, which they called Sicania. They inhabited the neighbourhood of mount Ætna, where they built some cities and villages. Some reckoned them the next inhabitants of the island after the Cyclops. They were afterwards driven from their antient possessions by the Siculi, and retired into the western parts of the island. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 5 & 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10. *Æn.* 7. v. 795.—*Diod.* 5.

SICANIA and SICANIA, an antient name of Italy, which it received from the Sicani, or from Sicanus, their king, or from Sicanus, a small river in Spain, in the territory where they lived, as some suppose. The name is also given to Sicily. *Vid.* Sicani.

SICELIS, (SICELIDES, plur.) an epithet applied to the inhabitants of Sicily. The Muses are called *Sicelides* by Virgil, because Theocritus was a native of Sicily, whom the Latin poet, as writer of Bucolic poetry, professed to imitate.

SICHÆUS, called also Sicharbas and Aherbas, was a priest of the temple of Hercules in Phœnicia. His father's name was Pistphenes. He married Elisa the daughter of Belus,

ſiſter of king Pygmalion, better known by the name of Dido. He was ſo extremely rich, that his brother-in-law murdered him to obtain his poſſeſſions. This murder, Pygmalion concealed from his ſiſter Dido; and he amuſed her by telling her, that her huſband was gone upon an affair of importance, and that he would ſoon return. This would have perhaps ſucceeded had not the ſhades of Sichæus appeared to Dido, and related to her the cruelty of Pygmalion, and adviſed her to fly from Tyre, after ſhe had previouſly ſecured ſome treaſures which, as he mentioned, were concealed in an obſcure and unknown place. According to Juſtin, Acerbas was the uncle of Dido. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 347, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 6.—*Juſtin.* 18. c. 4.

SICILIA, the largeſt and moſt celebrated iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, at the bottom of Italy. It was antiently called Sicania, Trinacria, and Triquetra. It is of a triangular form, and has three celebrated promontories, one looking towards Africa, called Lilybæum; Pachynum looking towards Greece; and Pelorum towards Italy. Sicily is about 600 miles in circumference, celebrated for its fertility, ſo much that it was called one of the granaries of Rome, and Pliny ſays that it rewards the huſbandman an hundred fold. Its moſt famous cities were Syracuſe, Meſſana, Leontini, Lilybæum, Agrigentum, Gela, Drepanum, Eryx, &c. The higheſt and moſt famous mountain in the iſland is Ætna, whoſe frequent eruptions are dangerous, and often fatal to the country and its inhabitants, from which circumſtance the antients ſuppoſed that the forges of Vulcan and the Cyclops were placed there. The poets feign that the Cyclops were the original inhabitants of this iſland, and that after them it came in the poſſeſſion of the Sicani, a people of Spain, and at laſt of the Siculi, a nation of Italy. [*Vid. Siculi.*] The plains of Enna are well known for their excellent honey, and according to Diodorus the hounds loſt their ſent in hunting on account of the many odoriferous plants that grew every where. Ceres and Proſerpine were the chief deities of the place, and it was there, according to poetical tradition, that the latter was carried away by Pluto. The Phœnicians and Greeks ſettled ſome colonies there, and at laſt the Carthaginians became maſters of the whole iſland, till they were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors ſuppoſe that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was ſeparated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the ſtreights of the Charybdis were formed. The inhabitants of Sicily were ſo fond of luxury, that *Siculæ menſæ* became proverbial. *Homer. Od.* 9, &c.—*Juſtin.* 4, c. 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 414, &c.—*Ital.* 14, v. 11, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 8, &c.——The iſland of Naxos, in the Ægean, was called little Sicily, on account of its fruitfulneſs.

SICINIUS DENTATUS, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valor and the honors he obtained in the field of battle, during the period of 40 years, in which he was engaged in the Roman armies. He was preſent in 121 battles; he obtained 14 civic crowns; 3 mural crowns; 8 crowns of gold; 83 golden collars; 60 bracelets; 18 lances; 25 horſes with all their ornaments, and all as the reward of his uncommon ſervices. He could ſhow the ſcars of 45 wounds, which he had received all in the breaſt, particularly in oppoſing the Sabines when they took the capitol. The popularity of Sicinius became odious to Appius Claudius, who wiſhed to make himſelf abſolute at Rome, and therefore to remove him from the capitol, he ſent him to the army, by which, ſoon after his arrival, he was attacked and murdered. Of 100 men who were ordered to fall upon him, Sicinius killed 15, and wounded 30; and according to Dionyſius, the ſurviving number had recourſe to artifice to overpower him, by killing him with a ſhower of ſtones and darts thrown at a diſtance, about 405 years before the Chriſtian era. For this uncommon courage Sicinius has been called the Roman Achilles. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Dionyſ.* 8.——Vellutus, one of the firſt tribunes in Rome. He raiſed cabals againſt Coriolanus, and was one of his accuſers. *Plut. in Cor.*——Sabinus, a Roman general who defeated the Volſci.

SICINUS, a man privately ſent by Themiſtocles to deceive Xerxes, and to adviſe him to attack the combined forces of the Greeks. He had been preceptor to Themiſtocles. *Plut.*——An iſland, &c.

SICORUS, a river of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, riſing in the Pyrenæan mountains. It was near this river that J. Cæſar conquered the partizans and ſons of Pompey. *Lucan.* 4, v. 14, 130, &c.

SICULI, a people of Italy, driven from their poſſeſſions by the Opici. They fled into Sicania, or Sicily, where they ſettled in the territories which the Sicani inhabited. They ſoon extended their borders, and after they had conquered their neighbours, the Sicani, they gave their name to the iſland. This, as ſome ſuppoſe, happened about 300 years before Greek colonies ſettled in the iſland, or about 1059 years before the Chriſtian era. *Diod.* 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Strab.*

SICYON, a town of Peloponneſus, the capital of Sicyonia. It is celebrated as being the moſt antient kingdom of Greece, which began B. C. 2089, and ended B. C. 1088, under a ſucceſſion of monarchs of whom lit-

tle is known, except the names; Ægialeus was the first king. Some ages after, Agamemnon made himself master of the place, and afterwards it fell into the hands of the Heraclidæ. It became very powerful in the time of the Achæan league, which it joined B. C. 251, at the persuasion of Aratus. The inhabitants of Sicyon are mentioned by some authors as effeminate, and fond of luxury. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 1, &c.—*Cic. de Orat.* 1, c. 53.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 519.

Sicyonia, a province of Peloponnesus, on the bay of Corinth, of which Sicyon was the capital. It is the most eminent kingdom of Greece, and in its flourishing situation not only its dependent states, but also the whole Peloponnesus were called Sicyonia. The territory is said to abound with corn, wine and olives, and also with iron mines. It produced many celebrated men, particularly artists. *Vid.* Sicyon.

Side, the wife of Orion, thrown into hell by Jupiter. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Belus.——A daughter of Danaus.——A town of Pamphylia.

Sidero, the stepmother of Tyro, killed by Pelias.

Sidicinum, a town of Campania, called also Teanum. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727.

Sidon, an antient city of Phœnicia, the capital of the country, with a famous harbour, now called Said. It is situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, at the distance of about 50 miles from Damascus, and 24 from Tyre. The people of Sidon are well known for their industry, their skill in commercial affairs, and sea voyages. They however have the character of being very dishoneft. Their women were peculiarly happy in working embroidery. The invention of glass and linen is attributed to them. The city of Sidon was taken by Ochus, king of Persia, after the inhabitants had burnt themselves and the city B. C. 351; but it was afterwards rebuilt by its inhabitants. *Lucan.* 3, v. 217, l. 10, v. 141.—*Diod.* 16.—*Justin.* 11, c. 10.—*Plin.* 36, c. 26.—*Homer. Od.* 15, v. 411.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.

Sidoniorum insulæ, islands in the Persian gulf.

Sidonis, is the country of which Sidon was the capital, situate at the west of Syria on the coast of the Mediterranean. *Ovid. Met.* 2, *Fab.* 19.

Sidonius Apollinaris, a Christian writer born A. D. 430. He died in the 52d year of his age. There are remaining of his compositions, some letters and different poems, of which the best edition is that of Labbæus, Paris, 4to. 1652.—The epithet of *Sidonius* is applied not only to the natives of Sidon, but it is used to express the excellence of any thing, especially embroidery or dyed garments. Carthage is called *Sidonia urbs*, because built by Sidonians. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 682.

Siga, a town of Numidia.

Sigæum, or Sigeum, a town of Troas, on a promontory of the same name, where the Scamander falls into the sea. It was near Sigæum that the greatest part of the battles between the Greeks and Trojans were fought, as Homer mentions, and there Achilles was buried. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 312, l. 7, v. 294.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 71.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 962.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5, c. 12.

Signia, an antient town of Latium, whose inhabitants were called Signini. The wine of Signia was used by the antients for medicinal purposes. *Martial.* 13, *ep.* 116.

Sigovessus, a prince among the Celtæ, in the reign of Tarquin.

Sigyni, Sigunæ, or Sigynnæ, a nation of European Scythia, beyond the Danube. *Herodot.* 5, c. 9.

Sila, or Syla, a large wood in the country of the Brutii near the Apennines, abounding with much pitch. *Strab.* 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 715.

Silana Julia, a woman at the court of Nero, remarkable for her licentiousness and impurities. She had married C. Julius, by whom she had been divorced.

Silanus, a son of T. Manlius Torquatus, accused of extortion in the management of the province of Macedonia. The father himself desired to hear the complaints laid against his son, and after he had spent two days in examining the charges of the Macedonians, he pronounced on the third day his son guilty of extortion, and unworthy to be called a citizen of Rome. He also banished him from his presence, and so struck was the son at the severity of his father, that he hanged himself on the following night. *Liv.* 54.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 8.——C. Junius, a consul under Tiberius, accused of extortion, and banished to the island of Cytheræa. *Tacit.*——Marcus, a lieutenant of Cæsar's armies in Gaul.——The father-in-law of Caligula.——A. propretor in Spain, who routed the Carthaginian forces there, while Annibal was in Italy.——Turpilius, a lieutenant of Metellus against Jugurtha. He was accused by Marius, though totally innocent, and condemned by the malice of his judges.——Torquatus, a man put to death by Nero.——Lucius, a man betrothed to Octavia, the daughter of Claudius. Nero took Octavia away from him, and on the day of her nuptials, Silanus killed himself.—An augur in the army of the 10,000 Greeks, at their return from Cunaxa.

SILARUS, a river of Picenum, rising in the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Tyrrhene ſea. Its waters, as it is reported, put ified all leaves that fell into it. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 146.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

SILENUS, a demi-god, who became the nurſe, the preceptor, and attendant of the god Bacchus. He was, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſon of Pan, or according to others of Mercury, or of Terra. Malea in Leſbos was the place of his birth. After death he received divine honors, and had a temple in Elis. Silenus is generally repreſented as a fat and jolly old man, riding on an aſs, crowned with flowers, and always intoxicated. He was once found by ſome peaſants in Phrygia, after he had loſt his way and could not follow Bacchus, and he was carried to king Midas, who received him with great attention. He detained him for ten days, and afterwards reſtored him to Bacchus, for which he was rewarded with the power of turning into gold whatever he touched. Some authors aſſert, that Silenus was a philoſopher, who accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition, and aſſiſted him by the ſoundneſs of his counſels. From this circumſtance therefore, he is often introduced ſpeaking with all the gravity of a philoſopher concerning the formation of the world, and the nature of things. The Fauns in general, and the Satyrs are often called Sileni. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.—*Philoſt.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 191.—*Diod.* 3, &c.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 48.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 18.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 13.——A Carthaginian hiſtorian who wrote an account of the affairs of his country in the Greek language.——An hiſtorian who wrote an account of Sicily.

SILICENSE, a river of Spain.

C. SILIUS ITALICUS, a Latin poet, who was originally at the bar, where he for ſome time diſtinguiſhed himſelf, till he retired from Rome more particularly to conſecrate his time to ſtudy. He was conſul the year that Nero was murdered. Pliny has obſerved, that when Trajan was inveſted with the imperial purple, Silius refuſed to come to Rome, and congratulate him like the reſt of his fellow citizens, a neglect which was never reſented by the emperor, or inſolently mentioned by the poet. Silius was in poſſeſſion of a houſe, where Cicero had lived, and another in which was the tomb of Virgil, and it has been juſtly remarked, that he looked upon no temple with greater reverence than upon the ſepulchre of the immortal poet, whoſe ſteps he followed, but whoſe fame he could not equal. The birth day of Virgil was yearly celebrated with unuſual pomp and ſolemnity by Silius; and for the partiality, not only to the memory, but to the compoſitions of the Mantuan poet, he has been called the ape of Virgil. Silius ſtarved himſelf when laboring under an impoſthume which his phyſicians were unable to remove, in the beginning of Trajan's reign, about the 75th year of his age. There remains a poem of Italicus, on the ſecond Punic war, greatly commended by Martial. The moderns have not been ſo favorable in their opinions concerning its merit. The poetry is weak and inelegant, yet the author deſerves to be commended for his purity, the authenticity of his narrations, and his intereſting deſcriptions. He has every where imitated Virgil, but with little ſucceſs. Silius was a great collector of antiquities. His ſon was honored with the conſulſhip during his life-time. The beſt editions of Italicus will be found to be Drakenborch's in 4to. *Utr.* 1717, and that of Cellarius, 8vo. *Lipſ.* 1695. *Mart.* 11, *ep.* 49, &c.——Caius, a man of conſular dignity, greatly loved by Meſſalina for his comely appearance and elegant addreſs. Meſſalina obliged him to divorce his wife that ſhe might enjoy his company without intermiſſion. Silius was forced to comply, though with great reluctance, and he was at laſt put to death for the adulteries which the empreſs obliged him to commit. *Tacit.*—*Suet.*—*Dio.*——A tribune in Cæſar's legions in Gaul.

SILPHIUM, a part of Libya.

SILVĀNUS, a rural deity, ſon of an Italian ſhepherd by a goat. From this circumſtance he is generally repreſented as half a man and half a goat. According to Virgil, he was ſon of Picus, or as others report of Mars, or according to Plutarch, of Valeria Tuſculanaria, a young woman who introduced herſelf into her father's bed, and became pregnant by him. The worſhip of Silvanus was eſtabliſhed only in Italy, where, as ſome authors have imagined, he reigned in the age of Evander. This deity was ſometimes repreſented holding a cypreſs in his hand, becauſe he became enamoured of a beautiful youth called Cypariſſus, who was changed into a tree of the ſame name. Silvanus preſided over gardens and limits, and he is often confounded with the Fauns, Satyrs, and Silenus. *Plut. in parall.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 10, *G.* 1, v. 20, l. 2, v. 493.—*Ælian. Anim.* 6, c. 42.—*Ovid. Met.* 10.—*Horat. ep.* 2.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*——A man who murdered his wife Apronia, by throwing her down from one of the windows of his chambers.——One of thoſe who conſpired againſt Nero.——An officer of Conſtantius, who revolted and made himſelf emperor. He was aſſaſſinated by his ſoldiers.

SIMBRIVIUS, or SIMBRUVIUS, a lake in the country of the Marſi.

SIMETHUS, or SYMETHUS, a river of

Sicily, in whose neighbourhood the gods Palici were born.

Simiæ, a grove at Rome, where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated.

Similis, one of the courtiers of Trajan, who retired from Rome into the country to enjoy peace and solitary retirement.

Simmias, a philosopher of Thebes, who wrote dialogues. —— A grammarian of Rhodes.——A Macedonian suspected of conspiracy against Alexander, on account of his intimacy with Philotas. *Curt.*

Simo, a comic character.

Simois (entis,) a river of Troas, which rises in mount Ida, and falls into the Xanthus. It is celebrated by Homer, and most of the antient poets, as in its neighbourhood were fought many battles during the Trojan war. It is found to be but a small rivulet by modern travellers, and even some have disputed its existence. *Homer. Il.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 104. l. 3, v. 302, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 324.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.

Simoisius, a Trojan prince, son of Anthemion.

Simon, a currier at Athens whom Socrates often visited on account of his great sagacity and genius. He collected all the information he could receive from the conversation of the philosopher, and afterwards published it with his own observations in 33 dialogues. He was the first of the disciples of Socrates who attempted to give an account of the opinions of his master concerning virtue, justice, poetry, music, honor, &c. These dialogues were extant in the age of the biographer Diogenes, who has preserved their title. *Diog.*——The name of Simon was common among the Jews.

Simonides, a celebrated poet of Cos, who flourished 538 years B. C. His father's name was Leoprepis, or Theoprepis. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatical pieces, esteemed for their elegance and sweetness, and composed also epic poems, one on Cambyses king of Persia, &c. Simonides was universally courted by the princes of Greece and Sicily, and according to one of the fables of Phædrus, he was such a favorite of the gods, that his life was preserved in an entertainment when the roof of the house fell upon all those who were feasting. He obtained a poetical prize in the 80th year of his age, and he lived to his 90th year. The people of Syracuse erected a magnificent monument to his memory. Simonides, according to some, added the four letters η, ω, ξ, ψ, to the alphabet of the Greeks. Some fragments of his poetry are extant. According to some, the grandson of the elegiac poet of Cos was also called Simonides. He flourished a few years before the Peloponnesian war, and was the author of some books of inventions, genealogies, &c. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Phædr.* 4, *fab.* 21, & 24.—*Horat.* 2, *Od.* 1, v. 38.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 102.—*Cic. de Orat.* &c.—*Arist.*—*Pindar. Isth.* 2.—*Catull.* 1, *ep.* 39.—*Lucian. de Macrob.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 2.

Simplicius, a Greek commentator on Aristotle, whose works were all edited in the 16th century, and the latter part of the 15th, but without a Latin version.

Simulus, an antient poet who wrote some verses on the Tarpeian rock. *Plut.*

Simus, a king of Arcadia after Phialus, *Paus.* 8, c. 5.

Simyra, a town of Phœnicia. *Mela.* 1, c. 12.

Sindi, a people of European Scythia, on the Palus Mæotis. *Flacc.* 6, v. 86.

Singæi, a people on the confines of Macedonia and Thrace.

Sinis, a famous robber. *Vid.* Scinis.

Sinnaces, a Parthian of an illustrious family, who conspired against his prince, &c. *Tacit.* 6, *Ann.*

Sinnacha, a town of Mesopotamia, where Crassus was put to death by Surena.

Sinoe, a nymph of Arcadia who brought up Pan.

Sinon, a son of Sisyphus who accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, and there distinguished himself by his cunning and fraud, and his intimacy with Ulysses. When the Greeks had fabricated the famous wooden horse, Sinon went to Troy with his hands bound behind his back, and by the most solemn protestations, assured Priam, that the Greeks were gone from Asia, and that they had been ordered to sacrifice one of their soldiers, to render the wind favorable to their return, and that because the lot had fallen upon him, at the instigation of Ulysses, he had fled away from their camp, not to be cruelly immolated. These false assertions were immediately credited by the Trojans, and Sinon advised Priam to bring into his city the wooden horse which the Greeks had left behind them, and to consecrate it to Minerva. His advice was followed, and Sinon in the night, to complete his perfidy, opened the side of the horse, from which issued a number of armed Greeks, who surprized the Trojans, and pillaged their city. *Dares Phryg.*—*Homer. Od.* 8, v. 492, l. 11. v. 521.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 79, &c.—*Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Q. Smyrn.* 12, &c.

Sinope, a daughter of the Asopus by Methone. She was beloved by Apollo, who carried her away to the borders of the Euxine sea, in Asia Minor, where she gave birth to a son called Syrus. *Diod.* 4.——A sea-port town of Asia Minor, in Pontus, founded by a colony of Milesians. It was long an independent state, till Pharnaces, king of Pontus,

tus, ſeized it. It was the capital of Pontus, under Mithridates, and was the birth place of Diogenes, the cynic philoſopher. It received its name from Sinope, whom Apollo carried there. *Ovid. Pont.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 67.—*Strab.* 2, &c. 12.—*Diod.* 4.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—— The original name of Sinueſſa.

SINORIX, a governor of Gaul, &c.

SINTII, a nation of Thracians, who inhabited Lemnos, when Vulcan fell there from heaven. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 594.

SINUESSA, a town of Campania, originally called Sinope. It was celebrated for its hot-baths and mineral waters, which cured people of inſanity, and rendered women prolific. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 715.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4. *Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 22, c. 13.—*Mart.* 6, *ep.* 42, l. 11, *ep.* 8.

SIPHNOS, one of the Cyclades, ſituate at the weſt of Paros, twenty miles in circumference according to Pliny, or, according to modern travellers, 40. Siphnos had many excellent harbours, and produced great plenty of delicious fruit. The inhabitants were very depraved, ſo that their licentiouſneſs became proverbial. There were ſome gold mines in Siphnos, of which Apollo demanded the tenth part. When the inhabitants refuſed to continue to offer part of their gold to the god of Delphi, the iſland was inundated, and the mines diſappeared. The air is ſo wholeſome, that many of the natives live to their 120th year. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Strab.* 10.

SIPONTUM, SIPUS, or SEPUS, a maritime town of Apulia in Italy, founded by Diomedes, after his return from the Trojan war. *Strab.* 6.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 377.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

SIPYLUM and SIPYLUS, a town of Lydia with a mountain of the ſame name near the Meander, formerly called Ceraunius. The town was deſtroyed by an earthquake with 12 others in the neighbourhood, in the reign of Tiberius. *Strab.* 1, & 12.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 20.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 24.—*Hygin. fab.* 9.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 47.—— One of Niobe's children, killed by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 6. *fab.* 6.

SIRENES, ſea nymphs who charmed ſo much with their melodious voice, that all forgot their employments to liſten with more attention, and at laſt died for want of food. They were daughters of the Achelous, by the Muſe Calliope, or, according to others, by Melpomene or Terpſichore. They were three in number, Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucoſia, and uſually lived in a ſmall iſland near the cape Pelorus in Sicily. Some authors ſuppoſe that they were monſters, and had the body of a woman above the waiſt, and the reſt of the body like that of a bird; or rather that the whole body was covered with feathers, and had the ſhape of a bird, except the head, which was that of a beautiful female. This monſtrous form they had received from Ceres, who wiſhed to puniſh them, becauſe they had not aſſiſted her daughter when carried away by Pluto. But according to Ovid, they were ſo diſconſolate at the rape of Proſerpine, that they prayed the gods to give them wings that they might ſeek her in the ſea as well as by land. The Sirens were informed by the oracle, that as ſoon as any perſon paſſed by them without ſuffering themſelves to be charmed by their ſongs, they ſhould periſh; and their melody had prevailed in calling the attention of all paſſengers, till Ulyſſes, informed of the power of their voice by Circe, ſtopped the ears of his companions with wax, and ordered himſelf to be tied to the maſt of his ſhip, and no attention to be paid to his commands, ſhould he wiſh to ſtay and liſten to the ſong. This was a ſalutary precaution, Ulyſſes made ſigns for his companions to ſtop, but they were diſregarded, and the fatal coaſt was paſſed with ſafety. Upon this artifice of Ulyſſes, the Sirens were ſo diſappointed, that they threw themſelves into the ſea and periſhed. Some authors ſay, that the Sirens challenged the Muſes to a trial of ſkill in ſinging, and that the latter proved victorious, and plucked the feathers from the wings of their adverſaries, with which they made themſelves crowns. The place where the Sirens deſtroyed themſelves, was afterwards called Sirenis, on the coaſt of Sicily. Virgil however, *Æn.* 5, v. 864, places the *Sirenum Scopuli* on the coaſt of Italy, near the iſland of Caprea. Some ſuppoſe that the Sirens were a number of laſcivious women in Sicily, who proſtituted themſelves to ſtrangers, and made them forget their purſuits while drowned in unlawful pleaſures. The Sirens are often repreſented holding, one a lyre, a ſecond a flute, and the third ſinging. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 6.—*Homer. Od.* 12, v. 167.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ammian.* 29, c. 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 141.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 555, *de art. am.* 3, v. 311.—*Ital.* 12, v. 33.

SIRIS, a town of Magna Græcia, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. There was a battle fought near it between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 221. ——A town of Pæonia in Thrace.

SIRIUS, the dog-ſtar, whoſe appearance, as the antients ſuppoſed, always cauſed great heat on the earth. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 141.

SIRMIUM, a town of Pannonia, very celebrated during the reign of the Roman emperors.

SISAMNES, a judge flead alive for his partiality, by order of Cambyſes. His ſkin was nailed on the bench of the other judges to incite them to act with candor and impartiality. *Herodot.* 5, c. 25.

SISAPHO, a Corinthian who murdered his

brother, because he had put his children to death. *Ovid in Ib.*

SISENES, a Persian deserter who conspired against Alexander, &c.

L. SISENNA, an antient historian among the Romans, 91 B. C. He wrote an account of the republic, of which Cicero speaks with great warmth. Some fragments of his compositions are quoted by different authors. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 443.—*Cic. in Brut.* 64 & 67. *Paterc.* 2, c. 9.——Corn. a Roman, who on being reprimanded in the senate for the ill conduct and depraved manners of his wife, accused publicly Augustus of unlawful commerce with her. *Dio.* 54.——The family of the Cornelii and Apronii received the firname of Sisenna. They are accused of intemperate loquacity in the Augustan age, by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 7, v. 8.

SISIGAMBIS or SISYGAMBIS, the mother of Darius the last king of Persia. She was taken prisoner by Alexander the great, at the battle of Issus with the rest of the royal family. The conqueror treated her with uncommon tenderness and attention; he saluted her as his own mother, and what he had sternly denied to the petitions of his favorites and ministers, he often granted to the intercession of Sisygambis. The regard of the queen for Alexander was uncommon, and indeed she no sooner heard that he was dead, than she killed herself, unwilling to survive the loss of so generous an enemy; though she had seen with less concern, the fall of her son's kingdom, the ruin of his subjects, and himself murdered by his servants. She had also lost in one day, her husband and 80 of her brothers, whom Ochus had assassinated to make himself master of the kingdom of Persia. *Curt.* 4, c. 9, l. 10, c. 5.

SISOCOSTUS, one of the friends of Alexander, entrusted with the care of the rock Aornus. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

SISYPHUS, a brother of Athamas and Salmoneus, son of Æolus and Enaretta, the most crafty prince of the heroic ages. He married Merope the daughter of Atlas, or according to others of Pandareus, by whom he had several children. He built Ephyre, called afterwards Corinth, and he debauched Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus, because he had been told by an oracle that his children by his brother's daughter would avenge the injuries which he had suffered from the malevolence of Salmoneus. Tyro, however, as Hyginus says, destroyed the two sons whom she had had by her uncle. It is reported that Sisyphus, mistrusting Autolycus, who stole the neighbouring flocks, marked his bulls under the feet, and when they had been carried away by the dishonesty of his friend, he confounded and astonished the thief by selecting from his numerous flocks those bulls, which by the mark he knew to be his own. The artifice of Sisyphus was so pleasing to Autolycus, who had now found one more cunning than himself, that he permitted him to enjoy the company of his daughter Anticlea, whom a few days after he gave in marriage to Laertes of Ithaca. After his death, Sisyphus was condemned in hell, to roll to the top of a hill a large stone, which had no sooner reached the summit than it fell back into the plain with impetuosity, and rendered his punishment eternal. The causes of this rigorous sentence are variously reported. Some attribute it to his continual depredations in the neighbouring country, and his cruelty in laying heaps of stones on those whom he had plundered, and suffering them to expire in the most agonizing torments. Others, to the insult offered to Pluto, in chaining Death in his palace and detaining her till Mars, at the request of the king of hell, went to deliver her from confinement. Others suppose that Jupiter inflicted this punishment upon him because he told Asopus where his daughter Ægina had been carried away by her ravisher. The more followed opinion, however, is, that Sisyphus, on his death-bed, entreated his wife to leave his body unburied, and when he came into Pluto's kingdom, he received permission of returning upon earth to punish this seeming negligence of his wife, but, however, on promise of immediately returning. But he was no sooner out of the infernal regions, than he violated his engagements, and when he was at last brought back to hell by Mars, Pluto, to punish his want of fidelity and honor, condemned him to roll a huge stone to the top of a mountain. The institution of the Pythian games is attributed by some to Sisyphus. To be of the blood of Sisyphus was deemed disgraceful among the antients. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 592. —*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 616.—*Ovid Met.* 4, v. 459. *Fast.* 4, v. 175. *in Ibid.* 191.—*Paus.* 2, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 60.—*Horat.* 2, od. 14, v. 20.—*Apolled.* 3, c. 4.——A son of M. Antony, who was born deformed, and received the name of Sisyphus, because he was endowed with genius and an excellent understanding. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 3, v. 47.

SITALCES, one of Alexander's generals, imprisoned for his cruelty and avarice in the government of his province. *Curt.* 10, c. 1. ——A king of Thrace, B. C. 436.

SITHNIDES, certain nymphs of a fountain in Megara. *Paus.* 1, c. 40.

SITHON, a king of Thrace.——An island in the Ægean.

SITHONIA, a country of Thrace, between mount Hæmus and the Danube. Sithonia is often applied to all Thrace, and thence the epithet

epithet *Sithonis*, ſo often uſed by the poets. It received its name from king Sithon. *Horat.* l. od. 18, v. 9.—*Ovid Met.* 6, v. 588. l. 7, v. 466, l. 13, v. 571.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

SITIUS, a Roman who aſſiſted Cæſar in Africa with great ſucceſs. He was rewarded with a province of Numidia.

SITONES, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 45.

SMENUS, a river of Laconia riſing in mount Taygetus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 24.

SMERDIS, a ſon of Cyrus, put to death by order of his brother Cambyſes. As his execution was not public, and as it was only known to one of the officers of the monarch, one of the Magi of Perſia, who was himſelf called Smerdis, and who greatly reſembled the deceaſed prince, declared himſelf king, at the death of Cambyſes. This uſurpation would not perhaps have been known, had not he taken too many cautions to conceal it. After he had reigned for ſix months with univerſal approbation, ſeven noblemen of Perſia conſpired to dethrone him, and when this had been executed with ſucceſs, they choſe one of their number to reign in the uſurper's place, B. C. 521. This was Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes. *Herodot.* 3, c. 30.—*Juſtin* 1, c. 9.

SMILAX, a beautiful ſhepherdeſs who became enamoured of Crocus. She was changed into a flower, as alſo her lover. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 283.

SMILIS, a ſtatuary of Ægina in the age of Dædalus. *Pauſ.* 7.

SMINDYRIDES, a native of Sybaris, famous for his luxury. *Ælian V. H.* 9 & 12.

SMINTHEUS, one of the ſirnames of Apollo in Phrygia, where the inhabitants raiſed him a temple, becauſe he had deſtroyed a number of rats that infeſted the country. Theſe rats were called σμινθαι, in the language of Phrygia, whence the ſirname. There is another ſtory ſimilar to this related by the Greek ſcholiaſt of *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 39.—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 585.

SMYRNA, a celebrated ſea port town of Ionia in Aſia Minor, built, as ſome ſuppoſe, by Tantalus, or, according to others, by the Æolians. It has been ſubject to many revolutions, and been ſeverally in the poſſeſſion of the Æolians, Ionians, Lydians, and Macedonians. Alexander, or according to Strabo, Lyſimachus rebuilt it 400 years after it had been deſtroyed by the Lydians. It was one of the richeſt and moſt powerful cities of Aſia, and became one of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy. The inhabitants were given much to luxury and indolence, but they were univerſally eſteemed for their valor and intrepidity when called to action. Marcus Aurelius repaired it after it had been deſtroyed by an earthquake, about the 180th year of the chriſtian era. Smyrna ſtill continues to be a very commercial town. The river Meles flows near its walls. The inhabitants of Smyrna believed that Homer was born among them, and to confirm this opinion they ſhowed a place which bore the poet's name, and they had a braſs coin in circulation which was called *Homerium*. Some ſuppoſe that it was called Smyrna from an Amazon of the ſame name, who took poſſeſſion of it. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, *&c.*—*Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Ital.* 8, v. 595.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.——A daughter of Thias, mother of Adonis.——An Amazon.——The name of a poem which Cinna, a Latin poet, compoſed in nine years, and which was worthy of admiration, according to Catullus.

SOANA, a river of Albania.

SOANDA, a town of Armenia.

SOANES, a people of Colchis, near Caucaſus, in whoſe territories the rivers abound with golden ſands, which the inhabitants gather in wool ſkins, whence perhaps aroſe the fable of the golden fleece. *Strab.* 11.

SOCRATES, the moſt celebrated philoſopher of all antiquity, was a native of Athens. His father Sophroniſcus was a ſtatuary, and his mother Phenarete was by profeſſion a midwife. For ſome time he followed the occupation of his father, and ſome have mentioned the ſtatues of the Graces, admired for their ſimplicity and elegance, as the work of his own hands. He was called away from this meaner employment, of which however he never bluſhed, by Crito, who admired his genius, and courted his friendſhip. Philoſophy ſoon became the ſtudy of Socrates, and under Archelaus and Anaxagoras he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue which ſucceeding ages have ever loved and venerated. He appeared like the reſt of his countrymen in the field of battle; he fought with boldneſs and intrepidity, and to his courage two of his friends and diſciples, Xenophon and Alcibiades, owed the preſervation of their life. But the character of Socrates appears more conſpicuous as a philoſopher and moraliſt than as that of a warrior. He was fond of labor, he inured himſelf to ſuffer hardſhips, and he acquired that ſerenity of mind and firmneſs of countenance which the moſt alarming dangers could never deſtroy, or the moſt ſudden calamities alter. If he was poor, it was from choice, and not the effects of vanity, or the wiſh of appearing ſingular. He bore injuries with patience, and the inſults of malice or reſentment he not only treated with contempt, but even received with a mind that expreſſed ſome concern, and felt compaſſion for the depravity of human nature. So ſingular and ſo venerable a cha-

racter was admired by the moſt enlightened of the Athenians. Socrates was attended by a number of illuſtrious pupils, whom he inſtructed by his exemplary life, as well as by his doctrines. He had no particular place where to deliver his lectures, but as the good of his countrymen, and the reformation of their corrupted morals, and not the aggregation of riches, was the object of his ſtudy, he was preſent every where, and drew the attention of his auditors either in the groves of Academus, the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilyſſus. He ſpoke with freedom on every ſubject, religious as well as civil, and had the courage to condemn the violence of his countrymen, and to withſtand the torrent of reſentment, by which the Athenian generals were capitally puniſhed for not burying the dead at the battle of Arginuſæ. This independance of ſpirit, and that viſible ſuperiority of mind and genius over the reſt of his countrymen, created many enemies to Socrates, but as his character was irreproachable, and his doctrines pure, and void of all obſcurity, the voice of malevolence was ſilent. Yet Ariſtophanes ſoon undertook, at the inſtigation of Melitus, in his comedy of the clouds, to ridicule the venerable character of Socrates on the ſtage; and when once the way was open to calumny and defamation, the fickle and licentious populace paid no reverence to the philoſopher whom they had before regarded as a being of a ſuperior order. When this had ſucceeded, Melitus ſtood forth to criminate him, together with Anitus and Lycon, and the philoſopher was ſummoned before the tribunal of the five hundred. He was accuſed of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks, and of ridiculing the many gods which the Athenians worſhipped; yet falſe as this might appear, the accuſers relied for the ſucceſs of their cauſe upon the perjury of falſe witneſſes, and the envy of the judges, whoſe ignorance would readily yield to miſrepreſentation, and be influenced and guided by eloquence and artifice. In this their expectations were not fruſtrated, and while the judges expected ſubmiſſion from Socrates, and that meanneſs of behaviour and ſervility of defence which diſtinguiſhed criminals, the philoſopher perhaps accelerated his own fall by the firmneſs of his mind, and his uncomplying integrity. Lyſias, one of the moſt celebrated orators of the age, compoſed an oration in a labored and pathetic ſtile, which he offered to his friend to be pronounced as his defence in the preſence of his judges, but Socrates refuſed it, and obſerved that a philoſopher ought to be conſpicous for magnanimity and firmneſs of ſoul. In his apology he ſpoke with great animation, and confeſſed that while others boaſted that they were acquainted with every thing, he himſelf knew nothing. The whole diſcourſe was full of ſimplicity and noble grandeur, the energetic language of offended innocence. He modeſtly ſaid, that what he poſſeſſed was applied for the ſervice of the Athenians; it was his wiſh to make his fellow citizens happy, and it was a duty which he performed by the ſpecial command of the gods, *whoſe authority*, ſaid he emphatically, to his judges, *I regard more than yours*. Such language from a man who was accuſed of a capital crime, aſtoniſhed and irritated the judges. Socrates was condemned, but only by a majority of three voices; and when he was demanded, according to the ſpirit of the Athenian laws, to paſs ſentence on himſelf, and to mention the death he preferred, the philoſopher ſaid, *For my attempts to teach the Athenian youth juſtice and moderation, and to render the reſt of my countrymen more happy, let me be maintained at the public expence the remaining years of my life in the Prytaneum, an honor, O Athenians, which I deſerve more than the victors of the Olympic games. They make their countrymen more happy in appearance, but I have made you ſo in reality.* This exaſperated the judges in the higheſt degree, and he was condemned to drink hemlock. Upon this he addreſſed the court, and more particularly the judges who had decided in his favor, in a pathetic ſpeech. He told them that to die was a pleaſure, ſince he was going to hold converſe with the greateſt heroes of antiquity; he recommended to their paternal care his defenceleſs children, and as he returned to the priſon, he exclaimed: *I go to die, you to live; but which is the beſt the divinity alone can know.* The ſolemn celebration of the Delian feſtivals [*Vid. Delia*] prevented his execution for 30 days, and during that time he was confined in the priſon and loaded with irons. His friends, and particularly his diſciples, were his conſtant attendants, he diſcourſed with them upon different ſubjects with all his uſual chearfulneſs and ſerenity. He reproved them for their ſorrow, and when one of them was uncommonly grieved becauſe he was to ſuffer tho' innocent, the philoſopher replied, *would you then have me die guilty?* With this compoſure did he ſpend his laſt days, he continued to be a preceptor till the moment of his death, and inſtructed his pupils on queſtions of the greateſt importance; he told them his opinions in ſupport of the immortality of the ſoul, and reprobated with acrimony the prevalent cuſtom of ſuicide. He diſregarded the interceſſion of his friends, and when it was in his power to make his eſcape out of priſon he refuſed it, and aſked with his uſual pleaſantry, where he could eſcape death; *where*, ſays he to Crito, who had

bribed

bribed the gaoler, and made his eſcape certain, *where ſhall I fly to avoid this irrevocable doom paſſed on all mankind?* When the hour to drink the poiſon was come, the executioner preſented him the cup with tears in his eyes. Socrates received it with compoſure, and after he had made a libation to the gods, he drank it with an unaltered countenance, and a few moments after he expired. Such was the end of a man whom the uninfluenced anſwer of the oracle of Delphi had pronounced the wiſeſt of mankind. Socrates died about 400 years before Chriſt, in the 70th year of his age. He was no ſooner buried than the Athenians repented of their cruelty, his accuſers were univerſally deſpiſed and ſhunned, one ſuffered death, ſome were baniſhed, and others with their own hands put an end to the life, which their ſeverity to the beſt of the Athenians had rendered inſupportable. The actions, ſayings, and opinions of Socrates have been faithfully recorded by two of the moſt celebrated of his pupils Xenophon and Plato, and every thing which relates to the life and circumſtances of this great philoſopher is now minutely known. To his poverty, his innocence, and his example, the Greeks were particularly indebted for their greatneſs and ſplendor; and the learning which was univerſally diſſeminated by his pupils, gave the whole nation a conſciouſneſs of their ſuperiority over the reſt of the world, not only in the polite arts, but in the more laborious exerciſes, which their writings celebrated. The philoſophy of Socrates, forms an intereſting epoch in the hiſtory of the human mind. The ſon of Sophroniſcus derided the more abſtruſe enquiries and metaphyſical reſearches of his predeceſſors, and by firſt introducing moral philoſophy, he induced mankind to conſider themſelves, their paſſions, their opinions, their duties, actions, and faculties. From this it was ſaid, that the founder of the Socratic ſchool drew philoſophy down from heaven upon the earth. In his attendance upon religious worſhip, Socrates was himſelf an example, he believed the divine origin of dreams and omens, and publicly declared that he was accompanied by a dæmon or inviſible conductor [*Vid. Dæmon*] whoſe frequent interpoſition ſtopped him from the commiſſion of evil, or guilt of miſconduct. This familiar ſpirit however, according to ſome, was nothing more than a ſound judgment aſſiſted by prudence and long experience, which warned him at the approach of danger, and from a general ſpeculation of mankind could foreſee what ſucceſs would attend an enterprize, or what calamities would follow an ill managed adminiſtration. As a ſupporter of the immortality of the ſoul, he allowed the perfection of a ſupreme knowledge, from which he deduced the government of the univerſe. From the reſources of experience as well as nature and obſervation, he perceived the indiſcriminate diſpenſation of good and evil to mankind by the hand of heaven, and he was convinced that nothing but the moſt inconſiderate would incur the diſpleaſure of their creator to avoid poverty or ſickneſs, or gratify a ſenſual appetite, which muſt at the end harraſs their ſoul with remorſe and the conſciouſneſs of guilt. From this natural view of things, he perceived the relation of one nation with another, and how much the tranquility of civil ſociety depended upon the proper diſcharge of theſe reſpective duties. The actions of men furniſhed materials alſo for his diſcourſe; to inſtruct them was his aim, and to render them happy was the ultimate object of his daily leſſons. From principles like theſe, which were inforced by the unparalleled example of an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a warlike ſoldier, and a patriotic citizen in Socrates, ſoon after the celebrated ſects of the Platoniſts, the Peripatetics, Academics, Cyrenaics, Stoics, &c. aroſe. Socrates never wrote for the public eye, yet many ſupport that the tragedies of his pupil Euripides were partly compoſed by him. He was naturally of a licentious diſpoſition, and a phyſiognomiſt obſerved in looking in the face of the philoſopher, that his heart was the moſt depraved, immodeſt, and corrupted that ever was in the human breaſt. This nearly coſt the ſatyriſt his life, but Socrates upbraided his diſciples, who wiſhed to puniſh the phyſiognomiſt, and declared that his aſſertions were true, but that all his vicious propenſities had been duly corrected and curbed by means of reaſon. Socrates made a poetical verſion of *Æſop's* fables, while in priſon. *Laert.—Xenoph.—Plato.—Pauſ.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut. de op. Phil. &c.—Cic. Tuſ.* 1, c. 41, *&c.—Val. Max.* 3, c. 4.——A leader of the Achæans, at the battle of Cunaxa. He was ſeized and put to death by order of Artaxerxes.——A governor of Cilicia under Alexander the Great.——A painter.——A Rhodian in the age of Auguſtus. He wrote an account of the civil wars.——A ſcholiaſt born A. D. 380, at Conſtantinople. He wrote an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory from the year 309, where Euſebius ended, down to 440, with great exactneſs and judgment, of which the beſt edition is that of Reading, fol. *Cantab.* 1720. ——An iſland on the coaſt of Arabia.

Sœmias, (Julia) mother of the emperor Heliogabalus, was made preſident of a ſenate of women, which ſhe had elected to decide the quarrels and the affairs of the Roman matrons. She at laſt provoked the people by her debaucheries, extravagance, and cruelties, and was murdered with her ſon and family.

She

She was a native of Apamea; her father's name was Julius Avitus, and her mother's, Maſa. Her ſiſter Julia Mammæa married the emperor Septimius Severus.

Sogdiāna, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Scythia, eaſt by the Sacæ, ſouth by Bactriana, and weſt by Margiana, and now known by the name of Zagatay, or Uſbec. The people are called Sogdiani. The capital was called Marcanda. *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.—*Curt.* 7, c. 10.

Sogdiānus, a ſon of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who murdered his elder brother, king Xerxes, to make himſelf maſter of the Perſian throne. He was but ſeven months in poſſeſſion of the crown. His brother Ochus, who reigned under the name of Darius Nothus, conſpired againſt him, and ſuffocated him in a tower full of warm aſhes.

Sol (the ſun) was an object of veneration among the antients. It was particularly worſhipped by the Perſians, under the name of Mithras. The Maſſagetæ ſacrificed horſes to the ſun on account of their ſwiftneſs. According to ſome of the antient poets, Sol and Apollo were two different perſons. Apollo, however, and Phœbus and Sol, are univerſally ſuppoſed to be the ſame deity.

Solis Fons, a celebrated fountain in Libya. *Vid.* Ammon.

Solœ or Soli, a town of Cyprus built on the borders of the Clarius by an Athenian colony. It was originally called Æpeia, till Solon viſited Cyprus and adviſed Philocyprus, one of the princes of the iſland, to change the ſituation of his capital. His advice was followed, a new town was raiſed in a beautiful plain, and called after the name of the Athenian philoſopher. *Strab.* 14.—*Plut. in Sol.* ——A town of Cilicia on the ſea coaſt, built by the Greeks and Rhodians. It was afterwards called Pompeiopolis from Pompey, who ſettled a colony of pirates there. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.—*Dionyſ.*

Solœis, a promontory of Libya at the extremity of mount Atlas.——A town of Sicily.

Solnus, (C. Julius) a grammarian at the end of the firſt century, who wrote a book called *Polybiſtor*, which is a collection of hiſtorical remarks and geographical annotations on the moſt celebrated places of every country. He has been called Pliny's ape, becauſe he imitated that well known naturaliſt. The laſt edition of the Polyhiſtor is that of Norimb. ex editione Salmaſii. 1777.

Solon, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, was born at Salamis and educated at Athens. His father's name was Euphorion, or Execheſtides, one of the deſcendants of king Codrus, and by his mother's ſide he reckoned among his relations the celebrated Piſiſtratus. After he had devoted part of his time to philoſophical and political ſtudies, Solon travelled over the greateſt part of Greece; but at his return home he was diſtreſſed with the diſſenſions which were kindled among his countrymen. All fixed their eyes upon Solon as a deliverer, and he was unanimouſly elected archon and ſovereign legiſlator. He might have become abſolute, but he refuſed the dangerous office of king of Athens, and in the capacity of lawgiver he began to make a reform in every department. The complaints of the poorer citizens found redreſs, all debts were remitted, and no one was permitted to ſeize the perſon of his debtor if unable to make a reſtoration of his money. After he had made the moſt ſalutary regulations in the ſtate, and bound the Athenians by a ſolemn oath, that they would faithfully obſerve his laws for the ſpace of 100 years, Solon reſigned the office of legiſlator, and removed himſelf from Athens. He viſited Egypt, and in the court of Crœſus king of Lydia, he convinced the monarch of the inſtability of fortune, and told him, when he wiſhed to know whether he was not the happieſt of mortals, that Tellus, an Athenian who had always ſeen his country in a floriſhing ſtate, who had ſeen his children lead a virtuous life, and who had himſelf fallen in defence of his country, was more entitled to happineſs than the poſſeſſor of riches, and the maſter of empires. After ten year's abſence Solon returned to Athens, but he had the mortification to find the greateſt part of his regulations diſregarded by the factious ſpirit of his countrymen, and the uſurpation of Piſiſtratus. Not to be longer a ſpectator of the diviſions that reigned in his country, he retired to Cyprus, where he died at the court of king Philocyprus, in the 80th year of his age, 558 years before the chriſtian era. The ſalutary conſequences of the laws of Solon can be diſcovered in the length of time they were in force in the republic of Athens. For above 400 years they floriſhed in full vigor, and Cicero, who was himſelf a witneſs of their benign influence, paſſes the higheſt encomiums upon the legiſlator, whoſe ſuperior wiſdom framed ſuch a code of regulations. It was the intention of Solon to protect the poorer citizens, and by dividing the whole body of the Athenians into four claſſes, three of which were permitted to diſcharge the moſt important offices and magiſtracies of the ſtate, and the laſt to give their opinion in the aſſemblies, but not have a ſhare in the diſtinctions and honors of their ſuperiors, the legiſlator gave the populace a privilege which, though at firſt ſmall and inconſiderable, ſoon rendered them maſters of the republic, and of all the affairs of government. He made a reformation in the Areopagus, he encreaſed the authority of the members, and permitted them

them yearly to enquire how every citizen maintained himſelf, and to puniſh ſuch as lived in idleneſs and were not employed in ſome honorable and lucrative profeſſion. He alſo regulated the Prytaneum, and fixed the number of its judges to 400. The ſanguinary laws of Draco were all cancelled, except that againſt murder, and the puniſhment denounced againſt every offender was proportioned to his crime, but Solon made no law againſt paricide or ſacrilege. The former of theſe crimes, he ſaid, was too horrible to human nature for a man to be guilty of it, and the latter could never be committed, becauſe the hiſtory of Athens had never furniſhed a ſingle inſtance. Such as had died in the ſervice of their country, were buried with great pomp, and their family was maintained at the public expence; but ſuch as had ſquandered away their eſtates, ſuch as refuſed to bear arms in defence of their country, or paid no attention to the infirmities and diſtreſs of their parents, were branded with infamy. The laws of marriage were newly regulated, it became an union of affection and tenderneſs, and no longer a mercenary contract. To ſpeak with ill language againſt the dead as well as the living, was made a crime, and the legiſlator wiſhed that the character of his fellow citizens ſhould be freed from the aſperſions of malevolence and envy. A perſon that had no children, was permitted to diſpoſe of his eſtates as he pleaſed, and the females were not allowed to be extravagant in their dreſs or expences. To be guilty of adultery was a capital crime, and the friend and aſſociate of lewdneſs and debauchery was never permitted to ſpeak in public, for, as the philoſopher obſerved, a man who has no ſhame, is not capable of being intruſted with the people. Theſe celebrated laws were engraved on ſeveral tables, and that they might be the better known and more familiar to the Athenians, they were written in verſe. The indignation which Solon expreſſed on ſeeing the tragical repreſentations of Theſpis, is well known, and he ſternly obſerved, that if falſehood and fiction were tolerated on the ſtage, they would ſoon find their way in the common occupations of men. According to Plutarch, Solon was reconciled to Piſiſtratus, but this ſeems to be falſe, as the legiſlator refuſed to live in a country where the privileges of his fellow citizens were trampled upon by the uſurpation of a tyrant. *Vid.* Lycurgus. *Plut. in Sol.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 29.—*Diog.* 1.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 40.—*Cic.*

Solonium, a town of Latium on the borders of Etruria. *Plut. in Mar.*

Solus, a maritime town of Sicily. *Strab.* 14.

Solyma, and Solymæ, a town of Lycia. The inhabitants called *Solymi* were anciently called Milyades, and afterwards Termili and Lycians. Sarpedon ſettled among them. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27, & 29.——An antient name of Jeruſalem. *Juv.* 6, v. 543.

Somnus, ſon of Erebus and Nox, was one of the infernal deities, and preſided over ſleep. His palace, according to ſome mythologiſts, is a dark cave, where the ſun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of poppies and ſomniferous herbs. The god himſelf is repreſented as aſleep on a bed of feathers with black curtains. The dreams ſtand by him, and Morpheus as his principal miniſter watches to prevent the noiſe from awaking him. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 893.—*Ovid. Met.* 11.

Sonchis, an Egyptian prieſt in the age of Solon. It was he who told that celebrated philoſopher a number of traditions, particularly about the Atlantic iſles, which he repreſented as more extenſive than the continent of Africa and Aſia united. This iſland diſappeared, as it is ſaid, in one day and one night. *Plut. in Iſid.* &c.

Sontiates, a people in Gaul.

Sopater, a philoſopher of Apamea, in the age of the emperor Conſtantine. He was one of the diſciples of Iamblicus, and after his death he was at the head of the Platonic philoſophers.

Sophax, a ſon of Hercules who founded the kingdom of Tingis, in Mauritania. *Strab.* 3.

Sophene, a country of Armenia, on the borders of Meſopotamia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 593.

Sophocles, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, educated in the ſchool of Æſchylus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf not only as a poet, but alſo as a ſtateſman. He commanded the Athenian armies, and in many battles he ſhared the ſupreme command with Pericles, and exerciſed the office of archon with credit and honor. The firſt appearance of Sophocles as a poet, reflects great honor on his abilities. The Athenians had taken the iſland of Scyros, and to celebrate that memorable event, a yearly conteſt for tragedy was inſtituted. Sophocles on this occaſion obtained the prize over many competitors, in the number of whom was Æſchylus, his friend and his maſter. This ſucceſs contributed to encourage the poet, he wrote for the ſtage with applauſe, and obtained the poetical prize 20 different times. Sophocles was the rival of Euripides for public praiſe, they divided the applauſe of the populace, and while the former ſurpaſſed in the ſublime and majeſtic, the other was not inferior in the tender and pathetic. The Athenians were pleaſed with their contention, and as the theatre was at that time an object of importance and magnitude, and deemed an eſſential and moſt mag-

magnificent part of the religious worſhip, each had his admirers and adherents; but the two poets, captivated at laſt by popular applauſe, gave way to jealouſy and rivalſhip. Of 120 tragedies which Sophocles compoſed, only ſeven are extant; Ajax, Electra, Œdipus the tyrant, Antigone, the Trachiniæ, Philoctetes, and Œdipus at Colonos. The ingratitude of the children of Sophocles is well known. They wiſhed to become immediate maſters of their father's poſſeſſions, and therefore tired of his long life, they accuſed him before the Areopagus of inſanity. The only defence the poet made was to read his tragedy of Œdipus at Colonos, which he had lately finiſhed, and then he aſked his judges, whether the author of ſuch a performance could be taxed with inſanity? The father upon this was acquitted, and the children returned home covered with ſhame and confuſion. Sophocles died in the 91ſt year of his age, 406 years before Chriſt, through exceſs of joy, as ſome authors report, of having obtained a poetical prize at the Olympic games. Athenæus has accuſed Sophocles of licentiouſneſs and debauchery, particularly when he commanded the armies of Athens. The beſt editions of Sophocles are thoſe of Capperonier, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1780; of Glaſgow, 2 vols. 12mo. 1745; and of Geneva, 4to. 1603. *Cic. in Cat. de Div.* 1, c. 25.—*Plut. in Cim.* &c.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10, l. 10, c. 1.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7, l. 9, c. 12.—*Plin.* 7, c. 53. *Athen.* 10, &c.

SOPHONISBA, a daughter of Aſdrubal the Carthaginian, celebrated for her beauty. She married Scyphax, a prince of Numidia, and when her huſband was conquered by the Romans, and Maſiniſſa, ſhe fell a captive into the hands of the enemy. Maſiniſſa became enamoured of her, and married her. This behaviour diſpleaſed the Romans, and Scipio, who at that time had the command of the armies of the republic in Africa, rebuked the monarch ſeverely, and deſired him to part with Sophoniſba. This was an arduous taſk for Maſiniſſa, yet he dreaded the Romans. He entered Sophoniſba's tent with tears in his eyes, and told her that as he could not deliver her from captivity and the jealouſy of the Romans, he recommended her as the ſtrongeſt pledge of his love and affection for her perſon to die like the daughter of Aſdrubal. Sophoniſba obeyed, and drank with uncommon compoſure and ſerenity, the cup of poiſon which Maſiniſſa ſent to her, about 203 years before Chriſt. *Liv.* 30, c. 12, &c.—*Salluſt. de Jug.*—*Juſtin.*

SOPHRON, a comic poet of Syracuſe, ſon of Agathocles and Damaſyllis. His compoſitions were ſo univerſally eſteemed, that Plato is ſaid to have read them with rapture. *Val. Max.* 8. c. 7.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10.

SOPHRONISCUS, the father of Socrates.

SOPHRONIA, a Roman lady whom Maxentius took by force from her huſband's houſe, and married. Sophronia killed herſelf when ſhe ſaw her affections were abuſed by the tyrant.

SOPHROSYNE, a daughter of Dionyſius, by Dion's ſiſter.

SOPOLIS, the father of Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 7.

SORA, a town of the Volſci. Its inhabitants were called Sorani. *Ital.* 8, v. 395.—*Cic. pro Pl.*

SORACTES and SORACTE, a mountain of Etruria, near the Tiber, ſeen from Rome, though at the diſtance of 26 miles. It was ſacred to Apollo, who is from thence ſirnamed Soractis; and it is ſaid that the prieſts of the god could walk over burning coals without hurting themſelves. There was, as ſome report, a fountain on mount Soracte, whoſe waters boiled at ſun-riſe, and inſtantly killed all ſuch birds as drank there. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 2. c. 93, l. 7, c. 2.—*Horat.* 1. *Od.* 9. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 785.—*Ital.* 5.

SORANUS, a man put to death by Nero. *Vid.* Valerius.——The father of Atilia, the firſt wife of Cato.

SOREX, a favorite of Sylla, and the companion of his debaucheries. *Plut.*

SORITIA, a town of Spain.

SOSIA GALLA, a woman at the court of Tiberius, baniſhed, &c.

SOSIBIUS, a grammarian of Laconia, B C. 255. He was a great favorite of Ptolemy Philopator, and adviſed him to murder his brother, and the queen his wife, called Arſinoe. He lived to a great age, and was on that account called *Polychronos*. He was afterwards permitted to retire from the court, and ſpend the reſt of his days in peace and tranquility, after he had diſgraced the name of miniſter by the moſt abominable crimes, and the murder of many of the royal family. His ſon of the ſame name, was preceptor to king Ptolemy Epiphanes.——The preceptor of Britannicus, the ſon of Claudius.

SOSICLES, a Greek, who behaved with great valor when Xerxes invaded Greece.

SOSICRATES, a noble ſenator among the Achæans, put to death becauſe he wiſhed his countrymen to make peace with the Romans.

SOSIGENES, an Egyptian mathematician, who aſſiſted J. Cæſar in regulating the Roman calendar. *Suet.*—*Dio.*—*Plin.* 18, c. 25.——A commander of the fleet of Eumenes.——A friend of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

SOSII, celebrated bookſellers at Rome, in the age of Horace, 1, ep. 20, v. 2.

SOSILUS,

Sosilus, a Lacedæmonian in the age of Annibal. He lived in great intimacy with the Carthaginian, taught him Greek, and wrote the history of his life. *C. Nep. in Annib.*

Sosipater, a grammarian in the reign of Honorius. He published five books of observations on grammar.——A Syracusan magistrate.——A general of Philip, king of Macedonia.

Sosis, a seditious Syracusan, who raised tumults against Dion. When accused before the people, he saved himself by flight, and thus escaped a capital punishment.

Sosistratus, a tyrant of Syracuse, in the age of Agathocles. He invited Pyrrhus into Sicily, and afterwards revolted from him. He was at last removed by Hermocrates.

Sosius, a consul who followed the interest of Mark Antony.——A governor of Syria.——A Roman of consular dignity, to whom Plutarch dedicated his lives.

Sosthenes, a general of Macedonia, who florished B. C. 281. He defeated the Gauls under Brennus, and was killed in the battle. *Justin.* 24, c. 5.——A native of Cnidos, who wrote an history of Iberia. *Plut.*

Sostratus, a friend of Hermolaus, put to death for conspiring against Alexander. *Curt.*——A grammarian in the age of Augustus. He was Strabo's preceptor.——A statuary.——An architect of Cnidos, B. C. 284, who built the white tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria. He inscribed his name upon it. *Vid.* Pharos.——A priest of Venus at Paphos among the favorites of Vespasian.——A favorite of Hercules.——A Greek historian who wrote an account of Etruria.——A poet who wrote a poem on the expedition of Xerxes into Greece. *Juv.* 10, v. 178.

Sotades, an athlete.——A Greek poet of Thrace. He wrote verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy, for which he was thrown into the sea in a cage of lead. He was called Cinædus, not only because he was addicted to the abominable crime which the surname indicates, but because he wrote a poem in commendation of it. Some suppose, that instead of the word *Socraticos* in the 2d satyr, verse the 10th, of Juvenal, the word *Sotadicos* should be inserted, as the poet Sotades and not the philosopher Socrates deserved the appellation of Cinædus. Obscene verses were generally called *Sotadea carmina* from him. They could be turned and read different ways without losing their measure or sense, such as the following, which can be read backwards:

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.
Si bene te tua laus taxat, sua laute tenebis.
Sole modere pede, ede, perede melos.

Soter, a surname of the first Ptolemy.——It was also common to other monarchs.

Soteria, days appointed for thanksgivings and the offering of sacrifices for deliverance from danger. One of these was observed at Sicyon, to commemorate the deliverance of that city from the hands of the Macedonians, by Aratus.

Soterichus, a poet and historian in the age of Diocletian. He wrote a panegyric on that emperor, as also a life of Apollonius Thyanæus. His works were greatly esteemed. They are now lost, except some few fragments preserved by the scholiast of Lycophron.

Sothis, an Egyptian name of the constellation, called Sirius, which received divine honors in that country.

Sotion, a grammarian of Alexandria, B. C. 204.

Sotius, a philosopher in the reign of Tiberius.

Sous, a king of Sparta, who made himself known by his valor, &c.

Sozomen, an ecclesiastical historian who died 450 A. D. His history extends from the year 324 to 439, and is dedicated to Theodosius the younger, being written in a stile of inelegance and mediocrity. The best edition is that of Reading, fol. *Cantab.* 1720.

Spaco, the nurse of Cyrus. *Justin.* 1, c. 4.

Sparta, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, situate on the Eurotas, at the distance of about 30 miles from its mouth. It received its name from Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, who married Lacedæmon. It was also called Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Lacedæmon.

Spartacus, a king of Pontus.——Another, king of Bosporus, who died B. C. 433. His son and successor of the same name died B. C. 407.——Another who died 284 B. C.——A Thracian shepherd celebrated for his abilities and the victories he obtained over the Romans. Being one of the gladiators who were kept at Capua in the house of Lentulus, he escaped from the place of his confinement with 30 of his companions, and took up arms against the Romans. He soon found himself with 10,000 men equally resolute with himself, and though at first obliged to hide himself in the woods and solitary retreats of Campania, he soon laid waste the country; and when his followers were encreased by additional numbers, and better disciplined, and more completely armed, he attacked the Roman generals in the field of battle. Two consuls and other officers were defeated with much loss, and Spartacus, superior in counsel and abilities, appeared more terrible, though often

often deſerted by his fickle attendants. Craſſus was ſent againſt him, but this celebrated general at firſt deſpaired of ſucceſs. A bloody battle was fought, in which at laſt the gladiators were defeated. Spartacus behaved with great valor; when wounded in the leg, he fought on his knees, covering himſelf with his buckler in one hand, and uſing his ſword with the other; and when at laſt he fell, he fell upon a heap of Romans, whom he had ſacrificed to his fury, B. C. 71. In this battle no leſs than 40,000 of the rebels were ſlain, and the war totally finiſhed. *Flor.* 3, c. 20.—*Liv.* 95.—*Eutrop.* 6, c. 2.—*Plut. in Craſſ.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 30.—*Appian.*

Spartæ, or Sparti, a name given to thoſe men who ſprang from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus ſowed. They all deſtroyed one another, except five, who ſurvived and aſſiſted Cadmus in building Thebes.

Spartāni, or Spartiātæ, the inhabitants of Sparta. *Vid.* Sparta, Lacedæmon.

Spartianus Ælius, a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote the lives of all the Roman emperors, from J. Cæſar to Diocleſian. He dedicated them to Diocleſian, to whom, according to ſome, he was related. Of theſe compoſitions only the life of Adrian, Verus, Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta are extant, publiſhed among the Scriptores Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ. Spartianus is not eſteemed as an hiſtorian or biographer.

Spechia, an antient name of the iſland of Cyprus.

Spendius, a Campanian deſerter, who rebelled againſt the Romans, and raiſed tumults, and made war againſt Amilcar, the Carthaginian general.

Spendon, a poet of Lacedæmon.

Sperchius, a river of Theſſaly, riſing on mount Œta, and falling into the ſea in the bay of Malia, near Anticyra. The name is ſuppoſed to be derived from its rapidity (σπερχειν *feſtinare*). Peleus vowed to the god of this river, the hair of his ſon Achilles, if ever he returned ſafe from the Trojan war. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 23, v. 144.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 557, l. 2, v. 250, l. 7, v. 230.

Spermatophăgi, a people who lived in the extremeſt parts of Egypt. They fed upon the fruits that fell from the trees.

Speusippus, an Athenian philoſopher, nephew, as alſo ſucceſſor of Plato. His father's name was Eurymedon, and his mother's Potone. He preſided in Plato's ſchool for eight years, and diſgraced himſelf by his extravagance and debauchery. Plato attempted to check him, but to no purpoſe. He died of the louſy ſickneſs, or killed himſelf according to ſome accounts, B. C. 339. *Plut. in Lyſ.*—*Diog.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.

Sphacteriæ, three ſmall iſlands oppoſite Pylos, on the coaſt of Meſſenia. They are alſo called Sphagiæ.

Spherus, an arm bearer of Pelops, ſon of Tantalus. He was buried in a ſmall iſland near the Iſthmus of Corinth, which from him was called Spheria. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 10.——A Greek philoſopher, diſciple to Zeno of Cyprus, 243 B. C. He came to Sparta in the age of Agis and Cleomenes, and opened a ſchool there. *Plut. in Ag.*—*Diod.*

Sphinx, a monſter which had the head and breaſts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a ſerpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and an human voice. It ſprang from the union of Orthos with the Chimæra, or of Typhon with Echidna. The Sphinx had been ſent into the neighbourhood of Thebes by Juno, who wiſhed to puniſh the family of Cadmus, which ſhe perſecuted with immortal hatred, and it laid this part of Bœotia under continual alarms by propoſing enigmas, and devouring the inhabitants if unable to explain them. In the midſt of their conſternation the Thebans were told by the oracle, that the Sphinx would deſtroy herſelf as ſoon as one of the enigmas ſhe propoſed was explained. In this enigma ſhe wiſhed to know what animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening. Upon this Creon, king of Thebes, promiſed his crown and his ſiſter Jocaſta in marriage to him who could deliver his country from the monſter by a ſucceſsful explanation of the enigma. It was at laſt happily explained by Œdipus, who obſerved that man walked on his hands and feet when young or in the morning of life, at the noon of life he walked erect, and in the evening of his days he ſupported his infirmities upon a ſtick. [*Vid. Œdipus.*] The Sphinx no ſooner heard this explanation than ſhe daſhed her head againſt a rock and immediately expired. Some mythologiſts wiſh to unriddle the fabulous traditions about the Sphinx by the ſuppoſition that one of the daughters of Cadmus, or Laius, infeſted the country of Thebes by her continual depredations, becauſe ſhe had been refuſed a part of her father's poſſeſſions. The lion's paw expreſſed, as they obſerve, her cruelty, the body of the dog her laciviouſneſs, her enigmas the ſnares ſhe laid for ſtrangers and travellers, and her wings the diſpatch ſhe uſed in her expeditions. *Plut.*—*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 326.—*Hygin.* fab. 68.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 378.—*Strab.* 9.—*Sophocl. in Œdipyr.*

Spio, one of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 826.

Sphodrias,

Sphodrias, a Spartan who attempted to ſeize the Piræus.

Sphragidium, a cave on mount Cithæron in Bœotia. The nymphs of the place were called Sphragitides. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 3.—*Plut. in Ariſt.*

Spicillus, a favorite of Nero. He refuſed to aſſaſſinate his maſter, for which he was put to death in a cruel manner.

Spintharus, a Corinthian architect who built Apollo's temple at Delphi. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 5.

Spinther, a Roman conſul. He was one of Pompey's friends, and accompanied him at the battle of Pharſalia, where he betrayed his meanneſs by being too confident of victory, and contending for the poſſeſſion of Cæſar's offices and gardens before the action. *Plut.*

Spitamĕnes, one of the officers of king Darius, who conſpired againſt the murderer Beſſus, and delivered him to Alexander.

Spithobates, a ſatrap of Ionia, ſon-in-law of Darius. He was killed at the battle of the Granicus. *Diod.* 17.

Spithridates, a Perſian killed by Clitus, as he was going to ſtrike Alexander dead.——A Perſian ſatrap in the age of Lyſander.

Spoletium, a town of Umbria, which bravely withſtood Annibal while he was in Italy. The people were called Spoletani. *Mart.* 13, ep. 120.

Spŏrădes, a number of iſlands in the Ægean ſea. They received their name *a σπειρω, ſpargo*, becauſe they are ſcattered here and there, at ſome diſtance from Delos, and in the neighbourhood of Crete. Thoſe iſlands that are contiguous to Delos, and that encircle it, are called Cyclades. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 2.

Spurīna, a mathematician and aſtrologer, who told J. Cæſar to beware of the ides of March. As he went to the ſenate-houſe on the morning of the ides, Cæſar ſaid to Spurina, *the ides are at laſt come.* *Yes*, replied Spurina, *but not yet paſt.* Cæſar was murdered a few moments after. *Suet. in Cæſ.* 81.—*Val. Max.* 1 & 8.

Spurius, a prænomen common to many of the Romans.——One of Cæſar's murderers.——Lartius, a Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber againſt Porſenna's army.——A friend of Otho, &c.

L. Staberius, a friend of Pompey ſet over Apollonia, which he was obliged to yield to Cæſar, becauſe the inhabitants favored his cauſe. *Cæſar.*——An avaricious fellow who wiſhed it to be known that he was uncommonly rich. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 89.

Stabiæ, a maritime town of Campania deſtroyed by Sylla. There was there in the reign of Titus, a dreadful earthquake which proved fatal to Pliny. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Stagīra, a town on the borders of Macedonia, near the bay into which the Strymon diſcharges itſelf, at the ſouth of Amphipolis; founded 665 years before Chriſt. Ariſtotle was born there, from which circumſtance he is called *Stagirites*. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 4.—*Laert. in Sol.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 3.

Staius, an unprincipled wretch in Nero's age, who murdered all his relations. *Perſ.* 2, v. 19.

Staphȳlus, a ſon of Theſeus, or according to others, of Bacchus and Ariadne.

Stasander, an officer of Alexander, who had Aria at the general diviſion of the provinces.

Stasileus, an Athenian, killed at the battle of Marathon. He was one of the 10 prætors.

Statilia, a woman who lived to a great age, as mentioned by *Seneca*, ep. 77.—— Another. *Vid.* Meſſalina.

Statilius, a young Roman celebrated for his courage and conſtancy. He was an inveterate enemy to Cæſar, and when Cato murdered himſelf, he attempted to follow his example, but was prevented by his friends. The conſpirators againſt Cæſar wiſhed him to be in the number, but the anſwer which he gave diſpleaſed Brutus. He was at laſt killed by the army of the triumvirs. *Plut.* ——Lucius, one of the friends of Catiline. He joined in his conſpiracy, and was put to death.——A young general in the war which the Latins undertook againſt the Romans. He was killed with 25,000 of his troops.—— —A general who fought againſt Antony.—— —Taurus, a pro-conſul of Africa. He was accuſed of conſulting magicians, upon which he put himſelf to death.

Statinæ, iſlands on the coaſt of Campania, raiſed from the ſea by an earthquake.

Statīra, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander. The conqueror had formerly refuſed her, but when ſhe had fallen into his hands at Iſſus, the nuptials were celebrated with uncommon ſplendor. No leſs than 9000 perſons attended, to each of whom Alexander gave a golden cup to be offered to the gods. Statira had no children by Alexander. She was cruelly put to death by Roxana, after the conqueror's death. *Juſtin.* 12, c. 12.——A ſiſter of Darius, the laſt king of Perſia. She alſo became his wife, according to the manners of the Perſians. She died after an abortion, in Alexander's camp, where ſhe was detained as priſoner. She was buried with great pomp by the conqueror. *Plut. in Alex.*——A wife of Artaxerxes Memnon, poiſoned by her mother-in-law, queen Paryſatis. *Plut in Art.*——A ſiſter of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

Statius,

STATIUS, (Cæcilius) a comic poet in the age of Ennius. He was a native of Gaul, and originally a slave. His latinity was bad, yet he acquired great reputation by his comedies. He died a little after Ennius. *Cic. de sen.*——Annæus, a friend of the philosopher Seneca.——P. Papinius, a poet born at Naples in the reign of the emperor Domitian. His father's name was Statius of Epirus, and his mother's Agelina. Statius has made himself known by two epic poems, the Thebais in 12 books, and the Achilleis in two books, which remained unfinished on account of his premature death. There are besides other pieces composed on several subjects, which are extant, and well known under the name of *Sylvæ*, divided into four books. The two epic poems of Statius are dedicated to Domitian, whom the poet ranks among the gods. They were universally admired in his age at Rome, but the taste of the times was corrupted, though some of the moderns have called them inferior to no Latin composition except Virgil's. The stile of Statius is bombastic and affected, he often forgets the poet to become the declaimer and the historian. In his *Sylvæ*, which were written generally extempore, are many beautiful expressions and strokes of genius. Statius, as some suppose, was poor, and he was obliged to maintain himself by writing for the stage. None of his dramatic pieces are extant. Martial has satyrized him, and what Juvenal has written in his praise, some have interpreted as an illiberal reflection upon him. Statius died about the 100th year of the Christian era. The best editions of his works are that of Barthius, 2 vols. 4to. *Cyg.* 1664, and that of the Variorum, 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1671; and of the Thebais, separate, that of Warrington, 2 vols. 12mo. 1778.——Domitius, a tribune in the age of Nero, deprived of his office when Piso's conspiracy was discovered.——A general of the Samnites.——An officer of the prætorian guards, who conspired against Nero.

STASICRĂTES, a statuary and architect in the wars of Alexander, who offered to make a statue of mount Athos, which was rejected by the conqueror, &c.

STATOR, a surname of Jupiter, given him by Romulus, because he *stopped (sto)* the flight of the Romans in a battle against the Sabines. The conqueror erected him a temple under that name.

STELLATIS, a field remarkable for its fertility, in Campania. *Sueton.*

STELLIO, a youth turned into an elf by Ceres, because he derided the goddess. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 445.

STENA, a narrow passage on the mountains near Antigonia, in Chaonia. *Liv.* 32, c. 5.

STENOBŒA. *Vid.* Sthenobœa.

STENOCRĂTES, an Athenian who conspired to murder the commander of the garrison which Demetrius had placed in the citadel, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

STENTOR, one of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. His voice alone was louder than that of 50 men together. *Homeri Il.* 5, v. 784.—*Juv.* 13, v. 112.

STEPHĂNUS, a musician of Media, upon whose body Alexander made an experiment in burning a certain sort of bitumen called naphthe. *Strab.* 16.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A Greek writer of Byzantium, known for his dictionary giving an account of the towns and places of the antient world, of which the best edition is that of Gronovius, 2 vols. fol. *L. Bat.* 1694.

STĔROPE, one of the Pleiades, daughters of Atlas. She married Œnomaus, king of Pisæ, by whom she had Hippodamia, &c.——A daughter of Parthaon, supposed by some to be the mother of the Sirens.——A daughter of Cepheus.——A daughter of Pleuron,——of Acastus,——of Danaus,——of Cebrion.

STEROPES, one of the Cyclops. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 425.

STESICHŎRUS, a lyric Greek poet of Himera, in Sicily. He was originally called Tisias, and obtained the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations he made in music and dancing. His compositions were written in the Doric dialect, and comprised in 26 books, all now lost except a few fragments. Some say he lost his eye sight for writing invectives again Helen, and that he received it only upon making a recantation of what he had said. He was the first inventor of that fable of the horse and the stag, which Horace and some other poets have imitated, and this he wrote to prevent his countrymen from making an alliance with Phalaris. According to some he was the first who wrote an epithalamium. He flourished 556 B. C. and died at Catana in the 85th year of his age. *Isocrat. in Hel.*—*Aristot. rhet.*—*Strab.* 3.—*Lucian in Macr.*—*Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 35.—*Plut. de Mus.*—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paus.* 3, c. 19. l. 10, c. 26.

STERTINIUS, a stoic philosopher ridiculed by Horace, 2 *Sat.* 3. He wrote in Latin verse 220 books, on the philosophy of the stoics.

STESAGŎRAS, a brother of Miltiades. *Vid.* Miltiades.

STESILĔA, a beautiful woman of Athens, &c.

STESIMBRŎTUS, an historian very inconsistent in his narrations. He wrote an account of Cimon's exploits.——A son of Epaminondas put to death by his father, because he had fought the enemy without his orders, &c.——A musician of Thasos.

STHENĔLE,

Sthenĕle, a daughter of Acaſtus.——a daughter of Danaus.

Sthenĕlus, a king of Mycenæ, ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda. He married Nicippe the daughter of Pelops, by whom he had two daughters, and a ſon called Euryſtheus, who was born, by Juno's influence, two months before the natural time, that he might obtain a ſuperiority over Hercules, as being older. Sthenelus made war againſt Amphitryon, who had killed Electryon and ſeized his kingdom. He fought with ſucceſs, and took his enemy priſoner, whom he tranſmitted to Euryſtheus. *Homer. Il.* 19, v. 91.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——One of the ſons of Ægyptus.——A ſon of Capaneus. He was one of the Epigoni, and of the ſuitors of Helen. He went to the Trojan war, and was one of thoſe who were ſhut up in the wooden horſe, according to Virgil. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 10.——A ſon of Androgeus the ſon of Minos. Hercules made him king of Thrace.——A king of Argos, who ſucceeded his father Crotopus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16.——A ſon of Actor, who accompanied Hercules in his expedition againſt the Amazons. He was killed by one of theſe females.

Sthenis, a ſtatuary of Olynthus.——An orator of Himera, in Sicily, during the civil wars of Pompey. *Plut in Pomp.*

Stheno, one of the three Gorgons.

Sthenoboea, a daughter of Jobates, king of Lycia, who married Prœtus, king of Argos. She became enamoured of Bellerophon, who had taken refuge at her huſband's court, after the murder of his brother, and when he refuſed to gratify her criminal paſſion, ſhe accuſed him before Prœtus of attempts upon her virtue. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 162.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.——Many mythologiſts call her Antæa.

Stilbe or Stilbia, a daughter of Peneus by Creuſa, who became mother of Centaurus and Lapithus, by Apollo. *Diod.* 4.

Stilĭcho, a general of the emperor Theodoſius the Great. He behaved with much courage, but under the emperor Honorius he ſhowed himſelf turbulent and diſaffected. As being of barbarian extraction, he wiſhed to ſee the Roman provinces laid deſolate by his countrymen, but in this he was diſappointed. Honorius diſcovered his intrigues, and ordered him to be beheaded, about the year of Chriſt 408. His family were involved in his ruin.

Stilpo, a celebrated philoſopher of Megara, who flouriſhed 336 years before Chriſt, and was greatly eſteemed by Ptolemy Soter. He was naturally addicted to riot and debauchery, but he reformed his manners when he opened a ſchool at Megara. He was univerſally reſpected, his ſchool was frequented, and Demetrius, when he plundered Megara, ordered the houſe of the philoſopher to be left ſafe and unmoleſted. It is ſaid that he intoxicated himſelf when ready to die, to alleviate the terrors of death. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoics. *Plut. in Dem.*—*Diog.* 2.—*Seneca de Conſt.*

Stimĭcon, a ſhepherd's name in Virgil's eclogues.

Stiphĭlus, one of the Lapithæ, killed in the houſe of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12.

Stobæus, a Greek writer who flouriſhed A. D. 405. His work is valuable for the precious relics of antient literature he has preſerved. The beſt edition is that of Aurel. Allob. fol. 1609.

Stœchădes, an iſland in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Gaul.

Stoĭci, a celebrated ſect of philoſophers founded by Zeno of Citium. They received their name from the portico, στοα, where the philoſopher delivered his lectures. They preferred virtue to every thing elſe, and whatever was oppoſite to it, they looked upon as the greateſt of evils. They required as well as the diſciples of Epicurus, an abſolute command over the paſſions, and they ſupported that man alone, in the preſent ſtate of his exiſtence, could attain perfection and felicity. They encouraged ſuicide, and believed that the doctrine of future puniſhments and rewards was unneceſſary to excite or intimidate their followers. *Vid.* Zeno.

Strabo, a name among the Romans, given to ſuch as were naturally deformed. Pompey's father was diſtinguiſhed by that name.——A native of Amaſia, on the borders of Cappadocia, who flouriſhed in the age of Auguſtus and Tiberius. He firſt ſtudied under Xenarchus, the peripatetic, and afterwards warmly embraced the tenets of the Stoics. Of all his compoſitions nothing remains but his geography, divided into 17 books, a work juſtly celebrated for its elegance, purity, the erudition and univerſal knowledge of the author. It contains an account in Greek, of the moſt celebrated places of the world, the origin, the manners, religion, prejudices, and government of nations; the foundation of cities, and the accurate hiſtory of each ſeparate province. Strabo travelled over great part of the world in queſt of information, and to examine with the moſt critical enquiry, not only the ſituation of the places, but alſo the manners of the inhabitants, whoſe hiſtory he meant to write. In the two firſt books the author wiſhes to ſhew the neceſſity of geography; in the 3d he gives a deſcription of Spain; in the 4th of Gaul and the Britiſh iſles. The 5th and 6th contain an account of Italy and the neighbouring iſlands; the 7th, which is mutilated at the end, gives a full deſcription

of Germany, and the country of the Getæ, Illyricum, Taurica Cherſoneſus, and Epirus. The affairs of Greece and the adjacent iſlands are ſeparately treated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th; and in the four next, Aſia with mount Taurus; and in the 15th and 16th, Aſia without Taurus, India, Perſia, Syria, and Arabia; the laſt book gives an account of Egypt, Æthiopia, Carthage, and other places of Africa. Among the books of Strabo which have been loſt, were hiſtorical commentaries. This celebrated geographer died A. D. 25. The beſt editions of his geography are thoſe of Caſaubon, fol. Paris, 1620; of Amſt. 2 vols. fol. 1707.——A Sicilian ſo clear ſighted that he could diſtinguiſh objects at the diſtance of 130 miles, with the ſame eaſe as if they had been near.

STRATARCHAS, the grandfather of the geographer Strabo. His father's name was Dorylaus.

STRATO, or STRATON, a king of the iſland Aradus, received into alliance by Alexander.——A king of Sidon, dependent upon Darius. Alexander depoſed him, becauſe he refuſed to ſurrender. *Curt.*——A philoſopher of Lampſacus, diſciple and ſucceſſor in the ſchool of Theophraſtus, about 289 years before the Chriſtian era. He applied himſelf with uncommon induſtry to the ſtudy of nature, and after the moſt mature inveſtigations, he ſupported that nature was inanimate, and that there was no god but nature. He was appointed preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who not only revered his abilities and learning, but alſo rewarded his labors with unbounded liberality. He wrote different treatiſes, all now loſt. *Diog.* 5.——A phyſician.——A peripatetic philoſopher.——A native of Epirus, very intimate with Brutus, the murderer of Cæſar. He killed his friend at his own requeſt.——A rich Orchomenian who deſtroyed himſelf becauſe he could not obtain in marriage a young woman of Haliartus. *Plut.*——A Greek hiſtorian, who wrote the life of ſome of the Macedonian kings.——An athlete of Achaia, twice crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

STRATOCLES, an Athenian general at the battle of Cheronæa, &c. *Polyæn.*——A ſtage player in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 3, v. 99.

STRATON. *Vid.* Strato.

STRATONICE, a daughter of Theſpius.——A daughter of Pleuron.——A daughter of Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, who married Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and became mother of Attalus. *Strab.* 13.——A daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who married Seleucus, king of Syria. Antiochus, her huſband's ſon by a former wife, became enamoured of her, and married her by his father's conſent, when the phyſicians had told him, that if he did not comply, his ſon's health would be impaired. *Plut. in Dem.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.—A concubine of Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Plut. in Pomp.*——The wife of Antigonus, mother of Demetrius Poliorcetes.——A town of Caria.——Another in Meſopotamia.——And a third near mount Taurus.

STRATONICUS, an opulent perſon in the reign of Philip, and of his ſon Alexander. *Plut.*——A muſician of Athens in the age of Demoſthenes.

STRONGYLE, one of the iſlands called Æolides in the Tyrrhene ſea, near the coaſt of Sicily. It had a volcano. *Mela.* 2, c. 7. *Strab.* 6.

STROPHADES, two iſlands in the Ionian ſea, on the weſtern coaſts of the Peloponneſus. They were antiently called Plotæ, and received the name of Strophades from στρεφω, *verto*, becauſe Zethes and Calais, the ſons of Boreas returned from thence by order of Jupiter, after they had driven the Harpyies there from the tables of Phineus. The fleet of Æneas ſtopped near the Strophades. The largeſt of theſe two iſlands is not above five miles in circumference. *Hygin. fab.* 19.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 709.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 210.—*Strab.* 8.

STROPHIUS, a ſon of Criſus, king of Phocis. He married a ſiſter of Agamemnon, called Anaxibia, or Aſtyochia, or, according to others, Cyndragora, by whom he had Pylades, celebrated for his friendſhip with Oreſtes. After the murder of Agamemnon by Clytemneſtra and Ægyſthus, the king of Phocis, educated at his own houſe with the greateſt care, his nephew, whom Electra had ſecretly removed from the dagger of his mother, and her adulterer. Oreſtes was enabled by means of Strophius to revenge the death of his father. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Hygin. fab.* 1, 17.——A ſon of Pylades by Electra the ſiſter of Oreſtes.

STRUTHOPHAGI, a people of Æthiopia, who feed on ſparrows as their name ſignifies.

STRUTHUS, a general of Artaxerxes againſt the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 393.

STRYMA, a town of Thrace, founded by a Thaſian colony.

STRYMNO, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Laomedon.

STRYMON, a river which ſeparates Thrace from Macedonia, and falls into a part of the Ægean ſea, which has been called *Strymonicus ſinus*. A number of cranes, as the poets ſay, reſorted on its banks in the ſummer time. Its eels were excellent. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Virg.* G. 1, v. 120, l. 4, v. 508. *Æn.* 10, v. 265.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 251.

STYMPHALIA,

STYMPHALIA, or STYMPHĀLIS, a part of Macedonia. *Liv.* 45, c. 30.——A ſirname of Diana.

STYMPHĀLUS, a king of Arcadia, ſon of Elatus and Laodice. He made war againſt Pelops, and was killed in a truce. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.——A town, river, lake, and fountain of Arcadia, which receives its name from king Stymphalus. The neighbourhood of the lake Stymphalus was infeſted by a number of voracious birds, which fed upon human fleſh, and which were called *Stymphalides*. They were at laſt deſtroyed by Hercules, with the aſſiſtance of Minerva. Some have confounded them with the Harpyies, while others pretend that they never exiſted but in the imagination of the poets. Pauſanias however, ſupports, that there were carnivorous birds like the Stymphalides in Arabia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 4.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 2984.——A lofty mountain of Peloponneſus in Arcadia.

STYGNE, a daughter of Danaus.

STYRA, a town of Eubœa.

STŸRUS, a king of Aſbania, to whom Æetes promiſed his daughter Medea in marriage, to obtain his aſſiſtance againſt the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 3, v. 497.

STYX, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married Pallas, by whom ſhe had three daughters, Victory, Strength, and Valor. *Heſiod. Theog.* 363 & 384.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——A celebrated river of hell, round which it flows nine times. According to ſome writers the Styx was a ſmall river of Nonacris in Arcadia, whoſe waters were ſo cold and venomous, that they proved fatal to ſuch as drank them. They even conſumed iron, and broke all veſſels. The wonderful properties of this water ſuggeſted the idea, that it was a river of hell, eſpecially, when it diſappeared in the earth a little below its fountain head. The gods held the waters of the Styx in ſuch veneration, that they always ſwore by them; an oath which was inviolable. If any of the gods had perjured themſelves, Jupiter obliged them to drink the waters of the Styx, which lulled them for one whole year in a ſenſeleſs ſtupidity; for the nine following years they were deprived of the ambroſia and the nectar of the gods, and after the expiration of the years of their puniſhment, they were reſtored to the aſſembly of the deities, and all their original privileges. It is ſaid that this veneration was ſhewn to the Styx, becauſe it received its name from the nymph Styx, who with her three daughters aſſiſted Jupiter in his war againſt the Titans. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 384, 775.—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 513.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 323, 439, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 29, &c.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 378, &c.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 17 & 18.

SUARDONES, a people of Germany.

SUBATRII, a people of Germany, over whom Druſus triumphed.

SUBLICIUS, the firſt bridge erected at Rome over the Tiber. *Vid.* Pons.

SUBOTA, ſmall iſlands near Chios.

SUBURRA, a ſtreet in Rome where all the licentious, diſſolute, and laſcivious Romans and courtezans reſorted. It was ſituate between mount Viminalis and Quirinalis. *Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 8.—*Martial.* 6, *ep.* 66.—*Juv.* 3, v. 5.

SUCRO, a river of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, celebrated for a battle fought there between Sertorius and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. *Plut.*——A Rutulian killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 505.

SUESSA, a town of Campania, called alſo Aurunca, to diſtinguiſh it from Sueſſa Pometia, the capital of the Volſci. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4.—*Liv.* 1 & 2.

SUESSŌNES, a powerful nation of Belgic Gaul, reduced by J. Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. G.*

SUETONIUS, C. Paulinus, the firſt Roman general who croſſed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote an account of his expedition. He preſided over Britain as governor for about 20 years, and was afterwards made conſul. He forſook the intereſt of Otho, and attached himſelf to Vitellius.——C. Tranquillus, a Latin hiſtorian, ſon of a Roman knight of the ſame name. He was favored by Adrian, and became his ſecretary, but he was afterwards baniſhed from the court for want of attention and reſpect to the empreſs Sabina. In his retirement Suetonius enjoyed the friendſhip and correſpondence of Pliny the younger, and dedicated his time to ſtudy. He wrote an hiſtory of the Roman kings, divided into three books; a catalogue of all the illuſtrious men of Rome, a book on the games and ſpectacles of the Greeks, &c. which are all now loſt. The only one of his compoſitions extant is the lives of the twelve firſt Cæſars, and ſome fragments of his catalogue of celebrated grammarians. Suetonius, in his lives, is praiſed for his impartiality and correctneſs. His expreſſions, however, are often too indelicate, and it has been juſtly obſerved, that while he expoſed the deformities of the Cæſars, he wrote with all the licentiouſneſs and extravagance with which they lived. The beſt editions of Suetonius are that of Pitiſcus, 4to. 2 vols. Leovard. 1714; that of Oudendorp, 2 vols. 8vo. L. Bat. 1751; and that of Erneſti, 8vo. Lipſ. 1775. *Plin.* 1, *ep.* 18, l. 5, *ep.* 11, &c.

SUEVI, a people of Germany who made frequent excurſions upon the territories of Rome under the emperors. *Lucan* 2, v. 51.

Suevius, a Latin poet in the age of Ennius.

Suffenus, a Latin poet in the age of Catullus. He was but of moderate abilities.

Suffetius, or Fufetius. *Vid.* Metius.

Suidas, a Greek writer who floriſhed A. D. 1100. The beſt edition of his excellent Lexicon, is that of Kuſter, 3 vols. fol. *Cantab.* 1705.

Suilius, an informer in the court of Claudius, baniſhed under Nero, by means of Seneca.

Suiones, a nation of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 44.

Sulchi, a town of Sardinia.

Sulcius, an informer whom Horace deſcribes as hoarſe with the number of defamations he daily gave. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 4, v. 65.

Sulmo, or Sulmona, an antient town of the Peligni, at the diſtance of about 90 miles from Rome, founded by one of the followers of Æneas. Ovid was born there. *Ovid. paſſim.—Ital.* 8, v. 511.——A Latian chief killed in the night by Niſus, as he was going with his companions to deſtroy Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 412.

Sulpitia, a daughter of Paterculus, who married Fulvius Flaccus. She was ſo famous for her chaſtity, that ſhe conſecrated a temple to Venus Verticordia, a goddeſs who was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman women to virtue.——A poeteſs in the age of Domitian, againſt whom ſhe wrote a poem, becauſe he had baniſhed the philoſophers from Rome. This compoſition is ſtill extant. She had alſo written a poem on conjugal affection, commended by Martial, now loſt.

Sulpitia Lex, *militaris*, by C. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665, inveſted Marius with the full power of the war againſt Mithridates, of which Sylla was to be deprived.——Another, *de ſenatu*, by Servius Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It required that no ſenator ſhould owe more than 2000 drachmæ.——Another, *de civitate*, by P. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It ordered that the new citizens who compoſed the eight tribes lately created, ſhould be divided among the 35 old tribes, as a greater honor.——Another called alſo Sempronia *de religione*, by P. Sulpicius Saverrio and P. Sempronius Sophus, conſuls, A. U. C. 449. It forbad any perſon to conſecrate a temple or altar without the permiſſion of the ſenate and the majority of the tribunes.——Another to empower the Romans to make war againſt Philip of Macedonia.

Sulpitius, or Sulpicius, an illuſtrious family at Rome, of whom the moſt celebrated are—Peticus, a man choſen dictator againſt the Gauls. His troops mutinied when firſt he took the field, but ſoon after he engaged the enemy and totally defeated them.——Saverrio, a conſul who gained a victory over the Æqui.——C. Paterculus, a conſul ſent againſt the Carthaginians. He conquered Sardinia and Corſica, and obtained a complete victory over the enemy's fleet. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome.——Spurius, one of the three commiſſioners whom the Romans ſent to collect the beſt laws which could be found in the different cities and republics of Greece.——One of the firſt conſuls who received intelligence that a conſpiracy was formed in Rome to reſtore the Tarquins to power, &c.——A prieſt who died of the plague in the firſt ages of the republic at Rome.——P. Galba, a Roman conſul who ſignalized himſelf greatly during the war which his countrymen waged againſt the Achæans and the Macedonians.——Severus, a writer. *Vid.* Severus.——Publius, one of the aſſociates of Marius, well known for his intrigues and cruelty. He made ſome laws in favor of the allies of Rome, and he kept about 3000 young men in continual pay, whom he called his anteſenatorial band, and with theſe he had often the impertinence to attack the conſuls in the popular aſſemblies. He became at laſt ſo ſeditious, that he was proſcribed by Sylla's adherents, and immediately murdered. His head was fixed on a pole in the roſtrum, where he had often made many ſeditious ſpeeches in the capacity of tribune.——A Roman conſul who fought againſt Pyrrhus and defeated him.——C. Longus, a Roman conſul, who defeated the Samnites, and killed 30,000 of their men. He obtained a triumph for this celebrated victory. He was afterwards made dictator to conduct a war againſt the Etrurians.——Rufus, a lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul.——One of Meſſalina's favorites, put to death by Claudius.——P. Quirinus, a conſul in the age of Auguſtus.——Camerinus, a pro-conſul of Africa, under Nero, accuſed of cruelty, &c.——Gallus, a celebrated aſtrologer in the age of Paulus. He accompanied the conſul in his expedition againſt Perſeus, and told the Roman army that the night before the day on which they were to give the enemy battle, there would be an eclipſe of the moon. This explanation encouraged the ſoldiers, which on the contrary would have intimidated them, if not previouſly acquainted with the cauſes of it. Sulpitius was univerſally regarded, and he was honored a few years after with the conſulſhip.——Apollinaris, a grammarian in the age of the emperor M. Aurelius. He left ſome letters and a few grammatical obſervations now loſt. *Cic.—Liv.—Plut.—Polyb.—Flor.—Eutrop.*

Summanus, a ſirname of Pluto, as prince of the dead, *ſummus manium*. He had a temple

temple at Rome, and the Romans believed that the thunder-bolts of Jupiter were in his power during the night. *Cic. de div.* 1, c. 10.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 731.

Sunici, a people of Germany on the ſhores of the Rhine.

Sunides, a ſoothſayer in the army of Eumenes.

Sunium, a promontory of Attica, about 45 miles diſtant from the Piræus. There was there a ſmall harbour, as alſo a town. Minerva had there a beautiful temple, whence ſhe was called Sunias. There are ſtill extant ſome ruins of this temple. *Plin.* 4. c. 7.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 7, *ep.* 3, l. 13, *ep.* 10.

Suovetaurilia, a ſacrifice among the Romans, which conſiſted of the immolation of a ſow (*ſus,*) a ſheep (*ovis*), and a bull (*taurus,*) whence the name. It was generally obſerved every fifth year.

Superum mare, a name of the Adriatic ſea, becauſe it was ſituate above Italy. *Cic. pro. Cluent.* &c.

Sura, Æmylius, a Latin writer, &c.——L. Licinius, a favorite of Trajan, honored with the conſulſhip.——A writer in the age of the emperor Gallienus. He wrote an hiſtory of the reign of the emperor.——A city on the Euphrates.——Another in Iberia.

Surena, a powerful officer in the armies of Orodes king of Parthia. His family had the privilege of crowning the kings of Perſia. He was appointed to conduct the war againſt the Romans, and to protect the kingdom of Parthia againſt Craſſus, who wiſhed to conquer it. He defeated the Roman triumvir, and after he had drawn him perfidiouſly to a conference, he ordered his head to be cut off. He afterwards returned to Parthia, mimicking the triumphs of the Romans. Orodes ordered him to be put to death, B. C. 52. Surena has been admired for his valor, his ſagacity as a general, and his prudence and firmneſs in the execution of his plans; but his perfidy, his effeminate manners, and his laſciviouſneſs, have been deſervedly cenſured. *Polyæn.* 7.—*Plut. in Craſſ.*

Surrentum, a town of Campania, famous for the wine which was made in the neighbourhood. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 17, v. 52.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 710.—*Mart.* 13, *ep.* 110.

Surus, one of the Ædui, who made war againſt Cæſar.

Susa (ōrum,) a celebrated city of Aſia, the chief town of Suſiana, and the capital of the Perſian empire, built by Tithonus the father of Memnon. Cyrus took it. The walls of Suſa were above 120 ſtadia in circumference. The treaſures of the kings of Perſia were generally kept there, and the royal palace was built with white marble, and its pillars were covered with gold and precious ſtones. It was uſual with the kings of Perſia to ſpend the ſummer at Ecbatana, and the winter at Suſa, becauſe the climate was more warm there than at any other royal reſidence. It has been called *Memnonia*, or the palace of Memnon, becauſe that prince reigned there. *Plin.* 6, c. 26, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 49.—*Strab.* 15.—*Xenoph. Cyr.*—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 13.—*Claudian.*

Susăna, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. *Sil.* 3, v. 384.

Susiāna, or Susis, a country of Aſia, of which the capital was called Suſa. It was ſituate at the eaſt of Aſſyria. Lilies grow in great abundance in Suſiana, and it is from that plant that the province received its name, according to ſome, as *Suſan* is the name of a *lily* in Hebrew.

Susarion, a Greek poet of Megara, who is ſuppoſed with Dolon to be the inventor of comedy, and to have firſt introduced it at Athens on a moveable ſtage, B. C. 562.

Susidæ pylæ, narrow paſſes over mountains, from Suſiana into Perſia.

Sutrium, a town of Etruria.

Syăgrus, a poet, the firſt who wrote on the Trojan war. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 22.

Syăris, a river of Lucania in Italy, whoſe waters were ſaid to render men more ſtrong and robuſt. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11, l. 31, c. 2.——There was a town of the ſame name, on its banks on the bay of Tarentum, which had been founded by a colony of Achæans. Sybaris became very powerful, and in its moſt floriſhing ſituation it had the command of 25 towns, and could ſend an army of three hundred thouſand men into the field. In a more recent age, the inhabitants became ſo effeminate, that the word *Sybarite* became proverbial to intimate a man devoted to pleaſure. It made a long and vigorous reſiſtance againſt the neighbouring town of Crotona, till it was at laſt totally reduced by the diſciples of Pythagoras B. C. 508. Sybaris was deſtroyed no leſs than five times, and always repaired. There was a ſmall town built in the neighbourhood about 444 years before the Chriſtian era, and called Thurium, from a ſmall fountain called Thuria, where it was built. *Diod.* 12.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 24.—*Martial.* 12, *ep.* 96.—*Plut. in Pelop.* &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 10, &c.——A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 363.——A youth enamoured of Lydia, &c. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 8, v. 2.

Sybarīta, an inhabitant of Sybaris. *Vid.* Sybaris.

Sybŏtas, a king of the Meſſenians in the age of Lycurgus, the Spartan legiſlator. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 4.

Sycinnus, a ſlave of Themiſtocles, ſent by his maſter to engage Xerxes to fight againſt the fleet of the Peloponneſians.

Syedra, a town of Cilicia.

Syene, a town of Thebais, on the extremities of Egypt. Juvenal the poet was baniſhed there on pretence of commanding a prætorian cohort ſtationed in the neighbourhood. It was famous for its quarries of marble. *Strab.* 1, & 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 8.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, *el.* 5, v. 79. *Met.* 5, v. 74.

Syenesius, a Cilician who with Labinetus of Babylon, concluded a peace between Alyattes, king of Lydia, and Cyaxares, king of Media, while both armies were terrified by a ſudden eclipſe of the ſun, B. C. 585. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

Syennesis, a ſatrap of Cilicia, when Cyrus made war againſt his brother Artaxerxes. He wiſhed to favor both the brothers by ſending one of his ſons in the army of Cyrus, and another to Artaxerxes.

Sylea, a daughter of Corinthus.

Syleus, a king of Aulis.

Sylla, (L. Cornelius) a celebrated Roman of a noble family. The poverty of his early years was relieved by the liberality of the courteſan Nicopolis, who left him heir to a large fortune; and with the addition of the immenſe wealth of his mother in law, he ſoon appeared one of the moſt opulent of the Romans. He firſt entered the army under the great Marius, whom he accompanied in Numidia, in the capacity of queſtor. He rendered himſelf conſpicuous in military affairs; and Bocchus, one of the princes of Numidia, delivered Jugurtha into his hands for the Roman conſul. The riſing fame of Sylla gave umbrage to Marius, who was always jealous of an equal, as well as of a ſuperior; but the ill language which he might uſe, rather inflamed than extinguiſhed the ambition of Sylla. He left the conqueror of Jugurtha, and carried arms under Catulus. Some time after, he obtained the pretorſhip, and was appointed by the Roman ſenate to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, againſt the views and intereſt of Mithridates, king of Pontus. This he eaſily effected, one battle left him victorious; and before he quitted the plains of Aſia, the Roman pretor had the ſatisfaction to receive in his camp the ambaſſadors of the king of Parthia, who wiſhed to make a treaty of alliance with the Romans. Sylla received them with haughtineſs, and behaved with ſuch arrogance, that one of them exclaimed, *Surely this man is maſter of the world, or doomed to be ſuch!* At his return to Rome, he was commiſſioned to finiſh the war with the Marſi, and when this was ſucceſsfully ended, he was rewarded with the conſulſhip, in the 50th year of his age. In this capacity he wiſhed to have the adminiſtration of the Mithridatic war; but he found an obſtinate adverſary in Marſus, and he attained the ſummit of his wiſhes only when he had entered Rome ſword in hand. After he had ſlaughtered all his enemies, ſet a price upon the head of Marius, and put to death the tribune Sulpitius, who had continually oppoſed his views, he marched towards Aſia, and diſregarded the flames of diſcord which he left behind him unextinguiſhed. Mithridates was already maſter of the greateſt part of Greece; and Sylla, when he reached the coaſt of Peloponneſus, was delayed by the ſiege of Athens, and of the Piræus. His operations were carried on with vigor, and when he found his money fail, he made no ſcruple to take the riches of the temples of the gods, to bribe his ſoldiers and render them devoted to his ſervice. His boldneſs ſucceeded, the Piræus ſurrendered; and the conqueror, as if ſtruck with reverence at the beautiful porticoes where the philoſophic followers of Socrates and Plato had often diſputed, ſpared the city of Athens, which he had devoted to deſtruction, and forgave the living for the ſake of the dead. Two celebrated battles at Cheronæa and Orchomenos, rendered him maſter of Greece. He croſſed the Helleſpont, and attacked Mithridates in the very heart of his kingdom. The artful monarch, who well knew the valor and perſeverance of his adverſary, made propoſals of peace; and Sylla, whoſe intereſt at home was then decreaſing, did not heſitate to put an end to a war which had rendered him maſter of ſo much territory, and which enabled him to return to Rome like a conqueror, and to diſpute with his rival the ſovereignty of the republic with a victorious army. Muræna was left at the head of the Roman forces in Aſia, and Sylla haſtened to Italy. In the plains of Campania he was met by a few of his adherents, whom the ſucceſs of his rivals had baniſhed from the capital, and he was ſoon informed, that if he wiſhed to contend with Marius, he muſt encounter fifteen generals, followed by 25 well diſciplined legions. In theſe critical circumſtances he had recourſe to artifice, and while he propoſed terms of accommodation to his adverſaries, he ſecretly ſtrengthened himſelf, and ſaw with pleaſure his armies daily encreaſe, by the revolt of ſoldiers whom his bribes or promiſes had corrupted. Pompey, who afterwards merited the ſirname of great, embraced his cauſe, and marched to his camp with three legions. Soon after he appeared in the field with advantage; the confidence of Marius decayed with his power, and Sylla entered Rome like a tyrant and

and a conqueror. The ſtreets were daily filled with dead bodies, and 7000 citizens, to whom the conqueror had promiſed pardon, were ſuddenly maſſacred in the circus. The ſenate, at that time aſſembled in the temple of Bellona, heard the ſhrieks of their dying countrymen; and when they enquired into the cauſe of it, Sylla coolly replied, *They are only a few rebels whom I have ordered to be chaſtiſed.* If this had been the laſt and moſt diſmal ſcene, Rome might have been called happy; but it was only the beginning of her misfortunes, each ſucceeding day exhibited a greater number of ſlaughtered bodies, and when one of the ſenators had the boldneſs to aſk the tyrant when he meant to ſtop his cruelties, Sylla, with an air of unconcern, anſwered, that he had not yet determined, but that he would take it into his conſideration. The ſlaughter was continued, a liſt of ſuch as were proſcribed was daily ſtuck in the public ſtreets. The ſlave was rewarded to bring his maſter's head, and the ſon was not aſhamed to imbrue his hands in the blood of his father for money. No leſs than 4700 of the moſt powerful and opulent were ſlain, and Sylla wiſhed the Romans to forget his cruelties in aſpiring to the title of perpetual dictator. In this capacity he made new laws, abrogated ſuch as were inimical to his views, and changed every regulation where his ambition was obſtructed. After he had finiſhed whatever the moſt abſolute ſovereign may do, from his own will and authority, Sylla abdicated the dictatorial power, and retired to a ſolitary retreat at Puteoli, where he ſpent the reſt of his days, if not in literary eaſe and tranquillity, yet far from the noiſe of arms, in the midſt of riot and debauchery. The companions of his retirement were the moſt baſe and licentious of the populace, and Sylla took pleaſure ſtill to wallow in voluptuouſneſs, tho' on the verge of life, and covered with infirmities. His intemperance haſtened his end, his blood was corrupted, and an impoſthume was bred in his bowels. He at laſt died in the greateſt torments of the louſy diſeaſe, about 78 years before Chriſt, in the 60th year of his age; and it has been obſerved, that like Marius, on his death-bed, he wiſhed to drown the ſtings of conſcience and remorſe by being in a continual ſtate of intoxication. His funeral was very magnificent; his body was attended by the ſenate and the veſtal virgins, and hymns were ſung to celebrate his exploits and to honor his memory. A monument was erected in the field of Mars, on which appeared an inſcription written by himſelf, in which he ſaid, the good ſervices he had received from his friends, and the injuries of his enemies, had been returned with uncommon uſury. The character of Sylla is that of an ambitious, diſſimulating, credulous, tyrannical, debauched, and reſolute commander. He was revengeful in the higheſt degree, and the ſirname of *Felix*, or *the fortunate*, which he aſſumed, ſhowed that he was more indebted to fortune than to valor for the great fame he had acquired. But in the midſt of all this, who cannot admire the moderation and philoſophy of a man, who when abſolute maſter of a republic, which he has procured by his cruelty and avarice, ſilently abdicates the ſovereign power, challenges a critical examination of his adminiſtration, and retires to live ſecurely in the midſt of thouſands whom he has injured and offended? The Romans were pleaſed and aſtoniſhed at his abdication; and when the inſolence of a young man had been vented againſt the dictator, he calmly anſwered, *This uſage may perhaps deter another to reſign his power to follow my example, if ever he becomes abſolute.* Sylla has been commended for the patronage he gave to the arts and ſciences. He brought from Aſia the extenſive library of Apellicon, the Peripatetic philoſopher, in which were the works of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus, and he himſelf compoſed 22 books of memoirs concerning himſelf. *Cic. in Verr. &c.—C. Nep. in Attic.—Patere.* 2, c. 17, &c.—*Liv.* 75, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 20.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c. l. 4, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 12, &c.—*Polyb.* 5.—*Juſtin.* 37 & 38.—*Eutrop.* 5, c. 2.—*Plut. in vitâ.*——A nephew of the dictator, who conſpired againſt his country, becauſe he had been deprived of his conſulſhip for bribery.——Another relation who alſo joined in the ſame conſpiracy.——A man put to death by Nero at Marſeilles, where he had been baniſhed.——A friend of Cato, defeated and killed by one of Cæſar's lieutenants.——A ſenator baniſhed from the ſenate for his prodigality by Tiberius.

SYLLIS, a nymph, mother of Zeuxiphus by Apollo.

SYLOES, a promontory of Africa.

SYLOSON, a man who gave a ſplendid garment to Darius, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, when a private man. Darius, when raiſed on the throne of Perſia, remembered the gift of Syloſon with gratitude. *Strab.* 14.

SYLVANUS, a god of the woods. *Vid.* Silvanus.

SYLVIA, or ILIA, the mother of Romulus. *Vid.* Rhea.——A daughter of Tyrrhenus, whoſe favorite ſtag was wounded by Aſcanius. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 503.

SYLVIUS, a ſon of Æneas by Lavinia, from whom afterwards all the kings of Alba were called Sylvii. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 763.

Syma, or Syme, a town of Asia.——A nymph, mother of Chthonius by Neptune. *Diod.* 5.

Symbŏlum, a place of Macedonia on the confines of Thrace.

Symmăchus, an officer in the army of Agesilaus.——A celebrated orator in the age of Theodosius the great. His father was prefect of Rome. He wrote against the Christians, and ten books of his letters are extant, which have been refuted by Ambrose and Prudentius. The best editions of Symmachus are that of Genev. 8vo. 1598, and that of Paris, 4to. 1604.——A writer in the second century. He translated the bible into Greek, of which few fragments remain.

Symplegădes, or Cyaneæ, two islands or rocks at the entrance of the Euxine sea. *Vid.* Cyaneæ.

Symus, a mountain of Armenia, from which the Araxes flows.

Syncellus, one of the Byzantine historians, whose works were edited in fol. Paris, 1652.

Synesius, a bishop of Cyrene in the age of Theodosius the younger, as conspicuous for his learning as his piety. He wrote 155 epistles besides other treatises in Greek, in a stile pure and elegant, and bordering much upon the poetic. The last edition is in 8vo. Paris, 1605; inferior, however, to the *editio princeps* by Petavius, fol. Paris, 1612. The best edition of Synesius de febribus is that of Bernard, Amst. 1749.

Synnas, a town of Phrygia, famous for its marble quarries. It is also called Synnadæ.

Synnalaxis, a nymph of Ionia, who had a temple in Elis.

Synnis, a famous robber of Attica. *Vid.* Synis.

Synŏpe, a town on the borders of the Euxine. *Vid.* Sinope.

Syphax, a king of the Masæsyllii in Libya, who married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, and forsook the alliance of the Romans to join himself to the interest of his father in law, and of Carthage. He was conquered in a battle by Masiniſſa, the ally of Rome, and given to Scipio the Roman general. The conqueror carried him to Rome, where he adorned his triumph. Syphax died in prison 201 years before Christ, and his possessions were given to Masiniſſa. According to some, the descendants of Syphax reigned for some time over a part of Numidia, and continued to make opposition to the Romans. *Liv.* 24, &c.—*Plut.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Polyb.*—*Ital.* 16, v. 171 & 318.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 769.

Syrbæum, a town of the Brutii in Italy. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

Syraces, one of the Sacæ, who mutilated himself, and by pretending to be a deserter, brought Darius, who made war against his country, into many difficulties.

Syracosia, festivals at Syracuse, celebrated during ten days, in which women were busily employed in offering sacrifices.——Another yearly observed near the lake of Syracuse, where, as they supposed, Pluto had disappeared with Proserpine.

Syracūse, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 years before the christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Heraclidæ. It was divided into four different districts, which were of themselves separate cities, and it was fortified with three citadels, and three-folded walls. It had two capacious harbours separated from one another by the island of Ortygia. The greatest harbour was above 5000 paces in circumference, and its entrance 500 paces wide. The people of Syracuse were very opulent and powerful, and though subject to tyrants, they were masters of vast possessions and dependent states. The city of Syracuse was well built, its houses were stately and magnificent; and it has been said, that it produced the best and most excellent of men when they were virtuous, but the most wicked and depraved when addicted to vicious pursuits. The women of Syracuse were not permitted to adorn themselves with gold, or wear costly garments, except such as prostituted themselves. Syracuse gave birth to Theocritus and Archimedes. It was under different governments; and after being freed from the tyranny of Thrasybulus, B. C. 446, it enjoyed security for 63 years, till the usurpation of the Dionysii, who were expelled by Timoleon, B. C. 343. In the age of the elder Dionysius, an army of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, and 400 ships, were kept in constant pay. It fell into the hands of the Romans, under the consul Marcellus, after a siege of 3 years, B. C. 212. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 52 & 53.—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*C. Nep.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Liv.* 23, &c.—*Plut. in Marcell.* &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Ital.* 14, v. 278.

Syria, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries are not accurately ascertained by the antients. Syria, generally speaking, was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, north by mount Taurus, west by the Mediterranean, and south by Arabia. It was divided into several districts and provinces, among which were Phœnicia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria. It was also called Assyria; and the words Syria and Assyria, though distinguished and defined by some authors, were often used indifferently. Syria was subjected to the monarchs of Persia; but after the death of Alexander the great,

gnat, Seleucus, firnamed Nicator, who had received this province as his lot in the diviſion of the Macedonian dominions, raiſed it into an empire, known in hiſtory by the name of the kingdom of Syria or Babylon, B. C. 312. Seleucus died after a reign of 32 years, and his ſucceſſors, firnamed the *Seleucidæ*, aſcended the throne in the following order: Antiochus, ſirnamed Soter, 280 B. C. Antiochus Theos, 261; Seleucus Callinicus, 246; Seleucus Ceraunus, 226; Antiochus the Great, 223; Seleucus Philopator, 187; Antiochus Epiphanes, 175; Antiochus Eupator, 164; Demetrius Soter, 162; Alexander Balas, 150; Demetrius Nicator, 146; Antiochus the Sixth, 144; Diodotus Tryphon, 143; Antiochus Sidetes, 139; Demetrius Nicator reſtored, 130; Alexander Zebina, 127, who was dethroned by Antiochus Grypus, 123; Antiochus Cyzicenus, 112, who takes part of Syria, which he calls Cœleſyria; Philip and Demetrius Eucerus, 93, and in Cœleſyria, Antiochus Pius; Aretas was king of Cœleſyria, 85; Tigranes, king of Armenia, 83; and Antiochus Aſiaticus, 69, who was dethroned by Pompey, B. C. 65; in conſequence of which, Syria became a Roman province. *Herodot.* 2, 3, & 7.—*Apollon.* 1, *Arg.*—*Strab.* 12 & 16.—*C. Nep. in Dat.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Ptol.* 5, c. 6.—*Curt.* 6.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.*

Syriăcum mare, that part of the Mediterranean ſea which is on the coaſt of Phœnicia and Syria.

Syrinx, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the river Ladon. Pan became enamoured of her, and attempted to offer her violence; but Syrinx eſcaped, and at her own requeſt was changed by the gods into a reed called Syrinx by the Greeks. The god made himſelf a pipe with the reeds, into which his favorite nymph had been changed. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 691.

Syrophœnix, the name of an inhabitant of the maritime coaſt of Syria.

Syros, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean ſea, about 20 miles in circumference, very fruitful in wine and corn of all ſorts. The inhabitants lived to a great old age, becauſe the air was wholeſome. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 504.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.——A town of Caria. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 26.

Syrtes, two large ſand banks in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Africa, one of which was near Leptis, and the other near Carthage. As they often changed places, and were ſometimes very high or very low under the water, they were deemed moſt dangerous in navigation, and proved fatal to whatever ſhips touched upon them. *Mela.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 7.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 303.—*Salluſt. in J.*

Syrus, an iſland. [*Vid. Syros.*]——A ſon of Apollo, by Sinope, the daughter of the Aſopus, who gave his name to Syria. *Plut. in Luc.*——A writer. *Vid.* Publius.

Sysigambis, the mother of Darius. *Vid.* Siſygambis.

Sysimethres, a Perſian ſatrap who had two children by his mother, an inceſtuous commerce tolerated by the laws of Perſia. He oppoſed Alexander with 2000 men, but ſoon ſurrendered. He was greatly honored by the conqueror. *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

Sysinas, the elder ſon of Datames, who revolted from his father to Artaxerxes.

Sythas, a river of Peloponneſus, flowing through Sicyonia into the bay of Corinth. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 7.

Taautes, a Phœnician deity, the ſame as the Saturn of the Latins. *Varro.*

Tabrăca, a maritime town of Africa, near Hippo. *Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Ital.* 3, v. 256.

Taburnus, a mountain of Campania, which abounded with olives. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 38.

Tacfarinas, a Numidian who commanded an army againſt the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly ſerved in the Roman legions, but in the character of an enemy, he diſplayed the moſt inveterate hatred againſt his benefactor. After he had ſeverally defeated the officers of Tiberius, he was at laſt routed and killed in the field of battle, fighting with uncommon fury, by Dolabella. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, &c.

Tachampso, an iſland in the Nile, near Thebais. The Egyptians held one half of this iſland, and the reſt was in the hands of the Æthiopians. *Herodot.* 2.

Tachos or Tachus, a king of Egypt, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus, againſt whom he ſuſtained a long war. He was aſſiſted

aſſiſted by the Greeks, but his confidence in Ageſilaus, king of Lacedæmon, proved fatal to him. Chabrias, the Athenian, had been entruſted with the fleet of the Egyptian monarch, and Ageſilaus was left with the command of the mercenary army. The Lacedæmonian diſregarded his engagements, and by joining with Nectanebus who had revolted from Tachus, he ruined the affairs of the monarch, and obliged him to ſave his life by flight. Some obſerve that Ageſilaus acted with that duplicity to avenge himſelf upon Tachus, who had inſolently ridiculed his ſhort and deformed ſtature. The expectations of Tachus had been raiſed by the fame of Ageſilaus; but when he ſaw the lame monarch, he repeated on the occaſion the fable of the mountain which brought forth a mouſe, upon which Ageſilaus replied with aſperity, that though he called him a mouſe, yet he ſoon ſhould find him to be a lion. *C. Nep. in Ageſ.*

TACITA, a goddeſs who preſided over ſilence. Numa, as ſome ſay, paid particular veneration to this divinity.

TACITUS, (C. Cornelius) a celebrated Latin hiſtorian, born in the reign of Nero. His father was a Roman knight, who had been appointed governor of Belgic Gaul. The native genius, and the riſing talents of young Tacitus were beheld with rapture by the emperor Veſpaſian, and as he wiſhed to protect and patronize merit, he raiſed the young hiſtorian to places of truſt and honor. The ſucceeding emperors were not leſs partial to Tacitus, and Domitian ſeemed to forget his cruelties, when virtue and innocence claimed his patronage. Tacitus was honored with the conſulſhip, and he gave proofs of his eloquence at the bar, by ſupporting the cauſe of the injured Africans againſt the proconſul Marius Priſcus, and in cauſing him to be condemned for his avarice and extortion. The friendly intercourſe of Pliny and Tacitus has often been admired, and many have obſerved, that the familiarity of theſe two great men, aroſe from ſimilar principles, and a perfect conformity of manners and opinions. Yet Tacitus was as much the friend of a republican government, as Pliny was an admirer of the imperial power, and of the ſhort lived virtues of his patron Trajan. Pliny gained the heart of his adherents by affability, and all the elegant graces which became the courtier and the favorite, while Tacitus conciliated the eſteem of the world by his virtuous conduct, which prudence, and love of honor ever guided. The friendſhip of Tacitus and of Pliny almoſt became proverbial, and one was ſcarce mentioned without the other, as the following inſtance may indicate. At the exhibition of the ſpectacles in the circus, Tacitus held a long converſation on different ſubjects with a Roman knight, with whom he was unacquainted; and when the knight aſked him whether he was a native of Italy, the hiſtorian told him that he was not unknown to him, and that for their diſtant acquaintance, he was indebted to literature. *Then you are*, replied the knight, *either Tacitus or Pliny*. The time of Tacitus was not employed in trivial purſuits, the orator might have been now forgotten if the hiſtorian had not floriſhed. Tacitus wrote a treatiſe on the manners of the Germans, a compoſition admired for the fidelity and exactneſs with which it is executed, though ſome have declared that the hiſtorian delineated manners and cuſtoms with which he was not acquainted, and which never exiſted. His life of Cn. Julius Agricola, whoſe daughter he had married, is celebrated for its purity, elegance, and the many excellent inſtructions and important truths which it relates. His hiſtory of the Roman emperors is imperfect; of the 28 years of which it treated, that is from the 69th to the 96th year of the Chriſtian era, nothing remains but the year 69th, and part of the 70th. His annals were the moſt extenſive and complete of his works. The hiſtory of the reign of Tiberius, Caius, Claudius and Nero was treated with accuracy and attention, yet we are to lament the loſs of the hiſtory of the reign of Caius, and the beginning of that of Claudius. Tacitus had reſerved for his old age, the hiſtory of the reign of Nerva and Trajan, and he alſo propoſed to give to the world an account of the intereſting adminiſtration of Auguſtus; but theſe important ſubjects never employed the pen of the hiſtorian, and as ſome of the antients obſerve, the only compoſitions of Tacitus were contained in 30 books, of which we have now left only 16 of his annals, and five of his hiſtory. The ſtile of Tacitus has always been admired for peculiar beauties; the thoughts are great, there is ſublimity, force, weight and energy, every thing is treated with preciſion and dignity, yet many have called him obſcure, becauſe he was fond of expreſſing his ideas in few words. This was the fruit of experience and judgment, the hiſtory appears copious and diffuſe, while the annals, which were written in his old age, are leſs flowing, as to ſtile, more conciſe, and more heavily labored. His Latin is remarkable for being pure and claſſical; and though a writer in the decline of the Roman empire, he has not uſed obſolete words, antiquated phraſes, or barbarous expreſſions, but with him every thing is ſanctioned by the authority of the writers of the Auguſtan age. In his biographical ſketches, he diſplays an uncommon knowledge of human nature, he paints every

every ſcene with a maſterly hand, and gives each object its proper ſize and becoming colors. Affairs of importance are treated with dignity, the ſecret cauſes of events and revolutions are inveſtigated from their primeval ſource, and the hiſtorian every where ſhows his reader that he was a friend of public liberty and national independence, a lover of truth, and of the general good and welfare of mankind, and an inveterate enemy of oppreſſion, and of a tyrannical government. The hiſtory of the reign of Tiberius is his maſter-piece, the deep policy, the diſſimulation and various intrigues of this celebrated prince, are painted with all the fidelity of the hiſtorian, and Tacitus boaſted in ſaying, that he neither would flatter the follies or maliciouſly or partially repreſent the extravagance of the ſeveral characters he delineated. Candor and impartiality were his ſtandard, and his claim to theſe eſſential qualifications of an hiſtorian have never been diſputed. It is ſaid, that the emperor Tacitus, who boaſted in being one of the deſcendants of the hiſtorian, ordered the works of his anceſtor to be placed in all public libraries, and directed that ten copies well aſcertained for accuracy and exactneſs, ſhould be yearly written, that ſo great and ſo valuable a work might not be loſt. Some eccleſiaſtical writers have exclaimed againſt Tacitus for the partial manner in which he ſpeaks of the Jews and Chriſtians; but it ſhould be remembered, that he ſpoke the language of the Romans, and that the peculiarities of the Chriſtians could not but draw upon them the odium and the ridicule of the Pagans, and the imputation of ſuperſtition. Among the many excellent editions of Tacitus, theſe may paſs for the beſt; that of Rome, fol. 1515; that in 8vo. 2 vols. L. Bat. 1673; that in uſum Delphini 4 vols. 4to. Paris, 1682; that of Lipſ. 2 vols. 8vo. 1714; of Gronovius, 2 vols. 4to. 1721; that of Brotier, 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1776; and Barbou's, 3 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1760. —— M. Claudius, a Roman elected emperor by the ſenate, after the death of Aurelian. He would have refuſed this important and dangerous office, but the preſſing ſolicitations of the ſenate prevailed, and in the 70th year of his age, he complied with the wiſhes of his countrymen, and accepted the purple. The time of his adminiſtration was very popular, the good of the people was his care, and as a pattern of moderation, economy, temperance, regularity, and impartiality, Tacitus found no equal. He aboliſhed the ſeveral brothels which under the preceding reigns had filled Rome with licentiouſneſs and obſcenity; and by ordering all the public baths to be ſhut at ſun ſet, he prevented the commiſſion of many irregularities, which the darkneſs of the night had hitherto ſanctioned. The ſenators under Tacitus ſeemed to have recovered their antient dignity, and long loſt privileges. They were not only the counſellors of the emperor, but they even ſeemed to be his maſters; and when Florianus, the brother-in-law of Tacitus, was refuſed the conſulſhip, the emperor ſaid, that the ſenate, no doubt, could fix upon a more deſerving object. As a warrior, Tacitus is inferior to few of the Romans, and during a ſhort reign of about ſix months, he not only repelled the barbarians who had invaded the territories of Rome in Aſia, but he prepared to make war againſt the Perſians and Scythians. He died in Cilicia as he was on his expedition, of a violent diſtemper, or, according to ſome, he was deſtroyed by the ſecret dagger of an aſſaſſin, on the 13th of April, in the 276th year of the Chriſtian era. Tacitus has been commended for his love of learning, and it has been obſerved, that he never paſſed a day without conſecrating ſome part of his time to reading or writing. He has been accuſed of ſuperſtition, and authors have recorded, that he never ſtudied on the ſecond day of each month, a day which he deemed inauſpicious and unlucky. *Tacit vita.—Zoſim.*

TÆDIA, a proſtitute at Rome, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 49.

TÆNĂRUS, a promontory of Laconia where Neptune had a temple. There was there a large and deep cavern whence iſſued a black and unwholeſome vapor, from which circumſtance the poets have imagined that it was one of the entrances of hell, through which Hercules dragged Cerberus from the infernal regions. This fabulous tradition ariſes, according to Pauſanias, from the continual reſort of a large ſerpent near the cavern of Tænarus, whoſe bite was mortal. This ſerpent, as the geographer obſerves, was at laſt killed by Hercules, and carried to Euryſtheus. The town of Tænarus was at the diſtance of about 40 ſtadia from the promontory. This town, as well as the promontory, received its name from Tænarus, a ſon of Neptune. There were ſome feſtivals celebrated there called Tænaria, in honor of Neptune, ſirnamed Tænarius. *Homer Hymn.* 413.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 14.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 648.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 247, l. 10, v. 13 & 83.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

TÆNIAS, a part of the lake Mæotis.

TAGES, a ſon of Genius, grandſon of Jupiter, was the firſt who taught the 12 nations of the Etrurians the ſcience of augury and divination. It is ſaid that he was found by a Tuſcan ploughman in the form of a clod, and that he aſſumed an human ſhape to inſtruct

ſtruct this nation which became ſo celebrated for their knowledge of omens and incantations. *Cic. de div.* 2, c. 23.—*Ovid. Met.* 23, v. 558.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 673.

TAGONIUS, a river of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

TAGUS, a river of Spain which falls into the Atlantic after it has croſſed Luſitania, and now bears the name of Tajo. The ſands of the Tagus, according to the poets, were covered with gold. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.—*Ovid Met.* 2, v. 251.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 755.—*Martial* 4, *ep.* 55, &c.——A Latian chief killed by Niſus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 418.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Id.* 12, v. 513.

TALASIUS. *Vid.* Thalaſius.

TALAUS, a ſon of Bias and Pero, father of Adraſtus by Lyſimache. He was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 3, c. 6.

TALAYRA, the ſiſter of Phœbe. She is alſo called Hilaira. *Vid.* Phœbe.

TALÆTUM, a temple ſacred to the ſun on mount Taygetus in Laconia. Horſes were generally offered there for ſacrifice.

TALTHYBIUS, a herald in the Grecian camp during the Trojan war, the particular miniſter and friend of Agamemnon. He brought away Briſeis from the tent of Achilles, by order of his maſter. Talthybius died at Ægium in Achaia. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 320, &c.——*Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

TALUS, a youth, ſon of the ſiſter of Dædalus, who invented the ſaw, compaſſes, and other mechanical inſtruments. His uncle became jealous of his growing fame, and murdered him privately; or, according to others, he threw him down from the citadel of Athens. Talus was changed into a partridge by the gods. He is alſo called Calus, Acalus, Perdix, and Taiiris. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 1.—*Ovid Met.* 8.——A ſon of Œnopion.——A ſon of Creſ, the founder of the Cretan nation.——A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 513.

TAMARUS, a mountain of Epirus.

TAMOS, a native of Memphis, made governor of Ionia, by young Cyrus. After the death of Cyrus, Tamos fled into Egypt, where he was murdered on account of his immenſe treaſures. *Died.*——A promontory of India near the Ganges.

TAMASEA, a beautiful plain of Cyprus, ſacred to the goddeſs of beauty. It was in this place that Venus gathered the golden apples with which Hippomanes was enabled to overtake Atalanta. *Ovid Met.* 10.—*Plin.* 5.

TAMPIUS, a Roman hiſtorian.

TAMYRAS, a river of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon.

TAMYRIS, a queen. *Vid.* Thomyris.

TANAGRA, a famous town of Bœotia, near the Euripus, between the Aſopus and Thermodon. It was founded by Pœmandros, a ſon of Chærefilaus, the ſon of Jaſius who married Tanagra, the daughter of Æolus; or, according to ſome, of the Aſopus. Corinna was a native of Tanagra. *Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 20 & 22.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, v. 25.

TANAGRUS, or TANAGER, a river of Lucania in Italy. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 151.

TANAIS, an eunuch, freed man to Mæcenas. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 1, v. 105.——A river of Scythia, which divides Europe from Aſia, and falls into the Palus Mæotis after a rapid courſe, and after it has received the additional ſtreams of many ſmall rivulets. It is now called the Don. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 11 & 16.—*Curt.* 6, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 3, 8, &c.——A deity among the Perſians and Armenians, who patronized ſlaves; ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Venus. The daughters of the nobleſt of the Perſians and Armenians proſtituted themſelves in honor of this deity, and were received with greater regard and affection by their ſuitors. Artaxerxes, the ſon of Darius was the firſt who raiſed ſtatues to Tanais. *Strab.* 11.——A city of Egypt.——Another on the Boſporus.

TANAQUIL, called alſo Caia Cæcilia, was the wife of Tarquin the 5th king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia, where ſhe married Lucumon, better known by the name of Tarquin, which he aſſumed after he had come to Rome at the repreſentation of his wife, whoſe knowledge of augury promiſed him ſomething uncommon. Her expectations were not fruſtrated; her huſband was raiſed to the throne, and ſhe ſhared with him the honors of royalty. After the murder of Tarquin, Tanaquil raiſed her ſon-in-law Servius Tullius to the throne and enſured him the ſucceſſion. She diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her liberality; and the Romans in ſucceeding ages had ſuch a veneration for her character, that the embroidery ſhe had made, her girdle, as alſo the robe of her ſon-in-law, which ſhe had worked with her own hands, were preſerved with the greateſt ſanctity. Juvenal beſtows the appellation of *Tanaquil* on all ſuch women as were imperious, and had the command of their huſbands. *Liv.* 1, c. 34, &c.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 3. c. 59.—*Flor.* 1, c. 5 & 8.——*Ital.* 13, v. 818.

TANTALIDES, a patronymic applied to the deſcendants of Tantalus.

TANTALUS, a king of Lydia, ſon of Jupiter, by a nymph called Pluto. He was father of Niobe, Pelops, &c. by Dione, one of the Atlantides, called by ſome Euryanaſſa. Tantalus is repreſented by the poets as puniſhed in hell, with an inſatiable thirſt, and placed up to the chin in the midſt of a pool of

of water, which, however, flows away as ſoon as he attempts to taſte it. There hangs alſo above his head, a bough, richly loaded with delicious fruit; which, as ſoon as he attempts to ſeize, is carried away from his reach by a ſudden blaſt of wind. According to ſome mythologiſts, his puniſhment is to ſit under a huge ſtone hung at ſome diſtance over his head, and as it ſeems every moment ready to fall, he is kept under continual alarms and never ceaſing fears. The cauſes of this eternal puniſhment are variouſly explained. Some declare that it was inflicted upon him becauſe he ſtole a favorite dog, which Jupiter had entruſted to his care to keep his temple in Crete. Others ſay that he ſtole away the nectar and ambroſia from the tables of the gods when he was admitted into the aſſemblies of heaven, and that he gave it to mortals on earth. Others ſupport that this proceeds from his cruelty and impiety in killing his ſon Pelops, and in ſerving his limbs as food before the gods, whoſe divinity and power he wiſhed to try, when they had ſtopped at his houſe as they paſſed over Phrygia. There are alſo others who impute it to his laſciviouſneſs in carrying away Ganymedes to gratify the moſt unnatural of paſſions. *Pindar. Olymp.* 1. —*Homer Od.* 11, v. 581.—*Cic. Tuſc.* 1, c. 5, l. 4, c. 16.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2. el. 1, v. 66.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 1, v. 68. ——A ſon of Thyeſtes, the firſt huſband of Clytemneſtra. *Pauſ.* 2.——One of Niobe's children. *Ovid Met.* 6, *fab.* 6.

TANUSIUS GERMINUS, a Latin hiſtorian intimate with Cicero. *Seneca.*

TAPHIÆ, iſlands in the Ionian ſea between Achaia and Leucadia. They were alſo called Teleboides. They received theſe names from Taphius and Telebous, the ſons of Neptune who reigned there. The Taphians made war againſt Electryon king of Mycenæ and killed all his ſons; upon which the monarch promiſed his kingdom and his daughter in marriage to whoever could avenge the death of his children upon the Taphians. Amphitryon did it with ſucceſs, and obtained the promiſed reward. The Taphians were expert ſailors, but too fond of plunder and piratical excurſions. *Homer Od.* 1, v. 181, & 419. l. 15, v. 426.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

TAPHIUS, a ſon of Neptune by Hippothoe the daughter of Neſtor. He was king of the Taphiæ to which he gave his name. *Strab.* 10.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.

TAPHIUS, or TAPHIASSUS, a mountain of Locris on the confines of Ætolia.

TAPROBĂNE, an Iſland in the Indian ocean, now called Ceylon. Its inhabitants were very rich, and lived to a great age. *Strab.* 2.—*Ovid ex Pont.* 8, el. 5, v. 80.

TAPSUS, a maritime town of Africa.—— A ſmall and lowly ſituated peninſula on the eaſtern coaſt of Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 689.

TAPYRI, a people near Hyrcania.

TARĂNIS, a name of Jupiter among the Gauls. They offered human ſacrifices to this god. *Lucan.* 1, v. 446.

TARAS, a ſon of Neptune who built Tarentum as ſome ſuppoſe.

TARAXIPPUS, a deity worſhipped at Elis. His ſtatue was placed near the race ground; and his protection was implored, that no harm might happen to the horſes during the games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 20, &c.

TARBELLI, a people of Gaul.

TARCHETIUS, an impious king of Alba.

TARCHON, an Etrurian chief who aſſiſted Æneas againſt the Rutuli. Some ſuppoſe that he founded Mantua. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 603. ——A prince of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 9, v. 219.

TARENTUM, or TARENTUS, a town of Calabria, ſituate on a bay of the ſame name, near the mouth of the river Galeſus. It was founded, or rather repaired, by a Lacedæmonian colony, about 707 years before Chriſt, under the conduct of Phalanthus. It was long independent, and could once arm 100,000 foot, and 3,000 horſe. The people of Tarentum were very indolent, and as they were eaſily ſupplied with all neceſſaries, as well as luxuries from Greece, they gave themſelves up to voluptuouſneſs, ſo that *the delights of Tarentum* became proverbial. The war which they ſupported againſt the Romans, with the aſſiſtance of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and which has been called the *Tarentine war*, is greatly celebrated in hiſtory. This war, which had been undertaken B. C. 281 by the Romans to avenge the inſults the Tarentines had offered to their ſhips when near their harbours, was terminated after ten years; 30,000 priſoners were taken, and Tarentum became ſubject to Rome. The government of Tarentum was democratical, there were, however, ſome monarchs who reigned there. It was for ſome time the reſidence of Pythagoras, who inſpired the citizens with the love of virtue, and rendered them ſuperior to their neighbours, in the cabinet as well as in the field of battle. The large, beautiful, and capacious harbour of Tarentum is greatly commended by antient hiſtorians. *Flor.* 1, c. 18. —*Val. Max.* 2, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pyr.*—*Plin.* 8, 15 & 34.—*Liv.* 12, c. 13, *&c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 7, v. 45. —*Ælian. V. H.* 5, c. 20.

TARNÆ, a town mentioned by Homer, *Il.* 5.——A fountain of Lydia.

TARPA, (Spurius Mætius) a critic at Rome in the age of Auguſtus. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo to examine the merit of every poeti-

cal

cal compoſition, which was to be depoſited in the temple of the Muſes. In this office he acted with great impartiality, though many taxed him with want of candor. All the pieces that were repreſented on the Roman ſtage had previouſly received his approbation. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 38.

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of the citadel of Rome, promiſed to open the gates of the city to the Sabines, provided they gave her their gold bracelets, or, as ſhe expreſſed it, what they carried on their left hands. Tatius, the king of the Sabines, conſented, and as he entered the gates, to puniſh her perfidy, he threw not only his bracelet but his ſhield upon Tarpeia. His followers imitated his example, and Tarpeia was cruſhed under the weight of the bracelets and ſhields of the Sabine army. She was buried in the capitol, which from her has been called the Tarpeian rock, and there afterwards many of the Roman malefactors were thrown down a deep precipice. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 261.—*Amor.* 1, el. 10, v. 50.—*Liv.* 1, c. 11.—*Propert.* 4, el. 4.——A veſtal virgin in the reign of Numa.——One of the warlike female attendants of Camilla in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 656.

TARPEIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 269, by Sp. Tarpeius, to empower all the magiſtrates of the republic to lay fines on offenders. This power belonged before only to the conſuls. The fine was not to exceed 2 ſheep and 30 oxen.

SP. TARPEIUS, the governor of the citadel of Rome, under Romulus. His deſcendants were called Montani and Capitolini.

TARPEIUS MONS, a hill at Rome which received its name from Tarpeia, who was buried there. It is the ſame as the Capitoline hill. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 347 & 652.

TARQUINII, a town of Etruria, built by Tarchon, who aſſiſted Æneas againſt Turnus. Tarquinius Priſcus was educated there, and he made it a Roman colony when he aſcended the throne. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 95.

TARQUINIA, a daughter of Tarquinius Priſcus, who married Servius Tullius. When her huſband was murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, ſhe privately conveyed away his body by night and buried it. This preyed upon her mind, and the following night ſhe died. Some have attributed her death to exceſs of grief, or ſuicide, while others, perhaps more juſtly, have ſuſpected Tullia, the wife of young Tarquin, with the murder.——A veſtal virgin who, as ſome ſuppoſe, gave the Roman people a large piece of land, which was afterwards called the Campus Martius.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, the 5th king of Rome, was ſon of Demaratus, a native of Greece. His firſt name was Lucumon, but this he changed when by the advice of his wife Tanaquil, he had come to Rome. He called himſelf Lucius, and aſſumed the ſirname of Tarquinius, becauſe born in the town of Tarquinii in Etruria. At Rome he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his liberality and engaging manners, that Ancus Martius, the reigning monarch, nominated him at his death, the guardian of his children. This was inſufficient to gratify the ambition of Tarquin; the princes were young, and an artful oration delivered to the people immediately transferred the crown of the deceaſed monarch on the head of Lucumon. The people had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with their choice, Tarquin reigned with moderation and popularity. He encreaſed the number of the ſenate, and made himſelf friends by electing 100 new ſenators from the plebeians, whom he diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Patres minorum gentium*, from thoſe of the patrician body, who were called *Patres majorum gentium*. The glory of the Roman arms, which was ſupported with ſo much dignity by the former monarchs, was not neglected in this reign, and Tarquin ſhowed that he poſſeſſed vigor and military prudence in the victories which he obtained over the united forces of the Latins and Sabines, and in the conqueſt of the 12 nations of Etruria. He repaired, in the time of peace, the walls of the capital, the public places were adorned with elegant buildings and uſeful ornaments, and many centuries after, ſuch as were ſpectators of the ſtately manſions and golden palaces of Nero, viewed with more admiration and greater pleaſure the more ſimple, though not leſs magnificent, edifices of Tarquin. He laid the foundations of the capitol, and to the induſtry and the public ſpirit of this monarch, the Romans were indebted for their aqueducts and ſubterraneous ſewers, which ſupplied the city with freſh and wholeſome water, and removed all the filth and ordure, which in a great capital too often breed peſtilence and diſeaſes. Tarquin was the firſt who introduced among the Romans the cuſtom to canvaſs for offices of truſt and honor; he diſtinguiſhed the monarch, the ſenators, and other inferior magiſtrates with particular robes and ornaments, with ivory chairs at ſpectacles, and the hatchets carried before the public magiſtrates, were by his order ſurrounded with bundles of ſticks, to ſtrike more terror, and to be viewed with greater reverence. Tarquin was aſſaſſinated by the two ſons of his predeceſſor, in the 80th year of his age, 38 of which he had ſat on the throne, 578 years before Chriſt. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 3, c. 59.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 4.

l. 3, c. 2.—*Flor.* 1, c. 5, *&c.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 31.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 817.——The ſecond Tarquin, ſirnamed *Superbus*, from his pride and inſolence, was grandſon of Tarquinius Priſcus. He aſcended the throne of Rome after his father-in-law Servius Tullius, and was the ſeventh and laſt king of Rome. He married Tullia, the daughter of Tullius, and it was at her inſtigation that he murdered his father-in-law, and ſeized the kingdom. The crown which he had obtained with violence, he endeavoured to keep by a continuation of tyranny. Unlike his royal predeceſſors, he paid no regard to the deciſions of the ſenate, or the approbation of the public aſſemblies, and by wiſhing to diſregard both, he incurred the jealouſy of the one and the odium of the other. The public treaſury was ſoon exhauſted by the continual extravagance of Tarquin, and to ſilence the murmurs of his ſubjects, he reſolved to call their attention to war. He was ſucceſsful in his military operations, the neighbouring cities ſubmitted; but while the ſiege of Ardea was continued, the wantonneſs of the ſon of Tarquin at Rome, for ever ſtopped the progreſs of his arms; and the Romans, whom a ſeries of barbarity and oppreſſion had hitherto provoked, no ſooner ſaw the virtuous Lucretia ſtab herſelf, not to ſurvive the loſs of her honor, [*Vid. Lucretia*] than the whole city and camp aroſe with indignation againſt the monarch. The gates of Rome were ſhut againſt him, and Tarquin was for ever baniſhed from his throne, in the year of Rome 244. Unable to find ſupport from even one of his ſubjects, Tarquin retired among the Etrurians, who attempted in vain to replace him on his throne. The republican government was eſtabliſhed at Rome, and all Italy refuſed any longer to ſupport the cauſe of an exiled monarch againſt a nation, who heard the name of Tarquin, king, and tyrant mentioned with horror and indignation. Tarquin died in the 90th year of his age, about 14 years after his expulſion from Rome. He had reigned about 25 years. Though Tarquin appeared ſo odious among the Romans, his reign was not without its ſhare of glory. His conqueſts were numerous; to beautify the buildings and porticos at Rome was his wiſh, and with great magnificence and care he finiſhed the capitol, which his predeceſſor of the ſame name had begun. He alſo bought the Sibylline books which the Romans conſulted with ſuch religious ſolemnity. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*] *Cic. pro Rab. &c.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 46, *&c.*—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 4, c. 48, *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 7 & 8.—*Plin.* 8, c. 41.—*Plut.*—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.—*Ovid Faſt.* 2, v. 687.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 817.—*Eutrop.*——(Collatinus) one of the relations of Tarquin the proud, who married Lucretia. [*Vid. Collatinus.*]——Sextius, the eldeſt of the ſons of Tarquin the proud, rendered himſelf well known by a variety of adventures. When his father beſieged Gabii, young Tarquin publicly declared that he was at variance with the monarch, and the report was the more eaſily believed when he came before Gabii with his body all mangled and bloody with ſtripes. This was an agreement between the father and the ſon, and Tarquin had no ſooner declared that this proceeded from the tyranny and oppreſſion of his father, than the people of Gabii entruſted him with the command of their armies, fully convinced that Rome could never have a more inveterate enemy. When he had thus ſucceeded, he diſpatched a private meſſenger to his father, but the monarch gave no anſwer to be returned to his ſon. Sextius inquired more particularly about his father, and when he heard from the meſſenger that when the meſſage was delivered, Tarquin cut off with a ſtick the talleſt poppies in his garden, the ſon followed the example by putting to death the moſt noble and powerful citizens of Gabii. The town ſoon fell into the hands of the Romans. The violence which ſome time after Tarquinius offered to Lucretia, was the cauſe of his father's exile, and the total expulſion of his family from Rome. [*Vid. Lucretia.*] Sextius was at laſt killed, bravely fighting in a battle during the war which the Latins ſuſtained againſt Rome in the attempt of reeſtabliſhing the Tarquins on their throne. *Ovid. Faſt.*—*Liv.*——A Roman ſenator who was acceſſary to Catiline's conſpiracy.

TARQUITIUS, the name of ſome ſubordinate officers in the Roman armies under the emperors, &c. *Tacit.*

TARQUITUS, a ſon of Faunus and Dryope, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 550.

TARRACINA or ANXUR, a town of the Volſci in Latium, between Rome and Neapolis. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

TARRĂCO, a city of Spain, ſituate on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there. The province of which it was the capital was called Tarraconenſis. Hiſpania *Tarraconenſis*, which was alſo called by the Romans Hiſpania *Citerior*, was bounded on the eaſt by the Mediterranean, the ocean on the weſt, the Pyrenean mountains and the ſea of the Cantabri on the north, and Luſitania and Bœtica on the ſouth. *Martial.* 10, ep. 104.—*Sil.* 3, v. 369.

TARRUTIUS. *Vid.* Acca Laurentia.

TARSA, a Thracian who rebelled under Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4.

Tarsius, a river of Troas.

Tarsus or Tarsos, a town of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, founded by Triptolemus and a colony of Argives, or, as others say, by Sardanapalus. Tarsus was celebrated for the great men it produced. It was once the rival of Alexandria and Athens in literature and the study of the polite arts. The people of Tarsus wished to ingratiate themselves into the favor of J. Cæsar by giving the name of Juliopolis to their city, but it was soon lost. *Lucan.* 3, v. 225.—*Mela.* 1, c. 13.—*Strab.* 14.

Tartărus, one of the regions of hell, where, according to the antients, the most impious and guilty among mankind were punished. It was surrounded with a brazen wall, and its entrance was continually hidden from the sight by a cloud of darkness, which is represented three times more gloomy than the obscurest night. According to Hesiod it was a separate prison, at a greater distance from the earth than the earth is from the heavens. Virgil says that it was surrounded by three impenetrable walls, and by the impetuous and burning streams of the river Phlegethon. The entrance is by a large and lofty tower, whose gates are supported by columns of adamant, which neither gods nor men can open. In Tartarus, according to Virgil, were punished such as had been disobedient to their parents, traitors, adulterers, faithless ministers, and such as had undertaken unjust and cruel wars, or had betrayed their friends for the sake of money. It was also the place where Ixion, Tityus, the Danaides, Tantalus, Sisyphus, &c. were punished, according to Ovid. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 720.—*Sil.* 13, v. 591.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13.

Tartessus, a town in Spain near the columns of Hercules, on the Mediterranean. Some suppose that it was afterwards called Carteia, and it was better known by the name of Gades, when Hercules had set up his columns on the extremity of Spain and Africa. There is also a town called Tartessus, in a small island formed by a river of the same name, near Gades in Iberia. Tartessus has been called the most distant town in the extremities of Spain, by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Paus.* 6, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 416.—*Strab.* 3.

L. Taruntius Spurina, a mathematician who flourished 61 years B. C.

Tasgetius Cornūtus, a prince of Gaul, assassinated in the age of Cæsar.

Tatian, one of the Greek fathers A. D. 172. The best edition of his works is that of Worth, 8vo. Oxon. 1700.

Tatienses, a name given to one of the tribes of the Roman people by Romulus, in honor of Tatius, king of the Sabines. The Tatienses, who were partly the antient subjects of the king of the Sabines, lived on mount Capitolinus and Quirinalis.

Tatius, (Titus) king of Cures among the Sabines, made war against the Romans after the rape of the Sabines. The gates of the city were betrayed into his hands by Tarpeia, and the army of the Sabines advanced as far as the Roman forum, where a bloody battle was fought. The cries of the Sabine virgins at last stopped the fury of the combatants, and an agreement was made between the two nations. Tatius consented to leave his antient possessions, and with his subjects, the inhabitants of Cures, to come and live in Rome. He shared the royal authority with Romulus, and lived in the greatest union. He was murdered about six years after at Lanuvium, B. C. 742, for an act of cruelty to the ambassadors of the Laurentes. This was done by order of his royal colleague, according to some authors. *Liv.* 1, c. 10, *&c.*—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Cic. pro Balb.*—*Ovid Met.* 14, v. 804.—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.

Tatta, a large lake of Phrygia.

Taulantii, a people in the inland parts of Macedonia. *Lucan.* 6 v. 16.

Taunus, a mountain in Germany. *Tacit.* 1 *Ann.* c. 56.

Taurania, a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii.

Taurantes, a people of Armenia, between Artaxata and Tigranocerta. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 24.

Tauri, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited Taurica Chersonesus. They sacrificed all strangers to Diana. The statue of this goddess, which they believed to have fallen down from heaven, was carried away to Sparta by Iphigenia and Orestes. *Strab.* 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 99, *&c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Paus.* 3, c. 16.—*Eurip Iphig.*—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, el. 2, v. 80.

Taurĭca Chersonēsus, a large peninsula of Europe, at the southwest of the Palus Mæotis, now called the Crimea. It is joined by an isthmus to Scythia, and is bounded by the Cimmerian Bosporus, the Euxine sea, and the Palus Mæotis. The inhabitants, called Tauri, were a savage and uncivilized nation. *Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12. *Vid.* Tauri.

Taurĭca, a surname of Diana, because she was worshipped by the inhabitants of Taurica Chersonesus.

Taurīni, the inhabitants of Taurinum, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called Turin. *Sil.* 3, v. 646.

Taurisci, a people of Germany.

Taurium, a town of the Peloponnesus.

Tauromĭnium, a town of Sicily, between Messana and Catana, built by the Zancleans,

Zancleans, Sicilians, and Hybleans, in the age of Dionyſius the tyrant of Syracuſe. The hills in the neighbourhood were famous for the fine grapes which they produced. There is a ſmall river near it called Tauromínius. *Diod.* 16.

TAURUS, the largeſt mountain of Aſia, in its extent. One of its extremities is in Caria, and it extends not only as far as the moſt eaſtern extremities of Aſia, but it alſo branches in ſeveral parts, and runs far in the north. Mount Taurus was known by ſeveral names, particularly in different countries. In Cilicia, where it reaches as far as the Euphrates, it was called Taurus. It was known by the name of Amanus from the bay of Iſſus as far as the Euphrates; of Antitaurus from the weſtern boundaries of Cilicia up to Armenia; of Montes Matieni in the country of the Leucoſyrians; of Mons Moſchicus at the ſouth of the river Phaſis; of Amaranta at the north of the Phaſis, of Caucaſus between the Hyrcanian and Euxine ſea; of Hyrcanii Montes near Hyrcania; of Imaus in the more eaſtern parts of Aſia. The word Taurus was more properly confined to the mountains that ſeparate Phrygia and Pamphylia from Cilicia. The ſeveral paſſes which were opened in the mountain were called *Pylæ*, and hence frequent mention is made in antient authors of the Armenian Pylæ, Cilician Pylæ, &c. *Mela.* 1, c. 13. l. 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.——A mountain in Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 41.——Titus Statilius, a conſul diſtinguiſhed by his intimacy with Auguſtus, as well as by a theatre which he built, and the triumph he obtained after a proſperous campaign in Africa. He was made prefect of Italy by his imperial friend.——A proconſul of Africa accuſed by Agrippina, who wiſhed him to be condemned, that ſhe might become miſtreſs of his gardens. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 59.——An officer of Minos, king of Crete. He had an amour with Paſiphae, whence aroſe the fable of the Minotaur, from the ſon, who was born ſometime after. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] Taurus was vanquiſhed by Theſeus, in the games which Minos exhibited in Crete. *Plut. in Theſ.*

TAXILA, a large country in India, between the Indus and the Hydaſpes.

TAXILUS or TAXILES, a king of Taxila, in the age of Alexander. He ſubmitted to the conqueror, who rewarded him with great liberality. *Curt.* 8, c. 14.——A general of Mithridates, who aſſiſted Archelaus againſt the Romans in Greece. He was afterwards conquered by Muræna, the lieutenant of Sylla.

TAXIMAQUILUS, a king in the ſouthern parts of Britain when Cæſar invaded it. *Cæſ.* 5 *G.*

TAYGETE, or TAYGETA, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Lacedæmon by Jupiter. She became one of the Pleiades, after death. *Hygin.* fab. 155 & 192.

TAYGETUS, or TAYGETA, a mountain of Laconia, in Peloponneſus, at the weſt of the river Eurotas. It hung over the city of Lacedæmon, and it is ſaid that once a part of it fell down by an earthquake, and deſtroyed the ſuburbs. It was on this mountain that the Lacedæmonian women celebrated the orgies of Bacchus. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.—*Strab.* 8.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 52.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 488.

TEANUM, a town of Campania, on the Appian road.

TEARUS, a river of Thrace, riſing in the ſame rock from 38 different ſources, ſome of which are hot, and others cold. Darius raiſed a column there when he marched againſt the Scythians, as if to denote the ſweetneſs and ſalubrity of the waters of that river. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90, &c.

TEATEA, TEATE or TEGEATE, a town of Latium.

TECHMESSA, the daughter of a Phrygian prince, called by ſome Teuthras, and by others Teleutas. When her father was killed in war by Ajax, ſon of Telamon, the young princeſs became the property of the conqueror, and by him ſhe had a ſon called Euryſaces. Sophocles in one of his tragedies, repreſents Techmeſſa as moving her huſband to pity by her tears and entreaties, when he wiſhed to ſtab himſelf. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 1. v. 6.—*Dictyſ. Cret.*—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*

TECHNATIS, a king of Egypt.

TECTAMUS, ſon of Dorus, grandſon of Hellen, the ſon of Deucalion, went to Crete with the Ætolians and Pelaſgians, and reigned there. He had a ſon called Aſterius, by the daughter of Cretheus.

TECTOSAGES, or TECTOSAGÆ, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis. They received the name of Tectoſagæ *quod ſagis tegerentur*. Some of them paſſed into Germany, where they ſettled near the Hercynian foreſt, and another colony paſſed into Aſia, where they conquered Phrygia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia. The Tectoſagæ were among thoſe Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, and who attempted ſome time after to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. At their return home from Greece they were viſited by a peſtilence, and ordered, to ſtop it, to throw into the river all the riches and plunder they had obtained in their diſtant excurſions. *Cæſar Bell. G.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Liv.* 38.—*Flor.* 2, c. 11.—*Juſtin* 32.

TEGEA, or TEGÆA, a town of Arcadia in the Peloponneſus, founded by Tegeates, a ſon of Lycaon, or, according to others, by Aleus. The gigantic bones of Oreſtes were

found buried there and removed to Sparta. Apollo and Pan were worſhipped there, and there alſo Ceres, Proſerpine, and Venus, had each a temple. The inhabitants were called *Tegeates*; and the epithet *Tegæa* is given to Atalanta, as a native of the place. *Ovid. Met.* 8, *fab.* 7. *Faſt.* 6, v. 531.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 293.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 45, &c.

TEGULA P. LICIN, a comic poet who floriſhed B. C. 198.

TEGYRA, a town of Bœotia where Apollo was worſhipped. There was a battle fought there between the Thebans and the Peloponneſians.

TEIOS. *Vid.* Teos.

TEIUM, a town of Paphlagonia on the Euxine ſea.

TELĂMON, a king of the iſland of Salamis, ſon of Æacus and Endeis. He was brother to Peleus and father to Teucer and Ajax, who on that account is often called *Telamonius heros*. He fled from Megara his native country, after he had accidentally murdered his brother Phocus in playing with the quoit, and he ſailed to the iſland of Salamis, where he ſoon after married Glauce, the daughter of Cychreus, the king of the place. At the death of his father-in-law, who had no male iſſue, Telamon became king of Salamis. He accompanied Jaſon in his expedition to Colchis, and was arm-bearer to Hercules, when that hero took Laomedon priſoner, and deſtroyed Troy. Telamon was rewarded by Hercules for his ſervices with the hand of Heſione, whom the conqueror had obtained among the ſpoils of Troy, and with her he returned to Greece. He alſo married Peribœa, whom ſome call Eribœa. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 151.—*Sophocl. in Aj.*—*Pindar Iſthm.* 6.—*Stat. Theb.* 6.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, &c.—*Pauſ. in Cor.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 97, &c.

TELAMONIĂDES, a patronymic given to the deſcendants of Telamon.

TELCHĪNES, a people of Rhodes, ſaid to have been originally from Crete. They were the inventors of many uſeful arts, and according to Diodorus, paſſed for the ſons of the ſea. They were the firſt who raiſed ſtatues to the gods. They had the power of changing themſelves into whatever ſhape they pleaſed, and according to Ovid they could poiſon and faſcinate all objects with their eyes, and cauſe rain and hail to fall at pleaſure. The Telchinians inſulted Venus, for which the goddeſs inſpired them with a ſudden fury, ſo that they committed the groſſeſt crimes, and offered violence even to their own mothers. Jupiter deſtroyed them all by a deluge. *Diod.*—*Ovid Met.* 7, v. 365, &c.

TELCHĪNIA, a ſirname of Minerva.—Alſo a ſirname of Juno in Rhodes, where ſhe had a ſtatue at Ialyſus raiſed by the Telchinians, who ſettled there.

TELCHĪNIUS, a ſirname of Apollo among the Rhodians.

TELCHIS, a ſon of Europs, the ſon of Ægialeus. He was one of the firſt kings of the Peloponneſus.

TELEA, a ſirname of Juno in Bœotia.

TELEBOAS, a ſon of Ixion and the cloud.——A ſon of Lycaon.

TELEBOÆ or TELEBOES, a people of Ætolia, called alſo Taphians; ſome of whom left their native country, and ſettled in the iſland of Capreæ. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 735.—*Vid.* Taphiæ.

TELEBOIDES, iſlands oppoſite Leucadia. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

TELĔCLES, or TELĔCLUS, a Lacedæmonian king, of the family of the Ægidæ, who reigned 40 years, B. C. 813. *Herodot.* 7, c. 205.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 2.——A philoſopher, diſciple of Lacidas, B. C. 214.——A Mileſian.

TELECLĪDES, an Athenian comic poet in the age of Pericles.

TELĔGŌNUS, a ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, born in the iſland of Ææa, where he was educated. When arrived to the years of manhood, he went to Ithaca to make himſelf known to his father, but he was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt, and being deſtitute of proviſions, he plundered ſome of the inhabitants of the iſland. Ulyſſes and Telemachus came to defend the property of their ſubjects againſt this unknown invader; a quarrel aroſe, and Telegonus killed his father without knowing who he was. He afterwards returned to his native country, and according to Hyginus he carried thither his father's body, where it was buried. Telemachus and Penelope alſo accompanied him in his return, and ſoon after the nuptials of Telegonus with Penelope were celebrated by order of Minerva. Penelope had by Telegonus a ſon called Italus, who gave his name to Italy. Telegonus founded Tuſculum in Italy, and according to ſome he left one daughter called Mamilia, from whom the noble family of the Mamilii at Rome were deſcended. *Horat.* 3, od. 29. v. 8.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 3 & 4. *Triſt.* 1, el. 1.—*Plut. in Par.*—*Hygin.* fab. 127.—*Scil.* 7.——A ſon of Proteus killed by Hercules.——A king of Egypt who married Io after ſhe had been reſtored to her original form by Jupiter.

TELĔMĂCHUS, a ſon of Ulyſſes and Penelope. He was ſtill in the cradle when his father went with the reſt of the Greeks to the Trojan war. At the end of this celebrated war, Telemachus, anxious to ſee his father, went to ſeek him, and as the place of his reſidence, and the cauſe of his long abſence were then unknown, he viſited the court of Menelaus and Neſtor to obtain information. He afterwards returned to Ithaca,

ca, where the ſuitors of his mother Penelope had conſpired to murder him, but he avoided their ſnares, and by means of Minerva, he diſcovered his father, who had arrived in the iſland two days before him, and was then in the houſe of Eumæus. With this faithful ſervant and Ulyſſes, Telemachus concerted how to deliver his mother from the importunities of her ſuitors, and it was effected with great ſucceſs. After the death of his father, Telemachus went to the iſland of Ææa, where he married Circe, or according to others Caſſiphone, the daughter of Circe, by whom he had a ſon called Latinus. He ſome time after had the misfortune to kill his mother-in-law Circe, and fled to Italy, where he founded Cluſium. Telemachus was accompanied in his viſit to Neſtor and Menelaus by the goddeſs of wiſdom, under the form of Mentor. It is ſaid, that when a child, Telemachus fell into the ſea, and that a dolphin brought him ſafe to ſhore, after he had remained ſome time under water. From this circumſtance Ulyſſes had the figure of a dolphin engraved on the ſeal which he wore on his ring. *Hygin.* fab. 95 & 125.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, v. 98.—*Horat.* 1. ep. 7, v. 41.—*Homer. Od.* 2, &c.—*Lycophr. in Caſſ.*

TELĔMUS, a Cyclops who was acquainted with futurity. He foretold to Polyphemus all the evils which he ſome time after ſuffered from Ulyſſes. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 771.

TELEPHASSA, the mother of Cadmus, Phœnix and Cilix, by Agenor. She died in Thrace, as ſhe was ſeeking her daughter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away.

TELĔPHUS, a king of Myſia, ſon of Hercules and Auge, the daughter of Aleus. He was expoſed as ſoon as born on mount Parthenius, but his life was preſerved by a goat, and by ſome ſhepherds. According to Apollodorus he was expoſed not on a mountain, but in the temple of Minerva at Tega, or according to a tradition mentioned by Pauſanias, he was left to the mercy of the waves with his mother, by the cruelty of Aleus, and carried by the winds to the mouth of the Caycus, where he was found by Teuthras, king of the country, who married, or rather adopted as his daughter, Auge, and educated her ſon. Some, however, ſuppoſe that Auge fled to Teuthras to avoid the anger of her father, on account of her amour with Hercules. Yet others declare that Aleus gave her to Nauplius to be ſeverely puniſhed for her incontinence, and that Nauplius unwilling to injure her, ſent her to Teuthras, king of Bithynia, by whom ſhe was adopted. Telephus, according to the more received opinions, was ignorant of his origin, and he was ordered by the oracle, if he wiſhed to know his parents, to go to Myſia. Obedient to this injunction, he came to Myſia, where Teuthras offered him his crown, and his adopted daughter Auge in marriage, if he would deliver his country from the hoſtilities of Idas, the ſon of Aphareus. Telephus readily complied, and at the head of the Myſians he ſoon routed the enemy, and received the promiſed reward. As he was going to unite himſelf to Auge, the ſudden appearance of an enormous ſerpent ſeparated the two lovers; Auge implored the aſſiſtance of Hercules, and was ſoon informed by the god that Telephus was her own ſon. When this was known, the nuptials were not celebrated, and Telephus ſome time after married one of the daughters of king Priam. As one of the ſons of the Trojan monarch, Telephus prepared to aſſiſt Priam againſt the Greeks, and with uncommon fury he attacked them when they had landed on his coaſts. The carnage was great, and Telephus was victorious, had not Bacchus, who protected the Greeks, ſuddenly raiſed a vine from the earth, which entangled the feet of the monarch, and laid him flat on the ground. Achilles immediately ruſhed upon him, and wounded him ſo ſeverely, that he was carried away from the battle. The wound was mortal, and Telephus was informed by the oracle, that he alone who had inflicted it, could totally cure it. Upon this, applications were made to Achilles, but in vain; the hero obſerved that he was no phyſician, till Ulyſſes, who knew that Troy could not be taken without the aſſiſtance of one of the ſons of Hercules, and who wiſhed to make Telephus the friend of the Greeks, perſuaded Achilles to obey the directions of the oracle. Achilles conſented, and as the weapon which had given the wound could alone cure it, the hero ſcraped the ruſt from the point of his ſpear, and by applying it to the ſore gave it immediate relief. It is ſaid that Telephus ſhowed himſelf ſo grateful to the Greeks, that he accompanied them to the Trojan war, and fought with them againſt his father-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 101.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 48.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, el. 1, &c.—*Philoſtr. her.*—*Plin.*—A friend of Horace remarkable for his beauty and the elegance of his perſon. He was the favorite of Lydia, the miſtreſs of Horace, &c. *Horat.* 1, od. 12. l. 4, od. 11, v. 21.—A ſlave who conſpired againſt Auguſtus. *Sueton. in Aug.*—L. Verus wrote a book on the rhetoric of Homer, as alſo a compariſon of that poet with Plato, and other treatiſes, all loſt.

TELESIA, a town of Campania, taken by Annibal.

TELESICLES, a Parian, father to the poet Archilochus.

TELESILLA, a lyric poteſs of Argos,

who bravely defended her country againſt the Lacedæmonians, and obliged them to raiſe the ſiege. A ſtatue was raiſed to her honor in the temple of Venus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 20.

TELESINICUS, a Corinthian auxiliary at Syracuſe, &c.

TELESINUS, a general of the Samnites, who joined the intereſt of Marius, and fought againſt the generals of Sylla. He marched towards Rome and defeated Sylla with great loſs. He was afterwards routed in a bloody battle, and left in the number of the ſlain, after he had given great proofs of his valor and courage. *Plut. in Mar.* &c. ——A poet of conſiderable merit in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 7, v. 25.

TELESIPPUS, a poor man of Pheræ, father to the tyrant Dinias.

TELESTAGORAS, a man of Naxos, whoſe daughters were raviſhed by ſome of the nobles of the iſland.

TELESTAS, a ſon of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——An athlete of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 14.——A king of Corinth, who died 779 B. C.

TELESTES, a dithyrambic poet, who floriſhed B. C. 402.

TELESTO, one of the Oceanides.

TELETHUS, a mountain in Eubœa.

TELETHUSA, the wife of Lygdus or Lyctus, a native of Crete. She became mother of a daughter, who was afterwards changed into a boy. *Vid.* Iphis.

TELEURIAS, a prince of Macedonia, &c.

TELEUTIAS, the brother of Ageſilaus who was killed by the Olynthians, &c.

TELLIAS, a famous ſoothſayer, of Elis, in the age of Xerxes. He was greatly honored in Phocis, where he had ſettled, and the inhabitants raiſed him a ſtatue in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. *Pauſ.* 10, v. 1. —*Herodot.* 8, c. 27.

TELLIS, a Greek lyric poet, the father of Braſidas.

TELLUS, a divinity, the ſame as the earth, the moſt antient of all the gods after Chaos. She was mother by Cœlus of Oceanus, Hyperion, Ceus, Rhea, Japetus, Themis, Saturn, Phœbe, Tethys, &c. Tellus is the ſame as the divinity, who is honored under the ſeveral names of Cybele, Rhea, Veſta, Ceres, Tithea, Bona Dea, Proſerpine, &c. She was generally repreſented in the character of Tellus, as a woman with many breaſts, diſtended with milk, to expreſs the fecundity of the earth. She alſo appeared crowned with turrets, holding a ſceptre in one hand, and a key in the other; while at her feet was laying a tame lion without chains, as if to intimate that every part of the earth can be made fruitful by means of cultivation. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 130.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 137.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.——A poor man whom Solon called happier than Cræſus the rich and ambitious king of Lydia. Tellus had the happineſs to ſee a ſtrong and healthy family of children, and at laſt to fall in the defence of his country. *Herodot.* 1, c. 30.——An Italian who is ſaid to have had commerce with his mares, and to have had a daughter call Hippone, who became the goddeſs of horſes.

TELMESSUS, or TELMISSUS, a town of Caria, whoſe inhabitants were ſkilled in augury and the interpretation of dreams. *Cic. de div.* 1.—*Strab.* 14.——Another in Lycia. ——A third in Piſidia.

TELON, a prieſt of Maſſilia, killed during the ſiege of that city by Cæſar. *Lucan.* 3, v. 592——A king of the Teleboæ, who married Sebethis, by whom he had Œbalus. *Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 734.

TELPHUSA, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the Ladon, who gave her name to a town and fountain of that place. The waters of the fountain Telphuſa were ſo cold, that Tireſias died by drinking them. *Diod.* 4.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lycophron.*

TELYS, a tyrant of Sybaris.

TEMATHEA, a mountain of Meſſenia. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.

TEMĔNIUM, a place in Meſſene, where Temenus was buried.

TEMĔNITES, a ſirname of Apollo, which he received at Temenos, a ſmall place near Syracuſe, where he was worſhipped. *Cic. in Verr.*

TEMĔNUS, the ſon of Ariſtomachus, was the firſt of the Heraclidæ who returned to Peloponneſus with his brother Cteſiphontes, in the reign of Tiſamenes, king of Argos. Temenus made himſelf maſter of the throne of Argos, from which he expelled the reigning ſovereign. After death he was ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law Deiphon, who had married his daughter Hyrntho, and this ſucceſſion was in preference to his own ſon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 18 & 19.—A ſon of Pelaſgus, who was entruſted with the care of Juno's infancy. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 22.

TEMERINDA, the name of the Palus Mæotis among the natives.

TEMESA, a town of Cyprus.——Another in Calabria in Italy, famous for its mines of copper. *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 441. *Met.* 7, v. 207.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.

TEMNES, a king of Sidon.

TEMNOS, a town of Æolia, at the mouth of the Hermus.

TEMPE, a valley in Theſſaly, between mount Olympus at the north, and Oſſa at the ſouth, through which the river Peneus flows into the Ægean. The poets have deſcribed it as the moſt delightful ſpot on the earth, with continually cool ſhades, and verdant walks, which the warbling of birds rendered

dered more pleaſant and romantic. Tempe extended about five miles in length, but was ſcarce one acre and a half wide. All vallies that are pleaſant, either for their ſituation or the mildneſs of their climate, are called *Tempe* by the poets. *Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Diod.* 4.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.* 219.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut. de Muſ.*—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 469.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 569.

Tenĕdos, a ſmall and fertile iſland of the Ægean ſea, oppoſite Troy, at the diſtance of about 12 miles from Sigæum, and 56 miles north from Leſbos. It was antiently called Leucophrys, till Tenes, the ſon of Cycnus ſettled there and built a town which he called Tenedos, from which the whole iſland received its name. It became famous during the Trojan war, as it was there that the Greeks concealed themſelves the more effectually to make the Trojans believe that they were returned home without finiſhing the ſiege. *Homer. Od.* 3, v. 59.—*Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 540. l. 12, v. 109.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Tenes, a ſon of Cycnus and Proclea. He was expoſed on the ſea on the coaſt of Troas, by his father, who credulouſly believed his wife Philonome, who had fallen in love with Cycnus, and accuſed him of attempts upon her virtue, when he refuſed to gratify her paſſion. Tenes arrived ſafe in Leucophrys, which he called Tenedos, and of which he became the ſovereign. Some time after, Cycnus diſcovered the guilt of his wife Philonome, and as he wiſhed to be reconciled to his ſon whom he had ſo groſsly injured, he went to Tenedos. But when he had tied his ſhip to the ſhore, Tenes cut off the cable with a hatchet, and ſuffered his father's ſhip to be toſſed about in the ſea. From this circumſtance the *hatchet of Tenes* is become proverbial to intimate a reſentment that cannot be pacified. This hatchet was carefully preſerved at Tenedos, and afterwards depoſited in the temple of Delphi, where it was ſtill ſeen in the age of Pauſanias. Tenes, as ſome ſuppoſe, was killed by Achilles, as he defended his country againſt the Greeks, and he received divine honors after death. His ſtatue was carried away by Verres. *Strab.* 13.—*Pauſ.* 10, c. 14.——A general of 3000 mercenary Greeks ſent by the Egyptians to aſſiſt the Phœnicians. *Diod.* 16.

Tenesis, a part of Æthiopia.

Tennes, a king of Sidon, who when his country was beſieged by the Perſians, burnt himſelf and the city together, B. C. 351.

Tennum, a town of Æolia.

Tenos, a ſmall iſland in the Ægean, near Andros, called alſo Hydruſſa, from the number of its fountains. It was very mountainous, but it produced excellent wines, univerſally eſteemed by the ancients. Tenos was about 15 miles in extent. The capital was alſo called Tenos. *Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.

Tentȳra, (plur.) and Tentyris, a ſmall town of Egypt on the Nile.

Tentȳra, a place of Thrace oppoſite Samothrace. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 9, v. 21.

Teos, or Teios, a maritime town on the coaſt of Ionia in Aſia Minor, oppoſite Samos. It was one of the 12 cities of the Ionian confederacy, and gave birth to Anacreon and Hecataeus, who is by ſome deemed a native of Miletus. According to Pliny, Teos was an iſland. Auguſtus repaired Teos, whence he is often called the founder of it in ancient medals. *Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 17, v. 18.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.

Terēdon, a town on the Arabian gulf.

Terentia, the wife of Cicero. She became mother of M. Cicero, and of a daughter called Tulliola. Cicero repudiated her, becauſe ſhe had been faithleſs to his bed, when he was baniſhed in Aſia. Terentia married Salluſt, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Meſſala Corvinus. She lived to her 103d, or according to Pliny to her 117th year. *Plut. in Cic.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 11, *ep* 16, &c.——The wife of Scipio Africanus.——The wife of Mecænas, with whom it was ſaid that Auguſtus carried on an intrigue.

Terentia lex, called alſo Caſſia, *frumentaria*, by M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, and C. Caſſius, A. U. C. 680. It ordered that the ſame price ſhould be given for all corn bought in the provinces, to hinder the exactions of the quæſtors.——Another by Terentius the tribune, A. U. C. 291, to elect five perſons to define the power of the conſuls, leſt they ſhould abuſe the public confidence by violence or rapine.

Terentiānus, a Roman to whom Longinus dedicated his treatiſe on the ſublime.——Maurus, a writer who floriſhed A. D. 240. The laſt edition of his treatiſe *de literis, ſyllabis, & metris Horatii*, is by Mycillus, Francof. 8vo. 1584.

Terentius Publius, a native of Africa, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was ſold as a ſlave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman ſenator, who educated him with great care, and manumitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. He bore the name of his maſter and benefactor, and was called *Terentius*. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of Greek comedy with uncommon aſſiduity, and merited the friendſhip and patronage of the learned and powerful. Scipio, the elder Africanus, and his friend Lælius, have been ſuſpected, on account of their intimacy, of aſſiſting the poet in the compoſition of his comedies; and the fine language, the pure

expreſſions, and delicate ſentiments with which the plays of Terence abound, ſeem perhaps to favor the ſuppoſition. Terence was in the 25th year of his age, when his firſt play appeared on the Roman ſtage. All his compoſitions were received with great applauſe; but when the words

Homo ſum, humani nil a me alienum puto,

were repeated, the plaudits were reiterated, and the audience, though compoſed of foreigners, conquered nations, allies, and citizens of Rome, were unanimous in applauding the poet, who ſpoke with ſuch elegance and ſimplicity, the language of nature, and ſupported the native independence of man. The talents of Terence were employed rather in tranſlating than in ſearch of originality. It is ſaid that he tranſlated 108 of the comedies of the poet Menander, ſix of which only are extant, his Andria, Eunuch, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi, Phormio and Hecyra. Terence is admired for the purity of his language, and the artleſs elegance and ſimplicity of his diction, and for a continued delicacy of ſentiments. There is more originality in Plautus, more vivacity in the intrigues, and more ſurpriſe in the cataſtrophes of his plays; but Terence will ever be admired for his taſte, his expreſſions, and his faithful pictures of nature and manners, and the becoming dignity of his ſeveral characters. Quintilian, who candidly acknowledges the deficiencies of the Roman comedy, declares that Terence was the moſt elegant and refined of all the comedians whoſe writings appeared on the ſtage. The time and the manner of his death are unknown. He left Rome in the 35th year of his age, and never after appeared there. Some ſuppoſe that he was drowned in a ſtorm as he returned from Greece, about 159 years before Chriſt. The beſt editions of Terence are thoſe of Weſterhovius, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1726; of Edinb. 12mo. 1758; of Cambridge, 4to. 1723; and Hawkey's, 12mo. Dublin, 1745. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 3—*Paterc.* 1, c. 17.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 59.——Culeo, a Roman ſenator taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus. When Africanus triumphed, Culeo followed his chariot with a *pileus* on his head. He was ſometime after appointed judge between his deliverer and the people of Aſia, and had the meanneſs to condemn him and his brother Aſiaticus, though both innocent. *Liv.* 30, c. 45.——A tribune who wiſhed the number of the citizens of Rome to be increaſed.——Evocatus, a man who as it was ſuppoſed murdered Galba. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 1, c. 41.——Lentinus, a Roman knight condemned for perjury.——Varro, a writer, *vid.* Varro.——A conſul with Æmilius Paulus at the battle of Cannæ. He was the ſon of a butcher, and had followed for ſome time the profeſſion of his father. He placed himſelf totally in the power of Hannibal, by making an improper diſpoſition of his army. After he had been defeated, and his colleague ſlain, he retired to Canuſium, with the remains of his ſlaughtered countrymen, and ſent word to the Roman ſenate of his defeat. He received the thanks of this venerable body, becauſe he had engaged the enemy however improperly, and not deſpaired of the affairs of the republic. He was offered the dictatorſhip, which he declined. *Plut.*—*Liv.* 22, &c.——An ambaſſador ſent to Philip king of Macedonia.——Maſſaliora, an edile of the people, &c.——Marcus, a friend of Sejanus, accuſed before the ſenate for his intimacy with that diſcarded favorite. He made a noble defence, and was acquitted. *Tacit. Ann.* 6.

TERENTUS, a place in the Campus Martius near the capitol, where the infernal deities had an altar. *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 504.

TEREUS, a king of Thrace, ſon of Mars and Biſtonis. He married Progne, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, whom he had aſſiſted in a war againſt Megara. He offered violence to his ſiſter-in-law Philomela, whom he conducted to Thrace by deſire of Progne. *Vid.* Philomela and Progne.——A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 675.

TERGESTE & TERGESTUM, a town of Italy on the Adriatic ſea, made a Roman colony. *Mela.* 2, c. 3, &c.—*Dionyſ. Perieg.* v. 380.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 110.

TERIAS, a river of Sicily near Catana.

TERIBAZUS, a nobleman of Perſia, ſent with a fleet againſt Evagoras king of Cyprus. He was accuſed of treaſon, and removed from office, &c.

TERIDAE, a concubine of Menelaus.

TERIDATES, a favorite eunuch at the court of Artaxerxes. At his death the monarch was in tears for three days. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 1.

TERIGUM, a town of Macedonia.

TERMENTIA, or TERMES, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

TERMERUS, a robber of Peloponneſus, who killed people by cruſhing their head againſt his own. He was ſlain by Hercules. *Plut. in Theſ.*

TERMESUS, a river of Arcadia.

TERMINALIA, annual feſtivals at Rome, obſerved in honor of the god Terminus, in the month of February. It was then uſual for peaſants to aſſemble near the principal land marks which ſeparated their fields, and after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine,

wine, and to ſacrifice a lamb or a young pig. They were firſt eſtabliſhed by Numa, and though at firſt it was forbidden to ſhed the blood of victims, yet in proceſs of time land-marks were plentifully ſprinkled with it. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 641.—*Cic. Phil.* 12, c. 10.

TERMINĀLIS, a ſirname of Jupiter, becauſe he preſided over the boundaries and lands of individuals before the worſhip of the god Terminus was introduced. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 2.

TERMĬNUS, a divinity at Rome who was ſuppoſed to preſide over bounds and limits, and to puniſh all unlawful uſurpation of land. His worſhip was firſt introduced at Rome by Numa, who perſuaded his ſubjects that the limits of their lands and eſtates were under the immediate inſpection of heaven. His temple was on the Tarpeian rock, and he was repreſented with an human head without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was placed. The people of the country aſſembled once a year with their families, and crowned with garlands and flowers the ſtones which ſeparated their different poſſeſſions, and offered victims to the god who preſided over their boundaries. It is ſaid that when Tarquin the proud wiſhed to build a temple on the Tarpeian rock to Jupiter, the god Terminus refuſed to give way, though the other gods reſigned their ſeats with cheerfulneſs; whence Ovid has ſaid,

Reſtitit, & magno cum Jove templa tenet.

Dionyſ. Hal. 2.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 2, v. 641.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Liv.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 9.

TERMISUS, or TERMESSUS, a town of Piſidia.

TERPANDER, a lyric poet and muſician of Leſbos, 675 B. C. It is ſaid that he appeaſed a tumult at Sparta by the melody and ſweetneſs of his notes. He added three ſtrings to the lyre, which before his time had only four. *Ælian V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Plut. de Muſ.*

TERPSĬCHŎRE, one of the muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne. She preſided over dancing, of which ſhe was reckoned the inventreſs, as her name intimates, and with which ſhe delighted her ſiſters. She is repreſented like a young virgin crowned with laurel, and holding in her hand a muſical inſtrument. *Juv.* 7, v. 35.—*Apollod.* 1.

TERPSICRĂTE, a daughter of Theſpius.

TERRA, one of the moſt ancient deities in mythology, wife of Uranus, and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phœbe, Thetys, & Mnemoſyne. By the Air ſhe had Grief, Mourning, Oblivion, Vengeance, &c. According to Hyginus, ſhe is the ſame as Tellus. *Vid.* Tellus.

TERRACĪNA, a maritime town of Italy.

TERRASIDIUS, a Roman knight in Cæſar's army in Gaul.

TERROR, an emotion of the mind which the antients have made a deity, and one of the attendants of the god Mars, and of Bellona.

TERTIA, a ſiſter of Clodius the tribune, &c.——A daughter of Paulus, the conqueror of Perſeus.

TERTIUS JULIANUS, a lieutenant in Cæſar's legions.

TERTULLIĀNUS, (J. Septimius Florens) a celebrated Chriſtian writer of Carthage, who floriſhed A. D. 196. He was originally a Pagan, but afterwards embraced Chriſtianity, of which he became an able advocate by his writings, which ſhewed that he was poſſeſſed of a lively imagination, impetuous eloquence, elevated ſtyle, and ſtrength of reaſoning. The moſt famous and eſteemed of his numerous works, are his Apology for the Chriſtians, and his Preſcriptions. The beſt edition of Tertullian is that of Semlerus, 4 vols. 8vo. Hal. 1770; and of his Apology, that of Havercamp, 8vo. L. Bat. 1718.

TETHYS, the greateſt of the ſea deities, was wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Uranus and Terra. She was mother of the chiefeſt rivers of the univerſe, ſuch as the Nile, the Alpheus, the Mæander, Simois, Peneus, Evenus, Scamander, &c. and about 3000 daughters called Oceanides. Tethys is confounded by ſome mythologiſts with her grand daughter Thetis, the wife of Peleus, and the mother of Achilles. The word *Tethys* is poetically uſed to expreſs the ſea. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 509, l. 9, v. 498, *Faſt.* 2, v. 191.—*Heſiod. Theogn.* v. 336.—*Homer. Il.* 14, v. 302.

TETRAPŎLIS, a name given to the city of Antioch, the capital of Syria, becauſe it was divided into four ſeparate diſtricts, each of which reſembled a city.

TETRĬCUS, a mountain of Italy near the river Fabaris. *Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 713.——A Roman ſenator, ſaluted emperor in the reign of Aurelian. He was led in triumph by his ſucceſsful adverſary, who afterwards heaped the moſt unbounded honors upon him and his ſon of the ſame name.

TEUCER, a king of Phrygia, ſon of the Scamander by Idea. According to ſome authors, he was the firſt who introduced among his ſubjects the worſhip of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. The country where he reigned was from him called Teucria, and his ſubjects Teucri. His daughter Batea, married Dardanus, a Samothracian prince, who ſucceeded him in the

government of Teucria. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 108.——A ſon of Telamon, king of Salamis, by Heſione the daughter of Laomedon. He was one of Helen's ſuitors, and accordingly accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he ſignalized himſelf by his valor and intrepidity. It is ſaid that his father refuſed to receive him into his kingdom, becauſe he had left the death of his brother Ajax unrevenged. This ſeverity of the father did not diſhearten the ſon; he left Salamis, and retired to Cyprus, where, with the aſſiſtance of Belus king of Sidon he built a town, which he called Salamis, after his native country. He attempted to no purpoſe to recover the iſland of Salamis after his father's death. He built a temple to Jupiter in Cyprus, on which a man was annually ſacrificed till the reign of the Antonines. Some ſuppoſe that Teucer did not return to Cyprus, but that, according to a leſs received opinion, he went to ſettle in Spain, and thence into Galatia. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 281.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 623.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Juſtin.* 44, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.——One of the ſervants of Phalaris of Agrigentum.

TEUCRI, a name given to the Trojans, from Teucer their king. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 42 and 239.

TEUCRIA, a name given to Troy, from Teucer, one of its kings. *Id.* 2, v. 26.

TEUCTERI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 22.

TEUMESSUS, a mountain of Bœotia, where Hercules, when young, killed an enormous lion.

TEUTA, a queen of Illyricum, B. C. 231, who ordered ſome Roman ambaſſadors to be put to death. This unprecedented murder was the cauſe of a war, which ended in her diſgrace.

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TEUTAS, or TEUTATES, a name of Mercury among the Gauls. The people offered human victims to this deity. *Lucan.* 1, v. 445.—*Cæſar. bell. G.*

TEUTHRAS, a king of Myſia on the borders of the Caycus. He adopted as his daughter, or, according to others, married Auge the daughter of Aleus, when ſhe fled away into Aſia from her father, who wiſhed to puniſh her for her amours with Hercules. Some time after, his kingdom was invaded by Idas the ſon of Aphareus, and to remove this enemy, he promiſed Auge and his crown to any one who could reſtore tranquillity to his ſubjects. This was executed by Telephus, who afterwards proved to be the ſon of Auge, who was promiſed in marriage to him by right of his ſucceſsful expedition. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.—*Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 19.—*Hygin. fab.* 100.——A river's name.——One of the companions of Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 402.

TEUTOMATUS, a prince of Gaul, among the allies of Rome.

TEUTŎNI and TEUTŎNES, a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made inurſions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies. They were at laſt defeated by the conſul Marius, and an infinite number made priſoners. *Vid.* Cimbri. *Cic. pro Manil.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Plut. in Mar.*—*Martial.* 14, *ep.* 26.

THABENNA, an inland town of Africa. *Hirt. Afric.*

THAIS, a famous courtezan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander in his Aſiatic conqueſts, and gained ſuch an aſcendant over him, that ſhe made him burn the royal palace of Perſepolis. After Alexander's death, ſhe married Ptolemy king of Egypt. *Ovid. de art am.* 3, v. 604. *de rem. am.* v. 384.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Juv.* 3, v. 93.

THALA, a town of Africa. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 21.

THALĂME, a town of Meſſenia.

THALASSIUS, a beautiful young Roman in the reign of Romulus. At the rape of the Sabines, one of theſe virgins appeared remarkable for beauty and elegance, and her raviſher, afraid of many competitors, exclaimed as he carried her away, that it was for Thalaſſius. The name of Thalaſſius was no ſooner mentioned, than all were eager to preſerve ſo beautiful a prize for him. Their union was attended with ſo much happineſs, that it was ever after uſual at Rome to make uſe of the word *Thalaſſius* at nuptials, and to wiſh thoſe that were married the felicity of Thalaſſius. He is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame as Hymen, as he was made a deity. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Martial.* 3, ep. 92.

THALES, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, born at Miletus in Ionia. He was deſcended from Cadmus: his father's name was Examius, and his mother's Cleobula. Like the reſt of the antients, he travelled in queſt of knowledge, and for ſome time reſided in Crete, Phœnicia, and Egypt. Under the prieſts of Memphis he was taught geometry, aſtronomy, and philoſophy, and enabled to meaſure with exactneſs the vaſt height and extent of a pyramid. His diſcoveries in aſtronomy were great and ingenious; he was the firſt who calculated with accuracy a ſolar eclipſe. He diſcovered the ſolſtices and equinoxes, he divided the heavens into five zones, and recommended the diviſion of the year into 365 days, which was univerſally adopted by

by the Egyptian philoſophy. Like Homer, he looked upon water as the principle of every thing. He was the founder of the Ionic ſect, which diſtinguiſhed itſelf for its deep and abſtruſe ſpeculations under the ſucceſſors and pupils of the Mileſian philoſopher, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus the maſter of Socrates. Thales was never married, and when his mother preſſed him to chuſe a wife, he ſaid he was too young. The ſame exhortations were afterwards repeated, but the philoſopher eluded them by obſerving, that he was then too old to enter the matrimonial ſtate. He died in the 96th year of his age, about 548 years before the Chriſtian era. His compoſitions on philoſophical ſubjects are loſt. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.—*Plato.*—*Diog.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* &c.——A lyric poet intimate with Lycurgus. He prepared by his rhapſodies the minds of the Spartans to receive the rigorous inſtitutions of his friend, and inculcated a reverence for the peace of civil ſociety.

THALESTRIA, or THALESTRIS, a queen of the Amazons, who came 35 days journey to meet Alexander in his Aſiatic conqueſts, to raiſe children by a man whoſe fame was ſo great, and courage ſo uncommon. *Curt.* 6, c. 5.—*Strab.* 11.

THALETES, a Greek poet of Crete, 900 B. C.

THĂLIA, one of the Muſes, who preſided over feſtivals, paſtoral and comic poetry. She is repreſented leaning on a column, holding a maſk in her right hand, by which ſhe is diſtinguiſhed from her ſiſters, as alſo by a ſhepherd's crook. Her dreſs appears ſhorter, and not ſo ornamented as that of the other Muſes. *Horat.* 4, *Od.* 6, v. 25.—*Mart.* 9, *ep.* 75.—*Plut. in Symp.* &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 2.—— One of the Nereides. *Heſiod. Theog. Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 826.——An iſland in the Tyrrhene ſea.

THALPIUS, a ſon of Eurytus, one of Helen's ſuitors.

THAMŸRAS, a Cilician who firſt introduced the art of augury in Cyprus, where it was religiouſly preſerved in his family for many years. *Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 3.

THAMŸRAS, or THAMYRIS, a celebrated muſician of Thrace. His father's name was Philammon, and his mother's Argiope. He became enamoured of the Muſes, and challenged them to a trial of ſkill. His challenge was accepted, and it was mutually agreed, that the conquered ſhould be totally at the diſpoſal of his victorious adverſary. He was conquered, and the Muſes deprived him of his eye-ſight and his melodious voice, and broke his lyre. His poetical compoſitions are loſt. Some accuſed him of having firſt introduced into the world the unnatural vice of which Sotades is accuſed. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 594, l. 5, v. 599.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Ovid, Amor.* 3, el. 7, v. 62, *Art. am.* 3, v. 399.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 33.

THAMYRIS, one of the petty princes of the Dacæ, in the age of Darius, &c.——A queen of the Maſſagetæ. *Vid.* Thomyris.——A Trojan killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 341.

THARGELIA, feſtivals in Greece, in honor of Apollo and Diana. They laſted two days, and the youngeſt of both ſexes carried olive branches, on which were ſuſpended cakes and fruits.

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THASOS, or THASUS, a ſmall iſland in the Ægean, on the coaſt of Thrace, oppoſite the mouth of the Neſtus, antiently known by the name of Æria, Odonis, Æthria, Acte, Ogygia, Chryſe, and Cereſis. It received that of Thaſos from Thaſus the ſon of Agenor, who ſettled there when he deſpaired of finding his ſiſter Europa. It was about 40 miles in circumference, and ſo uncommonly fruitful, that the fertility of Thaſos became proverbial. Its wine was univerſally eſteemed. Its marble quarries were alſo in great repute, as well as its mines of gold and ſilver. The capital of the iſland was alſo called Thaſos. *Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 25.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, &c.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 91.

THASUS, a ſon of Neptune, who went with Cadmus to ſeek Europa. He built the town of Thaſus in Thrace. Some make him brother of Cadmus.

THAUMANTIAS and THAUMANTIS, a name given to Iris, the meſſenger of Juno, becauſe ſhe was the daughter of Thaumas, the ſon of Oceanus and Terra, by one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 9, 9, v. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 479, l. 14, v. 845.

THAUMAS, a ſon of Neptune and Terra, who married Electra, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Iris and the Harpyies, &c.

THAUMASIUS, a mountain of Arcadia, on whoſe top, according to ſome accounts, Jupiter was born.

THEA, a daughter of Uranus and Terra. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom ſhe had the ſun, the moon, Aurora, &c. She

government of Teucria. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 108.——A ſon of Telamon, king of Salamis, by Heſione the daughter of Laomedon. He was one of Helen's ſuitors, and accordingly accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he ſignalized himſelf by his valor and intrepidity. It is ſaid that his father refuſed to receive him into his kingdom, becauſe he had left the death of his brother Ajax unrevenged. This ſeverity of the father did not diſhearten the ſon; he left Salamis, and retired to Cyprus, where, with the aſſiſtance of Belus king of Sidon he built a town, which he called Salamis, after his native country. He attempted to no purpoſe to recover the iſland of Salamis after his father's death. He built a temple to Jupiter in Cyprus, on which a man was annually ſacrificed till the reign of the Antonines. Some ſuppoſe that Teucer did not return to Cyprus, but that, according to a leſs received opinion, he went to ſettle in Spain, and thence into Galatia. *Homer. Il.* 8, v. 281.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 623.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 29.—*Juſtin.* 44, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.——One of the ſervants of Phalaris of Agrigentum.

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THAPSĂCUS, a town of Arabia.

THASIUS, or THRASIUS, a famous ſoothſayer of Cyprus, who told Buſiris, king of Egypt, that to ſtop a dreadful plague which afflicted his country, he muſt offer a foreigner to Jupiter. Upon this the tyrant ordered him to be ſeized and ſacrificed to the god, as he was not a native of Egypt. *Ovid. de art. am.* 1, v. 649.——A ſurname of Hercules, who was worſhipped at Thaſos.

THASOS, or THASUS, a ſmall iſland in the Ægean, on the coaſt of Thrace, oppoſite the mouth of the Neſtus, antiently known by the name of Æria, Odonis, Æthria, Acte, Ogygia, Chryſe, and Cereſis. It received that of Thaſos from Thaſus the ſon of Agenor, who ſettled there when he deſpaired of finding his ſiſter Europa. It was about 40 miles in circumference, and ſo uncommonly fruitful, that the fertility of Thaſos became proverbial. Its wine was univerſally eſteemed. Its marble quarries were alſo in great repute, as well as its mines of gold and ſilver. The capital of the iſland was alſo called Thaſos. *Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 25.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, &c.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 91.

THASUS, a ſon of Neptune, who went with Cadmus to ſeek Europa. He built the town of Thaſus in Thrace. Some make him brother of Cadmus.

THAUMANTIAS and THAUMANTIS, a name given to Iris, the meſſenger of Juno, becauſe ſhe was the daughter of Thaumas, the ſon of Oceanus and Terra, by one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Æn.* 9, 9, v. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 479, l. 14, v. 845.

THAUMAS, a ſon of Neptune and Terra, who married Electra, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Iris and the Harpyies, &c.

THAUMASIUS, a mountain of Arcadia, on whoſe top, according to ſome accounts, Jupiter was born.

THEA, a daughter of Uranus and Terra. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom ſhe had the ſun, the moon, Aurora, &c. She

is also called Thia, Titæa, Rhea, Tethys, &c.——One of the Sporades.

Theagenes, a man who made himself master of Megara, &c.——An athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength. His father's name was Timosthenes, a friend of Hercules. He was crowned above a thousand times at the public games of the Greeks, and became a god after death. *Paus.* 6, c. 6 & 11. —*Plut.* —— A Theban officer, who distinguished himself at the battle of Cheronæa. *Plut.* —— A writer who published commentaries on Homer's works.

Theages, a Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates. *Plato.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, &c.

Theano, the wife of Metapontus son of Sisyphus, presented some twins to her husband, when he wished to repudiate her for her barrenness. The children were educated with the greatest care, and some time afterwards, Theano herself became mother of twins. When they were grown up, she was encouraged to murder the suppositious children who were to succeed to their father's throne, in preference to them. *Hygin. fab.* 186.——A daughter of Cisseus, sister to Hecuba, who married Antenor, and was supposed to have betrayed the Palladium to the Greeks, as she was priestess of Minerva. *Homer Il.* 6, v. 298.—*Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5, c. 8.——One of the Danaides. Her husband's name was Phantes. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of the philosopher Pythagoras.——A poetess of Locris.——A priestess of Athens, who refused to pronounce a curse upon Alcibiades, when he was accused of having mutilated all the statues of Mercury. *Plut.*——The mother of Pausanias. She was the first, as it is reported, who brought a stone to the entrance of Minerva's temple to shut up her son, when she heard of his crimes and perfidy to his country.——A daughter of Scedasus, to whom some of the Lacedæmonians offered violence at Leuctra.——A Trojan matron, who became mother of Mimas by Amycus, the same night that Paris was born. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 703.

Theanum, a town of Italy. *Vid.* Teanum.

Thearidas, a brother of Dionysius the elder. He was made admiral of his fleet.

Thearnus, a surname of Apollo at Trœzene.

Theatetes, a Greek epigrammatist.

Theba, or Thebe, a town of Cilicia. *Vid.* Thebæ.

Thebæ (*arum*) a celebrated city, the capital of Bœotia, situate on the banks of the river Ismenus. The manner of its foundation is not precisely known. Cadmus is supposed to have first begun to found it by building the citadel Cadmea. It was afterwards finished by Amphion and Zethus, but according to Varro, it owed its origin to Ogyges. The government of Thebes was monarchical, and many of the sovereigns are celebrated for their misfortunes, such as Laius, Œdipus, Polynices, Eteocles, &c. The war which Thebes supported against the Argives, is famous as well as that of the Epigoni. The Thebans were looked upon as an indolent and sluggish nation, and the words of *Theban pig*, became poverbial to express a man remarkable for stupidity and inattention. This however was not literally true, under Epaminondas, the Thebans, though before dependent, became masters of Greece, and every thing was done according to their will and pleasure. When Alexander invaded Greece, he ordered Thebes to be totally demolished, because it had revolted against him, except the house where the poet Pindar had been born and educated. Thebes was afterwards repaired by Cassander, the son of Antipater. The monarchical government was abolished there at the death of Xanthus, about 1190 years before Christ, and Thebes became a republic. It received its name from Thebe the daughter of Asopus, to whom the founder Amphion was nearly related. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c. —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6, l. 9, c. 5. *Strab.* 9.—*Plut. in Pel. Flam. & Alex.* —*C. Nep. in Pel. Epam.* &c.—*Horat. art Poet.* 394.—*Ovid Met.*——A town at the south of Troas, built by Hercules, and also called Placia and Hypoplacia. It fell into the hands of the Cilicians, who occupied it during the Trojan war. *Curt.* 3, c. 4.—*Strab.* 11.——An antient celebrated city of Thebais in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos, on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendor, it extended above 23 miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field by each of its hundred gates 20,000 fighting men, and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses king of Persia. *Juv.* 15.—*Plin.* 36.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Diod.* 2.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 381.—*Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—A town of Africa built by Bacchus.—Another in Thessaly.——Another in Phthiotis.

Thebais, a country in the southern parts of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital.——There have been some poems which have borne the name of Thebais, but of these the only one extant is the Thebais of Statius. It gives an account of the war of the Thebans against the Argives. The poet was twelve years in composing it.——A river of Lydia.——A name given to a native of Thebes.

Thebe, a daughter of the Asopus.——

The

The wife of Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ. She was perſuaded by Pelopidas to murder her huſband.

Thēia, a goddeſs. *Vid.* Thea.

Thēias, a ſon of Belus.

Thelephassa, the ſecond wife of Agenor, called alſo Telephaſſa.

Thelpūsa, a nymph of Arcadia. *Vid.* Telpuſa.

Thelxion, a ſon of Apis.

Thelxiopē, one of the muſes, according to ſome writers. *Cic de fin.*

Themesion, a tyrant of Eretria.

Themillas, a Trojan, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 576.

Themis, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Jupiter againſt her own inclinations. She became mother of Dice, Irene, Eunomia, the Parcæ, &c. and was the firſt to whom the inhabitants of the earth raiſed temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion, who conſulted it with great ſolemnity, and was inſtructed how to repair the loſs of mankind. She was generally attended by the ſeaſons. Among the moderns ſhe is repreſented as holding a ſword in one hand, and a pair of ſcales in the other. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 321.

Themiscȳra, a town of Cappadocia, at the mouth of the Thermodon, belonging to the Amazons. The territories round it bore the ſame name.

Themĕnus, a ſon of Ariſtomachus, better known by the name of Temenus.

Themīson, a famous phyſician of Laodicea, diſciple to Aſclepiades. He was founder of a ſect called methodiſts, becauſe he wiſhed to introduce methods to facilitate the learning and the practice of phyſic. He floriſhed in the Auguſtan age. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.——One of the generals of Antiochus the Great. He was born at Cyprus. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 41.

Themista or Themistis, a goddeſs, the ſame as Themis.

Themistius, a celebrated philoſopher of Paphlagonia in the age of Conſtantius, greatly eſteemed by the Roman emperors, and called the fine ſpeaker from his eloquent and commanding delivery. He was made a Roman ſenator, and always diſtinguiſhed for his liberality and munificence. His ſchool was greatly frequented. He wrote when young ſome commentaries on Ariſtotle, fragments of which are ſtill extant, and 33 of his orations. He profeſſed himſelf to be an enemy to flattery, and though he often deviates from this general rule in his addreſſes to the emperors, yet he ſtrongly recommends humanity, wiſdom, and clemency. The beſt edition of Themiſtius, is that of Harduin, fol. Paris, 1684.

Themisto, daughter of Hypſeus, was the third wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, by whom ſhe had four ſons, called Ptous, Leucon, Schœneus, and Erythroes. She endeavoured to kill the children of Ino, her huſband's ſecond wife, but ſhe killed her own by means of Ino, who lived in her houſe in the diſguiſe of a ſervant maid, and to whom ſhe entruſted her bloody intentions. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A woman mentioned by Polyænus.——The mother of the poet Homer, according to a tradition mentioned by Pauſanias 10, c. 24.

Themistŏcles, a celebrated general born at Athens. His father's name was Neocles, and his mother's Euterpe, or Abrotonum, a native of Halicarnaſſus, or of Thrace, or Acarnania. The beginning of his youth was marked by vices ſo flagrant, and an inclination ſo incorrigible, that his father diſinherited him. This, which might have diſheartened others, rouſed the ambition of Themiſtocles, and the protection which he was denied at home he ſought in courting the favors of the populace, and in having a ſhare in the adminiſtration of public affairs. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themiſtocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was entruſted to his care. While the Lacedæmonians under Leonidas were oppoſing the Perſians at Thermopylæ, the naval operations of Themiſtocles, and the combined fleet of the Peloponneſians were directed to deſtroy the armament of Xerxes, and to ruin his maritime power. The obſtinate wiſh of the generals to command the Grecian fleet, might have proved fatal to the intereſt of the allies, had not Themiſtocles freely relinquiſhed his pretenſions, and by nominating his rival Eurybiades maſter of the expedition, ſhown the world that his ambition could ſtoop when his country demanded his aſſiſtance. The Perſian fleet was diſtreſſed at Artemiſium by a violent ſtorm, and the feeble attack of the Greeks; but a deciſive battle had never been fought, if Themiſtocles had not uſed threats and entreaties, and even called religion to his aid, and the favorable anſwers of the oracle to ſecond his meaſures. The Greeks actuated by different views, were unwilling to make head by ſea againſt an enemy whom they ſaw victorious by land, plundering their cities, and deſtroying all by fire and ſword; but before they were diſperſed, Themiſtocles ſent intelligence of their intentions to the Perſian monarch. Xerxes, by immediately blocking them with his fleet in the bay of Salamis, prevented their eſcape, and while he wiſhed to cruſh them all at one blow, he obliged them to fight for their ſafety, as well as for the honor of their country. This battle which was fought near the iſland of Salamis, B. C. 480,

was

was decisive, the Greeks obtained the victory, and Themistocles the honor of having destroyed the formidable navy of Xerxes. Further to ensure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont, and to prevent his retreat into Asia. This met with equal success, Xerxes hastened away from Greece, and while he believed, on the words of Themistocles, that his return would be disputed, he left his forces without a general, and his fleets an easy conquest to the victorious Greeks. These signal services to his country, endeared Themistocles to the Athenians, and he was universally called the most warlike and most courageous of all the Greeks who fought against the Persians. He was received with the most distinguishing honors, and by his prudent administration, Athens was soon fortified with strong walls, her Pireus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet in the midst of that glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen, which had proved so fatal to many of his illustrious predecessors. He was banished from the city, and after he had sought in vain a safe retreat among the republics of Greece, and the barbarians of Thrace, he threw himself into the arms of a monarch, whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes, received the illustrious Athenian with kindness; and though he had formerly set a price upon his head, yet he made him one of his greatest favorites, and bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine and meat. Such kindnesses from a monarch, from whom he perhaps expected the most hostile treatment, did not alter the sentiments of Themistocles. He still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war against Greece, at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain, and while some affirm that he poisoned himself, others declare that he fell a prey to a violent distemper in the city of Magnesia, where he had fixed his residence, while in the dominions of the Persian monarch. His bones were conveyed to Attica, and honored with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who began to repent too late of their cruelty to the savior of his country. Themistocles died in the 65th year of his age, about 449 years before the Christian era. He has been admired as a man naturally courageous, of a disposition fond of activity, ambitious of glory and enterprize. Blessed with a provident and discerning mind, he seemed to rise superior to misfortunes, and in the midst of adversity, possessed of resources which could enable him to regain his splendor, and even to command fortune. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Vitâ.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 1, l. 8, c. 52.—*Elian. V. H.* 2, c. 12, l. 9, c. 18, l. 13, c. 40.——A writer, some of whose letters are extant.

Themistogenes, an historian of Syracuse, in the age of Artaxerxes Memnon.

Theocles, an opulent citizen of Corinth, who liberally divided his riches among the poor. Thrasonides, a man equally rich with himself, followed the example. *Elian. V. H.* 14, c. 24.——A Greek statuary. *Paus.* 6, c. 19.

Theoclus, a Messenian poet and soothsayer, who died B. C. 671. *Paus.* 4, c. 15, &c.

Theoclymenus, a soothsayer of Argolis, descended from Melampus. His father's name was Thestor. He foretold the speedy return of Ulysses to Penelope, and Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 225, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 128.

Theocritus, a Greek poet who flourished at Syracuse in Sicily, 282 B. C. His father's name was Praxagoras, and his mother's Philina. He lived in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose praises he sang, and whose favors he enjoyed. Theocritus distinguished himself by his poetical compositions, of which 30 idyllia and some epigrams are extant, written in the Doric dialect, and admired for their beauty, elegance and simplicity. Virgil in his eclogues has imitated and often copied him. Theocritus has been blamed for the many indelicate and obscene expressions which he uses; and while he introduces shepherds and peasants with all the rusticity and ignorance of nature, he often disguises their character by making them speak of high and exalted subjects. It is said he wrote some invectives against Hiero king of Syracuse, who ordered him to be strangled. The best editions of Theocritus are Warton's, 2 vols, 4to. Oxon, 1770; that of Heinsius, 8vo. Oxon, 1699; that of Valkenaer, 8vo. L. Bat. 1781; and that of Reiske, 2 vols, 4to. Lipsi. 1760. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Laert.* 5.——A Greek historian of Chios, who wrote an account of Libya. *Plut.*

Theodamas or Thiodamas, a king of Mysia, in Asia Minor. He was killed by Hercules, because he refused to treat him and his son Hyllus with hospitality. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 438.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.

Theodectes, a Greek orator and poet of Phaselis in Pamphylia, son of Aristander, and disciple of Isocrates. He wrote 50 tragedies

gedies beſides other works now loſt. He had ſuch a happy memory that he could repeat with eaſe whatever verſes were ſpoken in his preſence. When Alexander paſſed through Phaſelis, he crowned with garlands the ſtatue which had been erected to the memory of the deceaſed poet. *Cic. Tuſ.* 1, c. 24. *in Orat.* 51, *&c.*—*Plut.*—*Quintil.*

THEODORETUS, one of the Greek fathers, who floriſhed A. D. 423, whoſe works have been edited, 5 vols, fol. Paris 1642, and 5 vols. Halæ 1769 to 1774.

THEODORITUS, a Greek eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian whoſe works have been beſt edited, by Reading, fol. *Cantab.* 1720.

THEODORA, a daughter-in-law of the emperor Maximian, who married Conſtantius. ——A daughter of Conſtantine.——A woman who from being a proſtitute became empreſs to Juſtinian, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her intrigues and enterpriſes. —— The name of Theodora is common to the empreſſes of the Eaſt in a later period.

THEODŌRUS, a Syracuſan of great authority among his countrymen, who ſeverely inveighed againſt the tyranny of Dionyſius. ——A philoſopher, diſciple to Ariſtippus. He denied the exiſtence of a god. He was baniſhed from Cyrene, and fled to Athens, where the friendſhip of Demetrius Phalereus ſaved him from the accuſations which were carried to the Areopagus againſt him. Some ſuppoſe that he was at laſt condemned to death for his impiety, and that he drank poiſon.——A preceptor to one of the ſons of Antony, whom he betrayed to Auguſtus. ——A conſul in the reign of Honorius. Claudian wrote a poem upon him, in which he praiſes him with great liberality.——A ſecretary of Valens. He conſpired againſt the emperor and was beheaded.——A man who compiled an hiſtory of Rome. Of this nothing but his hiſtory of the reigns of Conſtantine and Conſtantius is extant.——A comic actor.——A player on the flute in the age of Demetrius Poliorcetes.——A Greek poet of Colophon whoſe compoſitions are loſt.——A ſophiſt of Byzantium called *Logodaiſon* by Plato.——A Greek poet in the age of Cleopatra. He wrote a book of metamorphoſes, which Ovid imitated, as ſome ſuppoſe.—— An artiſt of Samos. He was the firſt who found out the art of melting iron, with which he made ſtatues.——A prieſt, father of Iſocrates.——A Greek writer, called alſo *Prodromus*. The time in which he lived is unknown. There is a romance of his compoſition extant, called the amours of Rhodanthe and Doſicles. The only edition of which was by Gaulminus, 8vo. Paris 1625.

THEODOSIOPŌLIS, a town of Armenia, built by Theodoſius, &c.

THEODOSIUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor ſirnamed *Magnus*, from the greatneſs of his exploits. He was inveſted with the imperial purple by Gratian, and appointed over Thrace and the eaſtern provinces, which had been in the poſſeſſion of Valentinian. The firſt years of his reign were marked by different conqueſts over the barbarians. The Goths were defeated in Thrace, and 4000 of their chariots, with an immenſe number of priſoners of both ſexes were the reward of the victory. This glorious campaign intimidated the inveterate enemies of Rome; they ſued for peace, and treaties of alliance were made with diſtant nations, who wiſhed to gain the favors and the friendſhip of a prince whoſe military virtues were ſo conſpicuous. Some conſpiracies were formed againſt the emperor, but Theodoſius totally diſregarded them; and while he puniſhed his competitors for the imperial purple, he thought himſelf ſufficiently ſecure in the love and the affection of his ſubjects. His reception at Rome was that of a conqueror, he triumphed over the barbarians, and reſtored peace in every part of the empire. He died of a dropſy at Milan, in the 60th year of his age, after a reign of 16 years, the 17th of January, A. D. 395. His body was conveyed to Conſtantinople, and buried by his ſon Arcadius, in the tomb of Conſtantine. Theodoſius was the laſt of the emperors who was the ſole maſter of the whole Roman empire. He left three children, Arcadius and Honorius who ſucceeded him, and Pulcheria. Theodoſius has been commended by antient writers as a prince bleſſed with every virtue, and debaſed by no vicious propenſity. Though maſter of the world he was a ſtranger to that pride and arrogance which too often diſgrace the monarch; he was affable in his behaviour, benevolent and compaſſionate, and it was his wiſh to treat his ſubjects as himſelf was treated when a private man, and a dependant. Men of merit were promoted to places of truſt and honor, and the emperor was fond of patronizing the cauſe of virtue and learning. His zeal as a follower of Chriſtianity has been applauded by all the eccleſiaſtical writers, and it was the wiſh of Theodoſius to ſupport the revealed religion, as much by his example, meekneſs, and Chriſtian charity, as by his edicts and eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions. His want of clemency, however, in one inſtance was too openly betrayed, and when the people of Theſſalonica had unmeaningly perhaps, killed one of his officers, the emperor ordered his ſoldiers to put all the inhabitants to the ſword, and no leſs than 6000 perſons, without diſtinction of rank, age or ſex, were cruelly butchered in that town in the ſpace of three hours. This violence irritated the eccleſiaſtics, and Theodoſius was compelled by St. Ambroſe to do open

penance

penance in the church, and publicly to make atonement for an act of barbarity which had excluded him from the boſom of the church and the communion of the faithful. In his private character Theodoſius was an example of ſoberneſs and temperance, his palace diſplayed becoming grandeur, but ſtill with moderation. He never indulged luxury or countenanced ſuperfluities. He was fond of bodily exerciſe, and never gave himſelf up to pleaſure and enervating enjoyments. The laws and regulations which he introduced in the Roman empire, were of the moſt ſalutary nature. *Socrat.* 5, *&c.*—*Zoſim.* 4, *&c.*—*Ambroſ. Auguſtin. Claudian. &c.*——The 2d, ſucceeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the weſtern Roman empire, though only in the 8th year of his age. He was governed by his ſiſter Pulcheria, and by his miniſters and eunuchs, in whoſe hands was the diſpoſal of the offices of ſtate, and all places of truſt and honor. He married Eudoxia, the daughter of a philoſopher called Leontius, a woman remarkable for her virtues and piety. The territories of Theodoſius were invaded by the Perſians, but the emperor ſoon appeared at the head of a numerous force, and the two hoſtile armies met on the frontiers of the empire. The conſternation was univerſal on both ſides; without even a battle, the Perſians fled, and no leſs than 100,000 were loſt in the waters of the Euphrates. Theodoſius raiſed the ſiege of Niſibis, where his operations failed of ſucceſs, and he averted the fury of the Huns and Vandals by bribes and promiſes. He died on the 29th of July, in the 49th year of his age, A. D. 450, leaving only one daughter Licinia Eudoxia, whom he had married to the emperor Valentinian 3d. The careleſſneſs and inattention of Theodoſius to public affairs is well known. He ſigned all the papers that were brought to him without even opening them or reading them, till his ſiſter appriſed him of his negligence, and rendered him more careful and diligent, by making him ſign a paper, in which he delivered into her hands Eudoxia his wife as a ſlave and menial ſervant. The laws and regulations which were promulgated under him, and ſelected from the moſt uſeful and ſalutary inſtitutions of his imperial predeceſſors, have been called the *Theodoſian code.* Theodoſius was a warm advocate for the Chriſtian religion, but he has been blamed for his partial attachment to thoſe who oppoſed the orthodox faith. *Soxom.*—*Socrates, &c.*——A lover of Antonina the wife of Beliſarius.——A mathematician of Tripoli, who floriſhed 75 B. C. His treatiſe called Sphærica, is beſt edited by Hunt, 8vo. Oxon 1707.——A Roman general, father of Theodoſius the great; he died A. D. 376.

THEODŌTA, a courtezan of Elis, in the age of Socrates.——A Roman empreſs, &c.

THEODOTIAN, an interpreter, in the reign of Commodus.

THEODŌTUS, an admiral of the Rhodians, ſent by his countrymen to make a treaty with the Romans.——A native of Chios, who adviſed Ptolemy to murder Pompey. He carried the head of the unfortunate Roman to Cæſar. He was at laſt put to death by Brutus.——A Syracuſan accuſed of a conſpiracy againſt Hieronymus the tyrant of Syracuſe.——A governor of Bactriana in the age of Antiochus, who revolted and made himſelf king, B. C. 250.——A friend of the emperor Julian.——A Phœnician hiſtorian.——One of the generals of Alexander.

THEOGNĒTES, a Greek tragic poet.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet of Megara, who floriſhed about 549 years before Chriſt. He wrote ſeveral poems, of which only a few ſentences are now extant, quoted by Plato and other Greek hiſtorians and philoſophers. The beſt edition of Theognis, is that of Blackwall, 12mo. London 1706.——There was alſo a tragic poet of the ſame name, whoſe compoſitions were ſo lifeleſs and inanimated, that they procured him the name of *Chion* or *ſnow.*

THEOMNESTUS, a rival of Nicias in the adminiſtration of public affairs at Athens. *Strab.* 14.——A ſtatuary of Sardinia. *Paſ.* 6, c. 15.——An Athenian philoſopher among the followers of Plato's doctrines. He had Brutus, Cæſar's murderer, among his pupils.——A painter. *Plin.* 35.

THEON, a philoſopher who uſed frequently to walk in his ſleep.——An aſtronomer of Smyrna, in the reign of Adrian.——A painter of Samos. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 44.——Another philoſopher. *Diog.*——An infamous reviler. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 19.

THEONOE, a daughter of Theſtor, ſiſter to Calchas. She was carried away by ſea pirates and ſold to Icarus, king of Caria, &c. *Hygin.* fab. 190.——A daughter of Proteus, who became enamoured of Canobus, the pilot of a Trojan veſſel, &c.

THEOPE, one of the daughters of Leos.

THEOPHĀNE, a daughter of Biſaltus, whom Neptune changed into a ſheep, to remove her from her numerous ſuitors. The god afterwards aſſumed the ſhape of a ram, and under this transformation he had by the nymph a ram with a golden fleece, which carried Phryxus to Colchis. *Ovid. Met.* 6, c. 177.—*Hygin.* fab. 188.

THEOPHĀNES, a Greek hiſtorian born at Mitylene. He was very intimate with Pompey, and from his friendſhip with the Roman general his countrymen derived many advantages. After the battle of Pharſalia he adviſed Pompey to retire to the court of Egypt. *Cic. pro Arch. &c.*—*Paterc. Plu.*

in Cic. & Pomp.——His ſon M. Pompeius Theophanes was made governor of Aſia, and enjoyed the intimacy of Tiberius.—The only edition of Theophanes, the Byzantine hiſtorian, is at Paris, fol. 1649.

THEOPHANIA, feſtivals celebrated at Delphi in honor of Apollo.

THEOPHĬLUS, a comic poet of Athens.——A governor of Syria in the age of Julian.——A friend of Piſo.——A phyſician whoſe treatiſe *de Urinis* is beſt edited by Guidotius, L. Bat. 1728, and another by Morell, 8vo. Paris 1556.——One of the Greek fathers, whoſe work *ad Autolycum* is beſt edited in 12mo. by Wolf, Hamb. 1724.——The name of Theophilus is common among the primitive Chriſtians.

THEOPHRASTUS, a native of Ereſus, in Leſbos, ſon of a fuller. He ſtudied under Plato, and afterwards under Ariſtotle, whoſe friendſhip he gained, and whoſe warmeſt commendations he deſerved. His original name was Tyrtamus, but this the philoſopher made him exchange for that of Euphraſtus, to intimate his excellence in ſpeaking, and afterwards for that of Theophraſtus, which he deemed ſtill more expreſſive of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his genius, and the elegance of his language. After the death of Socrates, when the malevolence of the Athenians drove all the philoſopher's friends from the city, Theophraſtus ſucceeded Ariſtotle in the Lyceum, and rendered himſelf ſo conſpicuous that in a ſhort time the number of his auditors was encreaſed to two thouſand. Not only his countrymen courted his applauſe, but kings and princes were deſirous of his friendſhip; and Caſſander and Ptolemy, two of the moſt powerful of the ſucceſſors of Alexander, regarded him with uncommon tenderneſs. Theophraſtus compoſed many books, and Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above 200 treatiſes, which he wrote with great elegance and copiouſneſs. Some of theſe are ſtill extant, among which are his hiſtory of ſtones, his treatiſe on plants, and his characters, an excellent moral treatiſe, which was begun in the 99th year of his age. He died loaded with years and infirmities in the 107th year of his age, B. C. 288, lamenting the ſhortneſs of life, and complaining of the partiality of nature in granting longevity to the crow and to the ſtag, but not to mankind. To his care we are indebted for the works of Ariſtotle, which the dying philoſopher entruſted to him. The beſt edition of Theophraſtus is that of Heinſius, fol. L. Bat. 1613; and of his characters, that of Needham, 8vo. Cantab. 1712. *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, c. 28. *in Brut.* c. 31. *in Orat*, 19, *&c.—Strab.* 13.—*Diog. in vitâ.—Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 8. l. 34, c. 20. l. 8, c. 12.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An officer entruſted with the care of the citadel of Corinth by Antigonus. *Polyæn.*

THEOPOLĔMUS, a man who with his brother Hiero plundered Apollo's temple at Delphi, and fled away for fear of being puniſhed. *Cic. in Verr.* 5.

THEOPOMPUS, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ, who ſucceeded his father Nicander, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the many new regulations he introduced. He created the Ephori, and died after a long and peaceful reign, B. C. 723. While he ſat on the throne the Spartans made war againſt Meſſenia. *Plut. in Lyc.—Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.——A famous Greek hiſtorian of Chios, diſciple of Iſocrates, who floriſhed B. C. 354. All his compoſitions are loſt, except a few fragments quoted by antient writers. He is compared to Thucydides and Herodotus, as an hiſtorian, yet he is ſeverely cenſured for his ſatirical remarks and illiberal reflections. He obtained a prize in which his maſter was a competitor, and he was liberally rewarded for compoſing the beſt funeral oration in honor of Mauſolus. His father's name was Damaſiſtratus. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Plut. in Lyſ.—C. Nep.* 7.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An Athenian who attempted to deliver his countrymen from the tyranny of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet in the age of Menander. He wrote 24 plays, all loſt.——A ſon of Demaratus who obtained ſeveral crowns at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 10.——An orator and hiſtorian of Cnidus, very intimate with J. Cæſar. *Strab.* 14.——A Spartan general, killed at the battle of Tegyra.——A philoſopher of Cheronæa, in the reign of the emperor Philip.

THEOPHYLACTUS SIMOCATTA, a Byzantine hiſtorian, whoſe works were edited fol. Paris, 1647.——One of the Greek fathers, who floriſhed, A. D. 1070. His works were edited at Venice, 4 vols. 1754 to 1763.

THEORIUS, a ſirname of Apollo at Trœzene. It ſignifies clear ſighted.

THEOTĪMUS, a wreſtler in the age of Alexander. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 17.—— A Greek who wrote an hiſtory of Italy.

THEOXĔNA, a woman who threw herſelf into the ſea, when unable to eſcape from the ſoldiers of king Philip, who purſued her.

THEOXENIA, a feſtival celebrated in honor of all the gods in every city of Greece, but eſpecially at Athens. The Dioſcuri eſtabliſhed a feſtival of the ſame name, in honor of the gods who had viſited them at one of their entertainments.

THEOXENIUS, a ſirname of Apollo.

THERA, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Hygin. fab.* 69.——One of the Sporades in the Ægean ſea, antiently called Calliſta. It was firſt inhabited by the Phœnicians, who were left there under Membli-

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ares by Cadmus, when he went in queſt of his ſiſter Europa. It was called Thera by Theras, the ſon of Auteſion, who ſettled there with a colony from Lacedæmon. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4.—*Strab.* 8.

THERAMBUS, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

THERAMĔNES, an Athenian philoſopher and general in the age of Alcibiades. His father's name was Agnon. He was one of the 30 tyrants at Athens, but he had no ſhare in the cruelties and oppreſſion which diſgraced their adminiſtration. He was accuſed by Critias, one of his colleagues, becauſe he oppoſed their views, and he was condemned to drink hemlock, though defended by his own innocence, and the friendly interceſſion of the philoſopher Socrates. He drank the poiſon with great compoſure, and poured ſome of it on the ground, with the ſarcaſtical exclamation of, *This is to the health of Critias.* This happened about 404 years before the Chriſtian era. Theramenes has been called *Cothurnus*, on account of the fickleneſs of his diſpoſition. *Cic. de orat.* 3, c. 16.—*Plut. in Alcib.* &c.—*C. Nep.*

THERAPNE, or TERAPNE, a town of Laconia, at the weſt of the Eurotas, where Apollo had a temple called Phœbeum. It was at a very ſhort diſtance from Lacedæmon, and indeed ſome authors have confounded it with the capital of Laconia. It received its name from Therapne, a daughter of Lelex. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid Faſt.* 5, v. 223.

THERAS, a ſon of Auteſion of Lacedæmon, who conducted a colony to Calliſta, to which he gave the name of Thera. He received divine honors after death. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 1, & 15.

THERIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, &c. *Diod.* 15.

THERITAS, a ſirname of Mars in Laconia.

THERMA, a town of Africa.——A town of Macedonia, afterwards called Theſſalonica, in honor of the wife of Caſſander. The bay in the neighbourhood of Therma is called *Thermæus*, or *Thermaicus ſinus*, and advances far into the country, ſo much that Pliny has named it *Macedonicus ſinus*, by way of eminence, to intimate its extent. *Strab.*—*Tacit. an.* 5, c. 10.—*Herodot.*

THERMŌDON, a famous river of Cappadocia, in the antient country of the Amazons, falling into the Euxine ſea near Themiſcyra. There was alſo a ſmall river of the ſame name in Bœotia, near Tanagra, which was afterwards called Hæmon. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1, l. 9, c. 19.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 659.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 249, &c.

THERMOPYLÆ, a ſmall paſs leading from Theſſaly into Locris and Phocis. It has a large ridge of mountains on the weſt, and the ſea on the eaſt, with deep and dangerous marſhes, being in the narroweſt part only 25 feet in breadth. Thermopylæ receives its name from the *hot baths* which are in the neighbourhood. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there, B. C. 480, on the 7th of Auguſt, between Xerxes and the Greeks, in which 300 Spartans reſiſted for three ſucceſſive days repeatedly the attacks of the moſt brave and courageous of the Perſian army, which according to ſome hiſtorians amounted to five millions. There was alſo another battle fought there between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Liv.* 36, c. 15.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in Cat.* &c.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 15.

THERMUS, a man accuſed in the reign of Tiberius, &c.——A man put to death by Nero.——A town of Ætolia, the capital of the country.

THERODĂMAS, a king of Scythia, who as ſome report, fed lions with human blood, that they might be more cruel. *Ovid. Ib.* 383.

THERON, a tyrant of Agrigentum, who died 472 B. C.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*——A Rutulian who attempted to kill Æneas. He periſhed in the attempt. *Æn.* 10, v. 312.——A prieſt in the temple of Hercules at Saguntum, &c. *Sil.* 2, v. 149.——A Theban deſcended from the Spartæ. *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 572.——A daughter of Phylas beloved by Apollo. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 40.

THERPANDER, a celebrated poet and muſician of Leſbos, about 650 years before the Chriſtian era, who ſeveral times obtained the prize in the different muſical conteſts of the Greeks. He was fined by the Ephori at Lacedæmon, becauſe he had added one ſtring more to the lyre. His poetical compoſitions are loſt.

THERSANDER, a ſon of Polynices and Argia. He accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, but he was killed in Myſia by Telephus, before the confederate army reached the enemy's country. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 261.—*Apolled.* 3, c. 7.——A ſon of Siſyphus, king of Corinth.——A muſician of Ionia.

THERSĬLŎCHUS, a leader of the Pæonians in the Trojan war, killed by Achilles. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.——A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus. *Id.* 12, v. 363.——An athlete of Corcyra, crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 13.

THERSIPPUS, a ſon of Agrius, who drove Œneus from the throne of Calydon.——A man who carried a letter from Alexander to Darius. *Curt.*——An Athenian author who died 954 B. C.

THERSITES, an officer the moſt deform-

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ld and illiberal of the Greeks during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow ſoldiers, particularly Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulyſſes. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fiſt, becauſe he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthefilea. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, *el.* 13, v. 15.—— *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 2, 212, &c.

THESEIDÆ, a patronymic given to the Athenians from Theſeus, one of their kings. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 383.

THESEIS, a poem written by Codrus, containing an account of the life and actions of Theſeus, and now loſt. *Juv.* 1, v. 2.

THESEUS, king of Athens, and ſon of Ægeus by Æthra the daughter of Pittheus, was one of the moſt celebrated of the heroes of antiquity. He was educated at Trœzene in the houſe of Pittheus, and as he was not publicly acknowledged to be the ſon of the king of Athens, he paſſed for the ſon of Neptune. When he came to the years of maturity, he was ſent by his mother to his father, and a ſword was given him, by which he might make himſelf known to Ægeus in a private manner. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] His journey to Athens was not acroſs the ſea, as it was uſual with travellers, but Theſeus determined to ſignalize himſelf in going by land, and encountering difficulties. The road which led from Trœzene to Athens was infeſted with robbers and wild beaſts, and rendered impaſſable, but theſe obſtacles were eaſily removed by the courageous ſon of Ægeus. He deſtroyed Corynetes, Synnis, Sciron, Cercyon, Procuſtes, and the celebrated Phæa. At Athens, however, his reception was not cordial, Medea lived there with Ægeus, and as ſhe knew that her influence would fall to the ground if Theſeus was received in his father's houſe, ſhe attempted to deſtroy him before his arrival was made public. Ægeus was himſelf to give the cup of poiſon to this unknown ſtranger at a feaſt, but the ſight of his ſword on the ſide of Theſeus, reminded him of his amours with Æthra. He knew him to be his ſon, and the people of Athens were glad to find that this illuſtrious ſtranger who had cleared Attica from robbers and pirates, was the ſon of their monarch. The Pallantides, who expected to ſucceed their uncle Ægeus on the throne, as he had no children, attempted to aſſaſſinate Theſeus, but they fell a prey to their own barbarity, and were all put to death by the young prince. The bull of Marathon next engaged the attention of Theſeus. The labor ſeemed arduous, but he caught the animal alive, and after he had led it through the ſtreets of Athens, he ſacrificed it to Minerva, or the god of Delphi. After this, Theſeus went to Crete among the ſeven choſen youths whom the Athenians yearly ſent to be devoured by the Minotaur. The wiſh to deliver his country from ſo dreadful a tribute, engaged him to undertake this expedition. He was ſucceſsful, by means of Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, who was enamoured of him, and after he had eſcaped from the labyrinth with a clue of thread and killed the Minotaur, [*Vid. Minotaurus*] he ſailed from Crete with the ſix boys and ſeven maidens, whom his victory had equally redeemed from death. In the iſland of Naxos, where he was driven by the winds, he had the meanneſs to abandon Ariadne, to whom he was indebted for his ſafety. The rejoicings which his return might have occaſioned at Athens, were intercepted by the death of Ægeus, who threw himſelf into the ſea, when he ſaw his ſon's ſhip return with black ſails, which was the ſignal of ill-ſucceſs. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] His aſcenſion on his father's throne was univerſally applauded, B. C. 1235. The Athenians were governed with mildneſs, and Theſeus made new regulations, and enacted new laws. The number of the inhabitants of Athens was encreaſed by the liberality of the monarch, religious worſhip was attended with more than uſual ſolemnity, a court was inſtituted which had the care of all civil affairs, and Theſeus made the government democratical, while he reſerved for himſelf, only the command of the armies. The fame which he had gained by his victories and policy, made his alliance courted; but Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, alone wiſhed to gain his friendſhip, by meeting him in the field of battle. He invaded the territories of Attica, and when Theſeus had marched out to meet him, the two enemies, ſtruck at the ſight of each other, ruſhed between their two armies to embrace one another in the moſt cordial and affectionate manner, and from that time began the moſt ſincere and admired friendſhip which has become proverbial. Theſeus was preſent at the nuptials of his friend, and he was the moſt eager and courageous of the Lapithæ, in the defence of Hippodamia, and her female attendants, againſt the brutal attempts of the Centaurs. When Pirithous had loſt Hippodamia, he agreed with Theſeus, whoſe wife was alſo dead, to carry away ſome of the daughters of the gods. Their firſt attempt was upon Helen, the daughter of Leda, and after they had obtained this beautiful prize, they caſt lots, and ſhe became the property of Theſeus. The Athenian monarch entruſted her to the care of his mother Æthra at Aphidnæ, till ſhe was of nubile years, but the reſentment of Caſtor and Pollux, ſoon obliged him to reſtore her ſafe into their hands. Helen, before ſhe reached Sparta, became mother of a daughter by Theſeus, but this tradition, confirmed

by ſome antient mythologiſts, is confuted by others, who affirm, that ſhe was but nine years old when carried away by the two royal friends, and Ovid introduces her in one of his epiſtles, ſaying, *Excepto redii paſſa timore nihil.* Some time after Theſeus aſſiſted his friend in procuring a wife, and they both deſcended into the infernal regions to carry away Proſerpine. Pluto, apprized of their intentions, ſtopped them. Pirithous was placed on his father's wheel, and Theſeus was tied to a huge ſtone, on which he had ſat to reſt himſelf. Virgil repreſents him in this eternal ſtate of puniſhment, repeating to the ſhades in Tartarus, the words of *Diſcite juſtitiam moniti, & non temnere divos.* Appollodorus however, and others declare, that he was not long detained in hell; when Hercules came to ſteal the dog Cerberus, he tore him away from the ſtone, but with ſuch violence, that his ſkin was left behind. The ſame aſſiſtance was given to Pirithous, and the two friends returned upon the earth by the favors of Hercules, and the conſent of the infernal deities, not, however, without ſuffering the moſt excruciating torments. During the captivity of Theſeus in the kingdom of Pluto, Mneſtheus, one of the deſcendants of Erechtheus, ingratiated himſelf into the favors of the people of Athens, and obtained the crown in preference to the children of the abſent monarch. At his return Theſeus attempted to eject the uſurper, but to no purpoſe. The Athenians had forgotten his many ſervices, and he retired with great mortification to the court of Lycomedes, king of the iſland of Scyros. After paying him much attention, Lycomedes, either jealous of his fame, or bribed by the preſents of Mneſtheus, carried him to a high rock, on pretence of ſhewing him the extent of his dominions, and threw him down a deep precipice. Some ſuppoſe that Theſeus inadvertently fell down this precipice, and that he was cruſhed to death without receiving any violence from Lycomedes. The children of Theſeus after the death of Mneſtheus, recovered the Athenian throne, and that the memory of their father might not be without the honors due to a hero, they brought his remains from Scyros, and gave them a magnificent burial. They alſo raiſed ſtatues and a temple, and faſtivals and games were publicly inſtituted to commemorate the actions of a hero, who had rendered ſuch ſervices to the people of Athens. Theſe feſtivals were ſtill celebrated with original ſolemnity in the age of Pauſanias and Plutarch, about 1200 years after the death of Theſeus. The hiſtorians diſagree from the poets in their accounts about this hero, and they all ſuppoſe, that inſtead of attempting to carry away the wife of Pluto, the two friends wiſhed to ſeduce a daughter of Aidoneus, king of the Moloſſi. This daughter, as they ſay, bore the name of Proſerpine, and the dog which kept the gates of the palace was called Cerberus, and hence perhaps ariſes the fiction of the poets. Pirithous was torn to pieces by the dog, but Theſeus was confined in priſon, from whence he made his eſcape ſome time after, by the aſſiſtance of Hercules. Some authors place Theſeus and his friend in the number of the Argonauts, but they were both detained, either in the infernal regions, or in the country of the Moloſſi, in the time of Jaſon's expedition to Colchis. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin. fab.* 14, & 79.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 433, *Ib.* 412. *Faſt.* 3, v. 473, & 491. *Heroid.*—*Diod.* 1, & 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 612.—*Homer. Od.* 21, v. 293.—*Heſiod. in Scut. Herc.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 432.—*Propert.* 3.—*Lactant. ad Theb. Stat.*—*Philoſtr. Icon.* 1.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 617.—*Seneca. in Hippol.*—*Stat. Achill.* 1.

THESIDÆ, a name given to the people of Athens, becauſe they were governed by Theſeus.

THESIDES, a patronymic, applied to the children of Theſeus, eſpecially Hippolytus. *Ovid. Her.* 4, v. 65.

THESMOPHŎRA, a ſirname of Ceres, as law giver, in whoſe honor feſtivals were inſtituted called Theſmophoria. The Theſmophoria were inſtituted by Triptolemus, or according to ſome by Orpheus, or the daughters of Danaus. The greateſt part of the Grecian cities, eſpecially Athens obſerved them with great ſolemnity. The worſhippers were free born women, whoſe huſbands were obliged to defray the expences of the feſtival. They were aſſiſted by a prieſt called στεφανοφορος, becauſe he carried a *crown* on his head. There were alſo certain virgins who officiated, and were maintained at the public expence. The free born women were dreſſed in white robes to intimate their ſpotleſs innocence; they were charged to obſerve the ſtricteſt chaſtity during three or five days before the celebration, and during the four days of the ſolemnity, and on that account it was uſual for them to ſtrew their bed with *agnus caſtus*, *fleabane*, and all ſuch herbs as were ſuppoſed to have the power of expelling all venereal propenſities. They were alſo charged not to eat pomegranates, or to wear garlands on their heads, as the whole was to be obſerved with the greateſt ſigns of ſeriouſneſs and gravity, without any diſplay of wantonneſs or levity. It was however uſual to jeſt at one another, as the goddeſs Ceres had been made to ſmile by a merry expreſſion when ſhe was ſad and melancholy for the recent loſs of her daughter Proſerpina.

Three days were required for the preparation, and upon the 11th of the month called Pyanepſion, the women went to Eleuſis, carrying books on their heads, in which the laws which the goddeſs had invented were contained. On the 14th of the ſame month the feſtival began, on the 16th day a faſt was obſerved, and the women ſat on the ground in token of humiliation. It was uſual during the feſtival to offer prayers to Ceres, Proſerpine, Pluto, and Calligenia, whom ſome ſuppoſe to be the nurſe or favorite maid of the goddeſs of corn, or perhaps one of her ſirnames. There were ſome ſacrifices of a myſterious nature, and all perſons whoſe offence was ſmall were releaſed from confinement. Such as were initiated at the feſtivals of Eleuſis aſſiſted at the Theſmophoria. The place of high prieſt was hereditary in the family of Eumolpus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 431. *Faſt.* 4, v. 619.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 58—*Sophocl. in OEdip. Col.*—*Clem. Alex.*

THESMOTHĔTÆ, a name given to the laſt ſix Archons among the Athenians, becauſe they took particular care to enforce the laws, and to ſee juſtice impartially adminiſtered. They were at that time nine in number.

THESPIA, a town of Bœotia, at the foot of mount Helicon, which received its name from Theſpia, the daughter of Aſopus, or from Theſpius. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 26.—*Strab.* 9.

THESPIĂDÆ, the ſons of the Theſpiades. *Vid.* Theſpius.

THESPIĂDES, a name given to the 50 daughters of Theſpius. [*Vid. Theſpius.*—— Alſo a ſirname of the nine muſes, becauſe they were held in great veneration in Theſpia.

THESPIS, a Greek poet of Attica, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the inventor of tragedy, 536 years before Chriſt. His repreſentations were very ruſtic and imperfect. He went from town to town upon a cart, on which was erected a temporary ſtage, where two actors, whoſe faces were daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral ſongs, &c. Solon was a great enemy to his dramatic repreſentations. *Horat. art. P.* 276. *Diog.*

THESPIUS or THĔSTIUS, a king of Theſpia in Bœotia, ſon of Erechtheus according to ſome authors. He was deſirous that his fifty daughters ſhould have children by Hercules, and therefore when that hero was at his court he permitted him to enjoy their company. This, which according to ſome was effected in one night, paſſes for the 13th and moſt arduous of the labors of Hercules, as the two following lines from the *arcana arcaniſſima* indicate:

Tertius hinc decimus labor eſt duriſſimus, unâ
Quinquaginta ſimul ſtrupravit nocte puellas.

All the daughters of Theſpius brought male children into the world, and ſome of them twins, particularly Procris the eldeſt, and the youngeſt. Some ſuppoſe that one of the Theſpiades refuſed to admit Hercules to her arms; for which the hero condemned her to paſs all her life in continual celibacy, and to become the prieſteſs of a temple he had at Theſpia. The children of the Theſpiades, called *Theſpiadæ*, went to Sardinia, where they made a ſettlement with Iolaus, the friend of their father. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 26 & 27.—*Plut.*

THESPRŌTIA, a country of Epirus, at the weſt of Ambracia, bounded on the ſouth by the ſea. It is watered by the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, which the poets, after Homer, have called ſtreams of hell. The oracle of Dodona was in Theſprotia. *Homer. Od.* 14, v. 315.—*Strab.* 7, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 179.

THESPRŌTUS, a ſon of Lycaon king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.

THESSĂLIA, a country of Greece, whoſe boundaries have been different at different periods. Properly ſpeaking, Theſſaly was bounded on the ſouth by the ſouthern parts of Greece, or Græcia propria; eaſt, by the Ægean; north by Macedonia and Mygdonia; and weſt, by Illyricum and Epirus. It was generally divided into four ſeparate provinces, Theſſaliotis, Pelaſgiotis, Iſtiæotis, and Phthiotis, to which, ſome add Magneſia. It has been ſeverally called Æmonia, Pelaſgicum, Argos, Hellas, Argeia, Dryopis, Pelaſgia, Pyrrhæa, &c. The name of Theſſalia is derived from Theſſalus, one of its monarchs. Theſſaly is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion. Its mountains and cities are alſo celebrated, ſuch as Olympus, Pelion, Oſſa, Lariſſa, &c. The Argonauts were partly natives of Theſſaly. The inhabitants of the country paſſed for a treacherous nation, ſo that falſe money was called Theſſalian coin; and a perfidious action, a Theſſalian deceit. Theſſaly was governed by kings, till it became ſubject to the Macedonian monarchs. The cavalry was univerſally eſteemed, and the people were ſuperſtitious, and addicted to the ſtudy of magic and incantations. Theſſaly is now called Janna. *Lucan.* 6, v. 438, &c.—*Dionyſ.* 210.—*Curt.* 3, c. 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c 1.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 36, l. 10, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Juſtin.* 7, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4.

THESSĂLION, a ſervant of Mentor, of Sidon, &c.

THESSALIOTIS, a part of Theſſaly at the ſouth of the river Peneus.

THESSALONĪCA, an antient town of Ma-

cedonia, first called Therma, and Theſſalonica after Theſſalonica, the wife of Caſſander. According to antient writers it was once very powerful, and it ſtill continues to be a place of note. *Strab.* 7.—*Dionyſ.*—*Cic. in Piſ.* c. 17.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, ſiſter to Alexander the Great. She married Caſſander, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Antipater, who put her to death. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 7.

THESSĂLUS, a ſon of Æmon.——A ſon of Hercules and Calliope, daughter of Euryphilus. Theſſaly received its name from one of theſe.——A phyſician who invited Alexander to a feaſt at Babylon to give him poiſon.——A phyſician of Lydia in the age of Nero. He gained the favors of the great and opulent of Rome, by the meanneſs and ſervility of his behaviour. He treated all phyſicians with contempt, and thought himſelf ſuperior to all his predeceſſors.——A ſon of Cimon, who accuſed Alcibiades becauſe he imitated the myſteries of Ceres.——A ſon of Piſiſtratus.——A player in the age of Alexander.

THESTE, a ſiſter of Dionyſius the elder, tyrant of Syracuſe. She married Philoxenus, and was greatly eſteemed by the Sicilians.

THESTIA, a town of Acarnania.

THESTIĂDÆ & THESTIĂDES. *Vid.* Theſpiadæ & Theſpiades.

THESTIAS, a patronymic of Althæa, daughter of Theſtius. *Ovid. Met.* 8.

THESTIĂDÆ, the ſons of Theſtius, Toxeus & Plexippus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 286.

THESTIS, a fountain in the country of Cyrene.

THESTIUS, a ſon of Parthaon, father to Toxeus, Plexippus, and Althæa.——A king of Theſpia. [*Vid. Theſpius.*]——The ſons of Theſtius were killed by Meleager at the chace of the Calydonian boar.

THESTOR, a ſon of Idmon, father to Calchas. From him Calchas is often called Theſtorides. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 19. *Stat.* 3, *Ach.* v. 497.—*Apollon.* 1, v. 239.—*Homer. Il.* 1, v. 69.

THESTŸLIS, a country woman mentioned in Theocritus and Virgil.

THETIS, one of the ſea deities, daughter of Nereus and Doris, often confounded with Tethys, her grand mother. She was courted by Neptune and Jupiter, but when the gods were informed that the ſon ſhe ſhould bring forth muſt become greater than his father, their addreſſes were ſtopped, and Peleus, the ſon of Æacus, was permitted to ſolicit her hand. Thetis refuſed him, but the lover had the artifice to catch her when aſleep, and by binding her ſtrongly, he prevented her from eſcaping from his graſp, in aſſuming different forms. When Thetis found that ſhe could not elude the vigilance of her lover, ſhe conſented to marry him, though much againſt her inclination. Their nuptials were celebrated on mount Pelion, with great pomp; all the deities attended except the goddeſs of diſcord, who puniſhed the negligence of Peleus, by throwing into the midſt of the aſſembly a golden apple, to be given to the faireſt of all the goddeſſes. [*Vid. Diſcordia.*] Thetis became mother of ſeveral children by Peleus, but all theſe ſhe deſtroyed by fire in attempting to ſee whether they were immortal. Achilles muſt have ſhared the ſame fate, if Peleus had not ſnatched him from her hand as ſhe was going to repeat the cruel operation. She afterwards rendered him invulnerable by plunging him in the waters of the Styx, except that part of the heel by which ſhe held him. As Thetis well knew the fate of her ſon, ſhe attempted to remove him from the Trojan war by concealing him in the court of Lycomedes. This was uſeleſs, he went with the reſt of the Greeks. The mother, ſtill anxious for his preſervation, prevailed upon Vulcan to make him a ſuit of armour; but when it was done, ſhe refuſed the god the favors which ſhe had promiſed him. When Achilles was killed by Paris, Thetis iſſued out of the ſea with the Nereides to mourn his death, and after ſhe had collected his aſhes in a golden urn, ſhe raiſed a monument to his memory, and inſtituted feſtivals in his honor. *Heſiod Theog.* v. 244, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2 & 9. l. 3, c. 13.—*Hygin.* fab. 54.—*Homer Il.* 1, &c. *Od.* 24, v. 55. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 18, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 7, l. 12, fab. 1, &c.

THEUTIS, or TEUTHIS, a prince of a town of the ſame name in Arcadia, who went to the Trojan war. He quarrelled with Agamemnon at Aulis, and when Minerva attempted to pacify him he ſtruck the goddeſs and returned home. Some ſay that the goddeſs appeared to him and ſhowed him the wound which he had given her in the thigh, and that he died ſoon after. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 28.

THIA, the mother of the ſun, moon, and Aurora, by Hyperion. [*Vid.* Thea.]. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 371.——One of the Sporades, inundated in the age of Pliny. *Plin.* 27, c. 12.

THIAS, a king of Aſſyria.

THIMBRON, a Lacedæmonian, choſen general to conduct a war againſt Perſia. He was recalled and afterwards re-appointed. He died, B. C. 391. *Diod.* 17.——A friend of Harpalus.

THIODĂMAS, the father of Hylas. *Vid.* Theodamas.

THISBE, a beautiful woman of Babylon. [*Vid. Pyramus.*]——A town of Bœotia between two mountains. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.

THISIAS, a Sicilian writer.

Thisoa, one of the three nymphs who fed Jupiter in Arcadia. She built a town which bore her name in Parrhasia. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

Thoantium, a place on the sea coast at Rhodes.

Thoas, a king of Taurica Chersonesus in the age of Orestes and Pylades. He would have immolated these two celebrated strangers on Diana's altars, according to the barbarous customs of the country, had they not been delivered by Iphigenia. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] According to some, Thoas was the son of Borysthenes.——A king of Lemnos, son of Bacchus and Ariadne the daughter of Minos. He had been made king of Lemnos by Rhadamanthus. He was still alive when the Lemnian women conspired to kill all the males in the island, but his life was spared by his only daughter Hipsipyle, in whose favor he had resigned the crown. Hipsipyle obliged her father to depart secretly from Lemnos, to escape from the fury of the women, and he arrived safe in a neighbouring island which some call Chios, though many suppose that Thoas was assassinated by the enraged females before he had left Lemnos. Some mythologists confound the king of Lemnos with that of Chersonesus, and suppose that they were one and the same man. According to their opinion, Thoas was very young when he retired from Lemnos, and after that he went to Taurica Chersonesus, where he settled. *Flacc.* 8, v. 208.—*Hygin.* fab. 74, 120.—*Ovid in Ib.* 384. *Heroid.* 6, v. 114.—*Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 262 & 486.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1, v. 209 & 615.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 3, c. 6.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*——A son of Andremon and Gorge, the daughter of Œneus. He went to the Trojan war on 15 or rather 40 ships. *Homer Il.* 2, &c.—*Dictys Cret.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 97.——A famous huntsman. *Diod.* 4.——A son of Icarius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A son of Jason and Hipsipyle queen of Lemnos. *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 342.——A son of Ornytion, grandson of Sisyphus.——A king of Assyria, father of Adonis and Myrrha, according to *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A man who made himself master of Miletus.——An officer of Ætolia, who strongly opposed the views of the Romans, and favored the interest of Antiochus, B. C. 193.——One of the friends of Æneas in Italy, killed by Halesus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 415.

Thoe, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod.*——One of the horses of Admetus.——One of the Amazons, &c.

Thomyris, called also Tamyris, Tameris, Thamyris, and Tomeris, was queen of the Massagetæ. After her husband's death she marched against Cyrus, who wished to invade her territories, cut his army to pieces, and killed him on the spot. The barbarous queen ordered the head of Cyrus to be cut off and thrown into a vessel full of human blood, with the insulting words of *satia te sanguine quem sitisti.* Her son had been conquered by Cyrus before she marched herself at the head of her armies. *Herodot.* 1, c. 205.—*Justin.* 1, c. 8.

Tholus, a town of Africa.

Thon, an Egyptian physician, &c.

Thonis, a courtezan of Egypt.

Thoon, a Trojan chief killed by Ulysses, *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 259.——One of the giants who made war against Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

Thoosa, a sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys. She became mother of Polyphemus, by Neptune. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 236.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 71.

Thoötes, one of the Grecian heralds.

Thoranius, a general of Metellus, killed by Sertorius. *Plut.*

Thorax, a mountain near Magnesia, in Ionia.——A Lacedæmonian officer who served under Lysander, and was put to death by the Ephori.——A man of Larissa, who paid much attention to the dead body of Antigonus, &c. *Plut. in Lys. &c.*

Thoria lex, *agraria*, by Sp. Thorius, the tribune. It ordained that no person should pay any rent for the land which he possessed. It also made some regulations about grazing and pastures.

Thornax, a mountain of Argolis. It received its name from Thornax, a nymph who became mother of Buphagus, by Japetus. The mountain was afterwards called Coccygia, because Jupiter changed himself there into a cuckow. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

Thorsus, a river of Sardinia. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.

Thoth, an Egyptian deity, the same as Mercury.

Thous, a Trojan chief, &c.——One of Actæon's dogs.

Thrace, a daughter of Titan.

Thraces, the inhabitants of Thrace. *Vid.* Thracia.

Thracia, a large country of Europe, at the south of Scythia, bounded by mount Hemus. It had the Ægean sea on the south, on the west Macedonia and the river Strymon, and on the east the Euxine sea, the Propontis, and the Hellespont. Its western boundaries extended as far as the Ister, according to Pliny and others. The Thracians were looked upon as a cruel and barbarous nation, they were naturally brave and warlike, addicted to drinking and venereal pleasures, and they sacrificed without the smallest humanity their enemies on the altars of their gods. Their government was originally monarchical, and divided among a number of

independent princes. Thrace is barren, as to its ſoil. It received its name from Thrax, the ſon of Mars, the chief deity of the country. The firſt inhabitants lived upon plunder, and on the milk and fleſh of ſheep. It forms now the province of Romania. *Herodot.* 4, c. 99. l. 5, c. 3.—*Strab.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2, &c.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 29, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 92. l. 13, v. 565, &c.—*C. Nep. in Alc.* 11.

THRACIDÆ, an illuſtrious family at Delphi, deſtroyed by Philomelus, becauſe they oppoſed his views.

THRACIS, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 3.

THRĂSEAS, or Thraſius, a ſoothſayer. [*Vid. Thaſius.*]——Pætus, a ſtoic philoſopher of Patavium, in the age of Nero, famous for his independence and generous ſentiments; he died A. D. 66.

THRASIDEUS, ſucceeded his father Theron as tyrant of Agrigentum. He was conquered by Hiero, and ſoon after put to death.

THRASIUS, a general of a mercenary band in Sicily, who raiſed a ſedition againſt Timoleon. *Diod.* 16.——A ſpendthrift at Rome, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 2, v. 99.

THRASO, a painter.——A favorite of Hieronymus, who eſpouſed the intereſt of the Romans. He was put to death by the tyrant.

THRASYBŪLUS, a famous general of Athens who began the expulſion of the 30 tyrants of his country, though he was only aſſiſted by 30 of his friends. His efforts were attended with ſucceſs, B. C. 401, and the only reward he received for this patriotic action was a crown made with two twigs of an olive branch; a proof of his own diſintereſtedneſs and the virtue of his countrymen. The Athenians employed a man whoſe abilities and humanity were ſo conſpicuous, and Thraſybulus was ſent with a powerful fleet to recover their loſt power in the Ægean, and on the coaſt of Aſia. After he had gained many advantages, this great man was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aſpendus, whom his ſoldiers had plundered without his knowledge, B. C. 391. *Diod.* 14.—*C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Cic. Phil.*—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1.——A tyrant of Miletus, B. C. 634.——A ſoothſayer deſcended from Apollo. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 2.——A ſon of Gelon baniſhed from Syracuſe, of which he was the tyrant, B. C. 466.——An Athenian in the army of the Perſians, who ſupported the ſiege of Halicarnaſſus.

THRASYDÆUS, a king of Theſſaly, &c.

THRASYLLUS, a man of Attica ſo diſordered in his mind, that he believed all the ſhips which entered the Piræus to be his own. He was cured by means of his brother, whom he liberally reproached for depriving him of that happy illuſion of mind. *Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 25.——A general of the Athenians in the age of Alcibiades, with whom he obtained a victory over the Perſians.——A Greek Pythagorean philoſopher and mathematician, who enjoyed the favour and the friendſhip of Auguſtus and Tiberius. *Suet. in Tib.*

THRASYMĂCHUS, a native of Carthage who became the pupil of Iſocrates and of Plato. Though he was a public teacher at Athens, he ſtarved for want of bread, and at laſt hanged himſelf. *Juv.* 7, v. 204.

THRASYMĒDES, a ſon of Neſtor, king of Pylos, by Anaxibia, the daughter of Bias. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Hygin. fab.* 27.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 26.——A ſon of Philomelus, who carried away a daughter of Piſiſtratus, whom he married.

THRĂSYMĒNUS, a lake of Italy near Perufium, celebrated for a battle fought there between Annibal and the Romans, under Flaminius, B. C. 217. No leſs than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken priſoners, or according to Livy 6,000, or Polybius 15,000. The loſs of Annibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their eſcape all covered with wounds. This lake is now called the lake of Perugia. *Strab.* 5.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 765.—*Plut.*

THREICIUS, of Thrace. Orpheus is called by way of eminence *Threicius Sacerdos. Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 645.

THREISSA, an epithet applied to Harpulyce, a native of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 320.

THREPSIPPAS, a ſon of Hercules and Panope.

THRIAMBUS, one of the ſirnames of Bacchus.

THRONIUM, a town of Phocis.——Another of Theſprotia.

THRYON, a town of Meſſenia, near the Alpheus.

THRYUS, a town of Peloponneſus near Elis.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek hiſtorian, born at Athens. His father's name was Olorus, and among his anceſtors he reckoned the great Miltiades. His youth was diſtinguiſhed by an eager deſire to excel in the vigorous exerciſes and gymnaſtic amuſements, which called the attention of his contemporaries, and when he had reached the years of manhood, he appeared in the Athenian armies. During the Peloponneſian war he was commiſſioned by his countrymen to relieve Amphipolis; but the quick march of Braſidas, the Lacedæmonian general,

neral, defeated his operations, and Thucydides, unſucceſsful in his expedition, was baniſhed from Athens. This happened in the eighth year of this celebrated war, and in the place of his baniſhment the general began to write an impartial hiſtory of the important events which had happened during his adminiſtration, and which ſtill continued to agitate the ſeveral ſtates of Greece. This famous hiſtory is continued only to the 21ſt year of the war, and the remaining part of the time till the demolition of the walls of Athens was deſcribed by the pen of Theopompus and Xenophon. Thucydides wrote in the Attic dialect, as poſſeſſed of more vigor, purity, elegance, and energy. He ſpared neither time nor money to procure authentic materials; and the Athenians, as well as their enemies, furniſhed him with many valuable communications, which contributed to throw great light on the different tranſactions of the war. His hiſtory has been divided into eight books, the laſt of which is imperfect, and ſuppoſed to have been written by his daughter. The character of this intereſting hiſtory is well known, and the noble emulation of the writer will ever be admired, who ſhed tears when he heard Herodotus repeat his hiſtory of the Perſian wars at the public feſtivals of Greece. The hiſtorian of Halicarnaſſus, has often been compared with the ſon of Olorus, but each has his peculiar excellence. Sweetneſs of ſtile, grace, and elegance of expreſſion, may be called the characteriſtics of the former, while Thucydides ſtands unequalled for the fire of his deſcriptions, the conciſeneſs, and at the ſame time, the ſtrong and energetic manner of his narratives. His relations are authentic, as he himſelf was intereſted in the events he mentions; his impartiality is indubitable, as he no where betrays the leaſt reſentment againſt his countrymen, and the factious partizans of Cleon, who had baniſhed him from Athens. Many have blamed the hiſtorian for the injudicious diſtribution of his ſubject, and while for the ſake of accuracy, the whole is divided into ſummers and winters, the thread of the hiſtory is interrupted, the ſcene continually ſhifted; and the reader, unable to purſue events to the end, is tranſported from Aſia to Peloponneſus, or from the walls of Syracuſe to the coaſt of Corcyra. The animated harangues of Thucydides have been univerſally admired; he found a model in Herodotus, but he greatly ſurpaſſed the original, and ſucceeding hiſtorians have adopted, with ſucceſs, a peculiar mode of writing which introduces a general addreſſing himſelf to the paſſions and the feelings of his armies. The hiſtory of Thucydides was ſo admired, that Demoſthenes, to perfect himſelf as an orator, tranſcribed it eight different times, and read it with ſuch attention, that he could almoſt repeat it by heart. Thucydides died at Athens, where he had been recalled from his exile, in his 80th year, 391 years before Chriſt. The beſt editions of Thucydides are thoſe of Duker, fol. Amſt. 1731; of Glaſgow, 12mo. 8 vols. 1759; of Hudſon, fol. Oxon. 1696, and the 8vo. of Bipont. 1788. *Cic. de orat, &c.—Diod. 12—Dionyſ. Hal. de Thuc.—Ælian. V. H. 12, c. 50.—Quintil.*——A ſon of Mileſias, in the age of Pericles. He was baniſhed for his oppoſition to the meaſures of Pericles, &c.

Thuisto, one of the deities of the Germans. *Tacit.*

Thŭle, an iſland in the moſt northern parts of the German ocean, to which on account of its great diſtance from the continent, the antients gave the epithet of *ultima*. Its ſituation was never accurately aſcertained, hence its preſent name is unknown by modern hiſtorians. Some ſuppoſe that it is the iſland now called Iceland, or part of Greenland. *Strab. 1.—Mela. 3, c. 6.—Tacit. Agric. 10.—Plin. 2, c. 75, l. 4, c. 16.—Virg. G. 1, v. 30.*

Thuriæ, or Thurium, a town of Lucania in Italy, built by a colony of Athenians, near the ruins of Sybaris, B. C. 444. In the number of this Athenian colony were Lyſias and Herodotus. *Strab. 6.—Mela. 2, c. 4.*——A town of Meſſenia. *Pauſ. 4, c. 31.*

Thurinus, a name given to Auguſtus when he was young.

Thuscia, a country of Italy, the ſame as Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

Thya, a daughter of the Cephiſus.——A place near Delphi.

Thyădes, a name of the Bacchanals. They received it from Thyas, the firſt woman who was prieſteſs of the god Bacchus. *Virg. Æn. 4, v. 302.—Pauſ. 10. c. 4.*

Thyămis, a river of Epirus falling into the Ionian ſea. *Pauſ. 1, c. 11.*

Thyana, a town of Cappadocia.

Thyatira, a town of Lydia.

Thybarni, a people near Sardes.

Thyesta, a ſiſter of Dionyſius, the tyrant of Syracuſe.

Thyestes, ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia, and grandſon of Tantalus, debauched Ærope, the wife of his brother Ægeus, becauſe he refuſed to take him as his colleague on the throne of Argos. This was no ſooner known, than Atreus divorced Ærope, and baniſhed Thyeſtes from his kingdom, but ſoon after, the more effectually to puniſh his infidelity, he expreſſed a wiſh to be reconciled to him, and recalled him to Argos. Thyeſtes was received by his brother at an elegant entertainment, but he was ſoon informed that

he had been feeding upon the flesh of one of his own children. This Atreus took care to communicate to him by showing him the remains of his son's body. This action appeared so barbarous, that, according to the antient mythologists, the sun changed his usual course, not to be a spectator of so bloody a scene. Thyestes escaped from his brother, and fled to Epirus. Some time after he met his daughter Pelopeia in a grove sacred to Minerva, and he offered her violence without knowing who she was. This incest, however, according to some, was intentionally committed by the father, as he had been told by an oracle, that the injuries he had received from Atreus would be avenged by a son born from himself and Pelopeia. The daughter, pregnant by her father, was seen by her uncle Atreus and married, and sometime after she brought into the world a son, whom she exposed in the woods. The life of the child was preserved by goats; he was called Ægysthus, and presented to his mother, and educated in the family of Atreus. When grown to years of maturity, the mother gave her son Ægysthus a sword, which she had taken from her unknown ravisher in the grove of Minerva, with hopes of discovering who he was. Meantime Atreus, intent to punish his brother, sent Agamemnon and Menelaus to pursue him, and when at last they found him, he was dragged to Argos, and thrown into a close prison. Ægysthus was sent to murder Thyestes, but the father recollected the sword, which was raised to stab him, and a few questions convinced him that his assassin was his own son. Pelopeia was present at this discovery, and when she found that she had committed incest with her father, she asked Ægysthus to examine the sword, and immediately plunged it into her own breast. Ægysthus rushed from the prison to Atreus, with the bloody weapon, and murdered him near an altar, as he wished to offer thanks to the gods on the supposed death of Thyestes. At the death of Atreus, Thyestes was placed on his brother's throne by Ægysthus, from which he was soon after driven by Agamemnon and Menelaus. He retired from Argos, and was banished into the island of Cythera by Agamemnon, where he died. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*—*Hygin. fab.* 86, &c.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 359.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 544. l. 7, v. 451.—*Senec. in Thyest.*

THYMBRA, a small town of Lydia, near Sardes, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between Cyrus and Crœsus, in which the latter was defeated. The troops of Cyrus amounted to 196,000 men, besides chariots, and that of Crœsus was twice as numerous. There was at Thymbra a temple sacred to Apollo, who is thence called *Thymbræus*. Achilles was killed there by Paris, according to some. *Strab.* 13.—*Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 7, v. 22.—*Dictys Cret.* 2, c. 52, l. 3, c. 1.

THYMBRÆUS, a firname of Apollo. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 85. *Vid.* Thymbra.

THYMBRIS, a concubine of Jupiter, said to be mother of Pan. *Apollod.*

THYMBRON. *Vid.* Thimbron.

THYMĔLE, a celebrated female dancer, favored by Domitian. *Juv.* 6, v. 36.

THYMIATHIS, a river of Epirus.

THYMOCHĂRES, an Athenian defeated in a battle by the Lacedæmonians.

THYMŒTES, a king of Athens, son of Oxinthas, the last of the descendants of Theseus, who reigned at Athens. He was deposed because he refused to accept a challenge sent by Xanthus king of Bœotia, and was succeeded by a Messenian, B. C. 1128, who repaired the honor of Athens by fighting the Bœotian king. *Paus.* 2, c. 18. ——A Trojan prince, whose wife and son were put to death by order of Priam. It was to revenge the king's cruelty that he persuaded his countrymen to bring the wooden horse within their city. He was son of Laomedon, according to some. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 32.—*Dictys Cret.* 4, c. 4. ——A son of Hicetaon, who accompanied Æneas into Italy, and was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123, l. 12, v. 364.

THYODĂMAS. *Vid.* Theodamas.

THYŌNE, a name given to Semele after she had been presented with immortality.

THYŌNEUS, a firname of Bacchus from his mother Semele, who was called Thyone. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 17, v. 23. *Ovid.* 4, *Met.* v. 13.

THYOTES, a priest of the Cabiri, in Samothrace. *Flacc.* 2, v. 438.

THYRE, a town of the Messenians.

THYRĔA, an island on the coast of Peloponnesus, near Hermione. *Herodot.* 6, c. 76.

THYREUS, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 3.——A son of Œneus, king of Calydon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

THYRION, a town of Acarnania, whose inhabitants are called Thyriensis.

THYRSAGĔTÆ, a people of Sarmatia who live upon hunting. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

THYSSOS, a town near mount Athos.

THYUS, a satrap of Paphlagonia who revolted from Artaxerxes and was seized by Datames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*

TIASA, a daughter of the Eurotas, who gave her name to a river in Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 18.

TIBARĒNI, a people of Cappadocia, on the borders of the Thermodon.

TIBERĪNUS, son of Capetus, and king of Alba, was drowned in the river Albula, which on that account assumed his name.

Cic.

Cic. de Nat. D. 2, c. 20.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 47.

TIBERIS, Tyberis, Tiber, or Tibris, a river of Italy, on whoſe banks the city of Rome was built. It was originally called Albula, from the whiteneſs of its waters, and afterwards Tiberinus, when the king of that name had been drowned there. It was alſo named Tyrrhenus, becauſe it watered Etruria, and Lydius, becauſe the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were ſuppoſed to be of Lydian origin. The Tiber riſes in the Apennines, and falls into the Tyrrhene ſea, 16 miles below Rome, after dividing Latium from Etruria. *Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 47, 329, &c. l. 5, v. 641, *in Ib.* 514.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 381, &c.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 30.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 2, v. 13. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.

TIBERIAS, a town of Judæa, near the ſea coaſt.

TIBERIUS, (Claudius Druſus Nero) a Roman emperor after the death of Auguſtus, deſcended from the family of the Claudii. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the populace with magnificent ſhows and fights of gladiators, and he gained ſome applauſe in the funeral oration which he pronounced over his father, though only nine years old. His firſt appearance in the Roman armies was under Auguſtus, in the war againſt the Cantabri, and afterwards in the capacity of general, he obtained victories in different parts of the empire, and was rewarded with a triumph. Yet, in the midſt of his glory, Tiberius fell under the diſpleaſure of Auguſtus, and retired to Rhodes, where he continued for ſeven years as in exile, till by the influence of his mother Livia with the emperor, he was recalled. His return to Rome was the more glorious; he had the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and ſeemed to divide the ſovereign power with Auguſtus. At the death of this celebrated emperor, Tiberius, who had been adopted, aſſumed the reins of government; and while with diſſimulation and affected modeſty he wiſhed to decline the dangerous office, he found time to try the fidelity of his friends, and to make the greateſt part of the Romans believe that he was inveſted with the purple, not from his own choice, but by the recommendation of Auguſtus, and the urgent entreaties of the Roman ſenate. The beginning of his reign ſeemed to promiſe tranquillity to the world; Tiberius was a watchful guardian of the public peace, he was the friend of juſtice, and never aſſumed the ſounding titles which muſt diſguſt a free nation, but he was ſatisfied to ſay of himſelf that he was the maſter of his ſlaves, the general of his ſoldiers, and the father of the citizens of Rome. That ſeeming moderation, however, which was but the fruit of the deepeſt policy, ſoon diſappeared, and Tiberius was viewed in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, to whoſe intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppreſſion and murder of many noble ſenators, rendered him odious to the people, and ſuſpected even by his moſt intimate favorites. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany, but the tumults were ſilenced by the prudence of the generals and the fidelity of the officers, and the factious demagogues were abandoned to their condign puniſhment. This acted as a check upon Tiberius in Rome; he knew from thence, as his ſucceſſors experienced, that his power was precarious, and his very exiſtence in perpetual danger. He continued as he had begun, to pay the greateſt deference to the ſenate, all libels againſt him he diſregarded, and obſerved, that in a free city, the thoughts and the tongues of every man ſhould be free. The taxes were gradually leſſened, and luxury reſtrained by the ſalutary regulations, as well as by the prevailing example and frugality of the emperor. While Rome exhibited a ſcene of peace and public tranquillity, the barbarians were ſeverally defeated on the borders of the empire, and Tiberius gained new honors, by the activity and valor of Germanicus and his other faithful lieutenants. Yet the triumphs of Germanicus were beheld with jealouſy. Tiberius dreaded his power, he was envious of his popularity, and the death of that celebrated general in Antioch was, as ſome ſuppoſe, accelerated by poiſon, and the ſecret reſentment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent were ſacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was ſcarce in Rome one ſingle family that did not reproach Tiberius for the loſs of a brother, a father, or a huſband. He at laſt retired to the iſland of Capreæ, on the coaſt of Campania, where he buried himſelf in unlawful pleaſures. The care of the empire was entruſted to favorites, among whom Sejanus for a while ſhone with uncommon ſplendor. In his ſolitary retreat the emperor propoſed rewards to ſuch as invented new pleaſures, or could produce freſh luxuries. He forgot his age as well as his dignity, and diſgraced himſelf by the moſt unnatural vices and enormous indulgencies which can draw a bluſh, even upon the countenance of the moſt debauched and abandoned. While the emperor was loſt to himſelf and the world, the provinces were harraſſed on every ſide by the barbarians, and Tiberius found himſelf inſulted by thoſe enemies whom hitherto he had ſeen fall proſtrate at his feet with every

mark

mark of ſubmiſſive adulation. At laſt grown weak and helpleſs through infirmities, he thought of his approaching diſſolution; and as he well knew that Rome could not exiſt without a head, he nominated as his ſucceſſor, Caius Caligula. Many might enquire, why a youth naturally ſo vicious and abandoned as Caius was choſen to be the maſter of an extenſive empire; but Tiberius wiſhed his own cruelties to be forgotten in the barbarities which might be diſplayed in the reign of his ſucceſſor, whoſe natural propenſities he had well defined, in ſaying of Caligula that he bred a ſerpent for the Roman people, and a Phaeton for the reſt of the empire. Tiberius died at Miſenum the 16th of March, A. D. 37, in the 78th year of his age, after a reign of 22 years, ſix months, and 26 days. Caligula was accuſed of having haſtened his end by ſuffocating him. The joy was univerſal when his death was known; and the people of Rome, in the midſt of ſorrow, had a moment to rejoice, heedleſs of the calamities which awaited them in the ſucceeding reigns. The body of Tiberius was conveyed to Rome, and burnt with great ſolemnity. A funeral oration was pronounced by Caligula, who ſeemed to forget his benefactor while he expatiated on the praiſes of Auguſtus, Germanicus, and his own. The character of Tiberius has been examined with particular attention by hiſtorians, and his reign is the ſubject of the moſt perfect and elegant of all the compoſitions of Tacitus. When a private man, Tiberius was univerſally eſteemed; when he had no ſuperior, he was proud, arrogant, jealous, and revengeful. If he found his military operations conducted by a warlike general, he affected moderation and virtue; but when he got rid of the powerful influence of a favorite, he was tyrannical and diſſolute. If, as ſome obſerve, he had lived in the times of the Roman republic, he might have been as conſpicuous as his great anceſtors; but the ſovereign power lodged in his hands, rendered him vicious and oppreſſive. Yet, though he encouraged informers and favored flattery, he bluſhed at the mean ſervilities of the ſenate, and derided the adulation of his courtiers, who approached him, he ſaid, as if they approached a ſavage elephant. He was a patron of learning, he was an eloquent and ready ſpeaker, and dedicated ſome part of his time to ſtudy. He wrote a lyric poem, entitled, A Complaint on the Death of Lucius Cæſar, as alſo ſome Greek pieces in imitation of ſome of his favorite authors. He avoided all improper expreſſions, and all foreign words he totally wiſhed to baniſh from the Latin tongue. As inſtances of his humanity, it has been recorded that he was uncommonly liberal to the people of Aſia Minor, whoſe habitations had been deſtroyed by a violent earthquake, A. D. 17. One of his officers wiſhed him to encreaſe the taxes, *No*, ſaid Tiberius, *a good ſhepherd muſt ſhear, not flay his ſheep*. The ſenators wiſhed to call the month of November, in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of J. Cæſar and Auguſtus, in the months of July and Auguſt; but this he refuſed, ſaying, *What will you do, conſcript fathers, if you have thirteen Cæſars?* Like the reſt of the emperors, he received divine honors after death, and even during his life. It has been wittily obſerved by Seneca, that he never was intoxicated but once all his life, for he continued in a perpetual ſtate of intoxication from the time he gave himſelf to drinking till the laſt moment of his life. *Sueton. in vitâ. &c.* — *Tacit. Ann.* 6, *&c.* — *Dion. Caſſ.* —— A friend of Julius Cæſar, whom he accompanied in the war of Alexandria. Tiberius forgot the favors he had received from his friend; and when he was aſſaſſinated, he wiſhed all his murderers to be publicly rewarded. —— One of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*] —— Sempronius, a ſon of Druſus and Livia, the ſiſter of Germanicus, put to death by Caligula. —— A ſon of Brutus, put to death by his father, becauſe he had conſpired with other young noblemen to reſtore Tarquin to his throne. —— A Thracian made emperor of Rome in the latter ages of the empire.

Tibesis, a river of Scythia, flowing from mount Hæmus into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Tibris. *Vid.* Tiberis.

Tibullus (Aulus Albius) a Roman knight celebrated for his poetical compoſitions. He followed Meſſala Corvinus into the iſland of Corcyra, but he was ſoon diſſatisfied with the toils of war, and retired to Rome, where he gave himſelf up to literary eaſe and indolence. His firſt compoſition was to celebrate the virtues of his friend Meſſala, but his more favorite ſtudy was writing love verſes, in which he was the moſt correct of the Romans. He loſt his poſſeſſions when the ſoldiers of the triumvirate were rewarded with lands; but he might have recovered them, if he had condeſcended, like Virgil, to make his court to Auguſtus. Four books of elegies are the only remaining pieces of his compoſition. They are uncommonly elegant and beautiful, and poſſeſſed with ſo much grace and purity of ſentiment, that the writer is deſervedly ranked as the prince of elegiac poets. Tibullus was intimate with the literary men of his age, and he for ſome time had a poetical conteſt with Horace, in gaining the favors of an admired courtezan. Ovid has written a beautiful

a beautiful elegy on the death of his friend. The poems of Tibullus are generally published with thoſe of Propertius and Catullus, of which the beſt editions are, that of Vulpius, Patavii, 1737, 1749, 1755; and that of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1754. *Ovid.* 3 *am. el.* 9. *Triſt.* 2, v. 447.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 4. l. 1, od. 33, v. 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

TIBUR, an antient town of the Sabines, built as ſome ſay by Tibur the ſon of Amphiaraus. It was watered by the Anio. Hercules was the chief deity of the place. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.—*Horat.* 3, od. 4, *&c.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 61, *&c.*

L. TIBURTIUS, a centurion in Cæſar's army, wounded by Pompey's ſoldiers.

TIBURTUS, the founder of Tibur, often called *Tiburtia Mœnia*. He was one of the ſons of Amphiaraus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 670.

TICHIUS, a name given to the top of mount Œta. *Liv.* 36, c, 16.

TICĬDA, a poet who wrote epigrams, and praiſed his miſtreſs Metella under the fictitious name of Perilla. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 433.

TICĪNUS, a river near Ticinum, a ſmall town of Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Annibal. The town of Ticinum was alſo called Pavia. The Ticinus falls into the Po. *Strab.* 5.—*Ital.* 4, v. 81.

TIDIUS, a man who joined Pompey, &c.

TIESSA, a river of Laconia, falling into the Eurotas. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

TIFATA, a mountain of Campania, near Capua.

TIFERNUM, a name common to three towns of Italy. One of them, for diſtinction's ſake, is called *Metaurenſe*, near the Metaurus in Umbria; the other, Tiberinum, on the Tiber; and the third, *Samniticum*, in the country of the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 14.

TIGASIS, a ſon of Hercules.

TIGELLĪNUS, a Roman celebrated for his intrigues and perfidy in the court of Nero. He was appointed judge at the trial of the conſpirators who had leagued againſt Nero, for which he was liberally rewarded with triumphal honors. He afterwards betrayed the emperor, and was ordered to deſtroy himſelf, 68 A. D. *Tacit.*—*Plut.*

TIGELLIUS, a native of Sardinia, who became the favorite of J. Cæſar, of Cleopatra, and Auguſtus, by his mimicry and facetiouſneſs. He was celebrated for the melody of his voice, yet he was of a mean and ungenerous diſpoſition, and of unpleaſing manners, as *Horace*, 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 3, and *ſeq.* inſinuates.

TIGRĀNES, a king of Armenia, who made himſelf maſter of Aſſyria and Cappadocia. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Mithridates, and by the advice of his father-in-law, he declared war againſt the Romans. He deſpiſed theſe diſtant enemies, and even ordered the head of the meſſenger to be cut off who firſt told him that the Roman general was boldly advancing towards his capital. His pride, however, was ſoon abated, and though he ordered the Roman conſul Lucullus, to be brought alive into his preſence, he fled with precipitation from his capital, and was ſoon after defeated near mount Taurus. This totally diſheartened him, he refuſed to receive Mithridates into his palace, and even ſet a price upon his head. His mean ſubmiſſion to Pompey, the ſucceſſor of Lucullus in Aſia, inſured him on his throne, and he received a garriſon in his capital, and continued at peace with the Romans. His ſecond ſon of the ſame name revolted againſt him, and attempted to dethrone him with the aſſiſtance of the king of Parthia, whoſe daughter he had married. This did not ſucceed, and the ſon had recourſe to the Romans, by whom he was put in poſſeſſion of Sophene, while the father remained quiet on the throne of Armenia. The ſon was afterwards ſent in chains to Rome for his inſolence to Pompey. *Cic. pro Man.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c, 33 & 37.—*Juſtin.* 40, c. 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Luc. Pomp. &c.*——A king of Armenia in the reign of Tiberius. He was put to death. *Tacit.* 6, *ann.* c. 40.——One of the royal family of the Cappadocians, choſen by Tiberius to aſcend the throne of Armenia.——A general of the Medes.——A man appointed king of Armenia by Auguſtus.——A prince of Armenia in the age of Theodoſius.

TIGRANOCERTA, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes, during the Mithridatic war, on a hill between the ſprings of the Tigris and mount Taurus. Lucullus, during the Mithridatic war, took it with difficulty, and found in it immenſe riches, and no leſs than 8000 talents in ready money.

TIGRES, a river of Peloponneſus.

TIGRIS, a rapid river of Aſia, riſing on mount Niphate in Armenia, and falling into the Perſian gulph. It is the eaſtern boundary of Meſopotamia. The Tigris now falls into the Euphrates, though in the age of Pliny the two ſeparate channels of theſe rivers could be eaſily traced. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.—*Juſtin.* 42, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 256.

TIGURĪNI, a warlike people among the Helvetii. *Cæſ. bell. G.*

TILATÆI, a people of Thrace.

TIMÆA, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta, was debauched by Alcibiades, by whom ſhe had a ſon. This child was rejected in the ſucceſſion to the throne, though Agis, on his death bed, declared him to be legitimate. *Plut. in Ag.*

TIMÆUS, a friend of Alexander, who came

came to his assistance when he was alone surrounded by the Oxydracæ. He was killed in the encounter. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.——An historian of Sicily, who flourished about 262 B. C. and died in the 96th year of his age. His father's name was Andromachus. He was banished from Sicily by Agathocles. His general history of Sicily, and that of the wars of Pyrrhus, were in general esteem, and his authority was great, except when he treated of Agathocles. All his compositions are lost. *Plut. in Nic. Cic. de Orat.—Diod.* 5.—*C. Nep.*——A writer who published some treatises concerning antient philosophers. *Diog. in Emp.*——A Pythagorean philosopher, born at Locris. He followed the doctrines of the founder of the metempsychosis, but in some parts of his system of the world he differed from him. He wrote a treatise on the nature and the soul of the world, in the Doric dialect, still extant. *Plato in Tim.—Plut.*——An Athenian in the age of Alcibiades. *Plut.*——A sophist, who wrote a book called *Lexicon vocum Platonicarum.*

TIMAGĔNES, a Greek historian of Alexandria, 54 B. C. brought to Rome by Gabinius, and sold as slave to the son of Sylla. His great abilities procured him his liberty, and gained the favors of the great and of Augustus. The emperor discarded him for his impertinence; and Timagenes, to revenge himself on his patron, burnt the interesting history which he had composed of his reign. *Plut.—Horat.* 1 ep. 19, v. 15.—*Quintil.*——A man who wrote an account of the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.——A general, killed at Cheronæa.

TIMAGŎRAS, an Athenian, capitally punished for paying homage to Darius, according to the Persian manner of kneeling on the ground, when he was sent to Persia as ambassador. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.—*Vid.* Meles.

TIMANDRA, a daughter of Leda, sister to Helen. She married Echemus of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.——A mistress of Alcibiades.

TIMANDRĬDES, a Spartan, celebrated for his virtues.

TIMANTHES, a painter of Sicyon, in the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the great. His painting of Iphigenia going to be immolated, was greatly admired. He obtained a prize, for which the celebrated Parrhasius was a competitor. This was in painting an Ajax with all the fury which his disappointments could occasion, when deprived of the arms of Achilles. *Cic. de Orat.—Val. Max.* 8, c. 11.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 11.——An athlete of Cleone, who burnt himself when he perceived that his strength began to fail. *Paus.* 6, c. 8.

TIMARCHUS, a philosopher of Alexandria, intimate with Lamprocles, the disciple of Socrates. *Diog.*——A rhetorician, who hung himself when accused of licentiousness by Æschines.——A Cretan, accused before Nero of oppression.——An officer in Ætolia, &c. *Polyæn.*——A king of Salamis.——A tyrant of Miletus, in the age of Antiochus, &c.

TIMARĒTA, a priestess of the oracle of Dodona. *Herodot.* 2, c. 94.

TIMASION, one of the leaders of the 10,000 Greeks, &c.

TIMASITHEUS, a prince of Lipara, who obliged a number of pirates to spare some Romans who were going to make an offering to the god of Delphi. The Roman senate rewarded him very liberally, and their generosity was long extended to his descendants. *Diod.* 14.—*Plut.*

TĪMĀVUS, a broad river of Italy, rising from a mountain, and after running a short space, falling by nine mouths into the Adriatic sea. There are at the mouth of the Timavus, small islands with hot springs of water. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. ecl.* 8, v. 6, *Æn.* 1, v. 248.—*Strab.* 5.

TIMESIUS, a native of Clazomenæ, who began to build Abdera. He was prevented by the Thracians, but honored as a hero at Abdera. *Herodot.* 1, c. 168.

TIMOCHĂRIS, an astronomer of Alexandria, 294 B. C.

TIMOCLĒA, a Theban lady, sister to Theagenes, who was killed at Cheronæa. One of Alexander's soldiers offered her violence, after which she led her ravisher to a well, and while he believed that immense treasures were concealed there, Timoclea threw him into it. Alexander commended her virtue, and forbad his soldiers to hurt the Theban females. *Plut. in Alex.*

TIMOCRĂTES, a Greek philosopher of uncommon austerity.——A Syracusan, who married Arete when Dion had been banished into Greece by Dionysius. He commanded the forces of the tyrant.

TIMOCREON, a comic poet of Rhodes, who obtained poetical, as well as gymnastic prizes at Olympia. He lived about 476 years before Christ, distinguished for his voracity, and resentment against Simonides and Themistocles. The following epitaph was written on his grave:

Multa libens, & multa vorans, mala denique dicens
Multis, hic jaceo Timocreon Rhodius.

TIMODĒMUS, the father of Timoleon.

TIMOLĀUS, a Spartan, intimate with Philopœmen, &c.——A son of the celebrated Zenobia.——A general of Alexander, put to death by the Thebans.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, ſon of Timodemus and Demariſte. He was ſuch an enemy to tyranny, that he did not heſitate to murder his own brother Timophanes, when he attempted, againſt his repreſentations, to make himſelf abſolute in Corinth. This was viewed with pleaſure by the friends of liberty; but the mother of Timoleon conceived the moſt inveterate averſion for her ſon, and for ever baniſhed him from her ſight. This proved painful to Timoleon; a ſettled melancholy dwelt upon his mind, and he refuſed to accept of any offices in the ſtate. When the Syracuſans, oppreſſed with the tyranny of Dionyſius the younger, and of the Carthaginians, had ſolicited the aſſiſtance of the Corinthians, all looked upon Timoleon as a proper deliverer, but all applications would have been diſregarded, if one of the magiſtrates had not awakened in him the ſenſe of natural liberty. *Timoleon*, ſays he, *if you accept of the command of this expedition, we will believe that you have killed a tyrant; but if not, we cannot but call you your brother's murderer.* This had due effect, and Timoleon ſailed for Syracuſe in ten ſhips, accompanied by about 1000 men. The Carthaginians attempted to oppoſe him, but Timoleon eluded their vigilance. Icetas, who had the poſſeſſion of the city was defeated, and Dionyſius, who deſpaired of ſucceſs, gave himſelf up into the hands of the Corinthian general. This ſucceſs gained Timoleon adherents in Sicily, many cities which hitherto had looked upon him as an impoſtor, claimed his protection, and when he was at laſt maſter of Syracuſe by the total overthrow of Icetas, and of the Carthaginians, he razed the citadel which had been the ſeat of tyranny, and erected on the ſpot a common hall. Syracuſe was almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants, and at the ſolicitation of Timoleon, a Corinthian colony was ſent to Sicily; the lands were equally divided among the citizens, and the houſes were ſold for a thouſand talents, which were appropriated to the uſe of the ſtate, and depoſited in the treaſury. When Syracuſe was thus delivered from tyranny, the conqueror extended his benevolence to the other ſtates of Sicily, and all the petty tyrants were reduced and baniſhed from the iſland. A code of ſalutary laws was framed for the Syracuſans; and the armies of Carthage, which had attempted again to raiſe commotions in Sicily, were defeated, and peace was at laſt re-eſtabliſhed. The gratitude of the Sicilians was ſhewn every where to their deliverer. Timoleon was received with repeated applauſe in the public aſſemblies, and though a private man, unconnected with the government, he continued to enjoy his former influence at Syracuſe; his advice was conſulted on matters of importance, and his authority reſpected. He ridiculed the accuſations of malevolence, and when ſome informers had charged him with oppreſſion, he rebuked the Syracuſans who were going to put the accuſers to immediate death. A remarkable inſtance of his providential eſcape from the dagger of an aſſaſſin, has been recorded by one of his biographers. As he was going to offer a ſacrifice to the gods after a victory, two aſſaſſins, ſent by the enemies, approached his perſon in diſguiſe. The arm of one of the aſſaſſins was already lifted, when he was ſuddenly ſtabbed by an unknown perſon, who made his eſcape from the camp. The other aſſaſſin, ſtruck at the fall of his companion, fell before Timoleon, and confeſſed, in the preſence of the army, the conſpiracy that had been formed againſt his life. The unknown aſſaſſin was mean time purſued, and when he was found, he declared, that he had committed no crime in avenging the death of a beloved father, whom the man he had ſtabbed had murdered in the town of Leontini. Enquiries were made, and his confeſſions were found to be true. Timoleon died at Syracuſe about 337 years before the Chriſtian era. His body received an honorable burial, but the tears of a grateful nation were more convincing proofs of the public regret, than the inſtitution of feſtivals, and games yearly to be obſerved on the day of his death. *C. Nep. & Plut. in vitâ.—Polyæn.* 5.—*Diod.* 16.

TIMŌLUS. *Vid.* Tmolus.

TIMOMĂCHUS, a painter of Byzantium, in the age of Sylla and Marius. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——A general of Athens, ſent to aſſiſt the Thabans. *Xenoph.*

TIMON, a native of Athens, called *Miſanthrope*, for his unconquerable averſion to mankind and all ſociety. He was fond of another Athenian, whoſe character was ſimilar to his own, and he ſaid that he had ſome partiality for Alcibiades, becauſe he was one day to be his country's ruin. Once he went into the public aſſembly, and told his countrymen, that he had a fig-tree on which many had ended their life with a halter, and that as he was going to cut it down to raiſe a building on the ſpot; he adviſed all ſuch as were inclined to deſtroy themſelves, to haſten and go and hang themſelves in his garden. *Plut. in Alc.* &c.—*Lucian. in Tim.*—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 12.——A Greek poet, ſon of Timarchus, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces all now loſt, and died in the 90th year of his age. *Diog.*—*Athen.* 6, & 13.——An athlete of Elis. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 12.

TIMOPHĂNES, a Corinthian, brother to Timoleon. He attempted to make himſelf tyrant

tyrant of his country, by means of the mercenary ſoldiers with whom he had fought againſt the Argives and Cleomenes. Timoleon wiſhed to convince him of the impropriety of his meaſures, and when he found him unmoved, he cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Tim.*—A man of Mitylene, celebrated for his riches, &c.

TIMOTHEUS, a poet and muſician of Miletus. He was received with hiſſes the firſt time he exhibited as muſician in the aſſembly of the people, and further applications would have totally been abandoned, had not Euripides diſcovered his abilities, and encouraged him to follow a profeſſion in which he afterwards gained ſo much applauſe. He received an immenſe ſum of money from the Epheſians, becauſe he had compoſed a poem in honor of Diana. He died about the 90th year of his age, two years before the birth of Alexander the great. There was alſo another muſician of Bœotia in the age of Alexander, often confounded with the muſician of Miletus. He was a great favorite of the conqueror of Darius. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 12.—*Plut. de muſic. de fort.* &c.——An Athenian general, ſon of Conon. He ſignalized himſelf by his valor and magnanimity, and ſhewed that he was not inferior to his great father in military prudence. He ſeized Corcyra, and obtained ſeveral victories over the Thebans, but his ill ſucceſs in one of his expeditions diſguſted the Athenians, and Timotheus, like the reſt of his noble predeceſſors, was fined a large ſum of money. He retired to Chalcis, where he died. He was ſo diſintereſted, that he never appropriated any of the plunder to his own uſe, but after one of his expeditions, he filled the treaſury of Athens with 1200 talents. Some of the antients, to intimate his continual ſucceſſes, have repreſented him ſleeping by the ſide of Fortune. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 29.—*Plut. in Syll.* &c.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 10, & 18, l. 3, c. 16.—*C. Nep.*——A Greek ſtatuary. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 32.——A tyrant of Heraclea.——A king of the Sapæi.

TIMOXENUS, a governor of Sicyon, who betrayed his truſt, &c. *Polyæn.*——A general of the Achæans.

TINGIS, a maritime town of Africa in Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus. Sertorius took it, and as the tomb of the founder was near the place, he cauſed it to be opened, and found in it a ſkeleton ſixty cubits long. This increaſed the veneration of the people for their founder. Tingis is now called Tangier. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

TIPHA, a town of Bœotia where Hercules had a temple. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.

TIPHYS, the pilot of the ſhip of the Argonauts, was ſon of Hagnius, or, according to ſome, of Phorbas. He died before the Argonauts reached Colchis, at the court of Lycus in the Propontis, and Erginus was choſen in his place. *Orph.*—*Apolled.* 1, c. 9.—*Apollon.*—*Val. Flacc.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 32.—*Hygin. fab.* 14 & 18.

TIPHYSA, a daughter of Theſtius.

TIRESIAS, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, ſon of Everus and Chariclo. He lived to a great age, which ſome authors have called as long as ſeven generations of men, others ſix, and others nine, during the time that Polydorus, Labdacus, Laius, Œdipus, and his ſons, ſat on the throne of Thebes. It is ſaid that in his youth he found two ſerpents in the act of copulation on mount Cyllene, and that when he had ſtruck them with a ſtick to ſeparate them, he found himſelf ſuddenly changed into a girl. Seven years after he found again ſome ſerpents together in the ſame manner, and he recovered his original ſex, by ſtriking them a ſecond time with his wand. When he was a woman, Tireſias had married, and it was from thoſe reaſons, according to ſome of the antients, that Jupiter and Juno referred to his deciſion, a diſpute in which the deities wiſhed to know, which of the ſexes received greater pleaſure from the connubial ſtate. Tireſias, who could ſpeak from actual experience, decided in favor of Jupiter, and declared, that the pleaſure which the female received, was ten times greater than that of the male. Juno, who ſupported a different opinion, and gave the ſuperiority to the male ſex, puniſhed Tireſias by depriving him of his eye-ſight. But this dreadful loſs was in ſome meaſure repaired by the humanity of Jupiter, who beſtowed upon him the gift of prophecy, and permitted him to live ſeven times more than the reſt of men. Theſe cauſes of the blindneſs of Tireſias, which are ſupported by the authority of Ovid, Hyginus and others, are contradicted by Apollodorus, Callimachus, Propertius, &c. who declare that this was inflicted upon him as a puniſhment, becauſe he had ſeen Minerva bathing in the fountain Hippocrene, on mount Helicon. Chariclo, who accompanied Minerva, complained of the ſeverity with which her ſon was treated; but the goddeſs, who well knew that this was the irrevocable puniſhment inflicted by Saturn on ſuch mortals as fix their eyes upon a goddeſs without her conſent, alleviated the misfortunes of Tireſias, by making him acquainted with futurity, and giving him a ſtaff which could conduct his ſteps with as much ſafety as if he had the uſe of his eye-ſight. During his life-time, Tireſias was an infallible oracle to all Greece. The generals, during the Theban

Theban war, consulted him, and found his predictions verified. He drew his prophecies sometimes from the flight or the language of birds, in which he was assisted by his daughter Manto, and sometimes he drew the manes from the infernal regions to know futurity with mystical ceremonies. He at last died, after drinking the waters of a cold fountain, which froze his blood. He was buried with great pomp, by the Thebans, and honored as a god. His oracle at Orchomenos was in universal esteem. Homer represents Ulysses as going to the infernal regions to consult Tiresias concerning his return to Ithaca. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Theocrit. Id.* 24. v. 70.—*Stat. Theb.* 2. v. 96.—*Hygin. fab.* 75.—*Æschyl. sep. ante. Theb.*—*Sophocl. in OEdip. tyr.*—*Pindar. Nem.* 1. *Diod.* 4.—*Homer Od.* 11.—*Plut. in Symp. &c.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 33.

Tiribăzes, an officer of Artaxerxes, killed by the guards for conspiring against the king's life, B. C. 394. *Plut. in Art.*

Tiridātes, a king of Parthia, after the expulsion of Phraates by his subjects. He was soon after deposed and fled to Augustus. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 26.——A man made king of Parthia by Tiberius, after the death of Phraates, in opposition to Artabanus.—*Tacit. ann.* 6, &c.——A keeper of the royal treasures at Persepolis, who offered to surrender to Alexander the great. *Curt.* 5, c. 5, &c.——A king of Armenia, in the reign of Nero.——A son of Phraates, &c.

Tiris, a general of the Thracians, who opposed Antiochus.

Tiro, Tullius, a freedman of Cicero, greatly esteemed by his master for his learning and good qualities. It is said that he invented short-hand writing among the Romans. He wrote the life of Cicero, and other treatises now lost. *Cic. ad Att.* &c.

Tirynthia, a name given to Alcmena, because she lived at Tirynthus. *Ovid Met.* 6.

Tirynthus, a town of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, founded by Tirynx, son of Argus. Hercules generally resided there, whence he is called *Tirynthius heros. Paus.* 2, c, 16 & 25.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 15 & 49.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 662.—*Sil.* 8, v. 217.

Tisæum, a mountain of Thessaly.

Tisagŏras, a brother of Miltiades, called also Stesagoras. *C. Nep. in Milt.*

Tisamĕnes, or Tisamĕnus, a son of Orestes and Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, who succeeded on the throne of Argos and Lacedæmon. The Heraclidæ entered his kingdom in the third year of his reign, and he was obliged to retire with his family into Achaia. He was some time after killed in a battle against the Ionians, near Helice. *Apolled.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1, l. 7, c. 1.——A king of Thebes, son of Thessander, and grandson of Polynices. The furies who continually persecuted the house of Œdipus, permitted him to live in tranquillity, but they tormented his son and successor Autesion, and obliged him to retire to Doris. *Paus.* 3, c. 5, l. 9, c. 6.—A native of Elis, crowned twice at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 3, c. 12.

Tisandrus, one of the Greeks concealed with Ulysses in the wooden horse. Some suppose him to be the same as Thersander, the son of Polynices. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 261.

Tisarchus, a friend of Agathocles, by whom he was murdered, &c.

Tisiarus, a town of Africa.

Tisiphŏne, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron, who was the minister of Divine vengeance upon mankind, and punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand, serpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms instead of bracelets. By Juno's directions she attempted to prevent the landing of Io in Egypt, but the god of the Nile repelled her, and obliged her to retire to hell. *Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 59.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 552. *Æn.* 6, v. 555.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 8, v. 34.——A daughter of Alcmæon and Manto.

Tisiphŏnus, a man who conspired against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, &c.

Tissa, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 268.

Tissamĕnus. *Vid.* Tisamenes.

Tissaphernes, an officer of Darius.—A satrap of Persia, commander of the forces of Artaxerxes, at the battle of Cunaxa, against Cyrus. It was by his valor and intrepidity that the king's forces gained the victory, and for this he obtained the daughter of Artaxerxes in marriage, and all the provinces of which Cyrus was governor. His popularity did not long continue, and the king ordered him to be put to death when he had been conquered by Agesilaus, 395 B. C. *C. Nep.*——An officer in the army of Cyrus, killed by Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa. *Plut.*

Titæa, the mother of the Titans. She is supposed to be the same as Thea, Rhea, Terra, &c.

Titan, or Titānus, a son of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldest of the children of Cœlus; but he gave his brother Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he raised no male children. When the birth of Jupiter was concealed, Titan made war against Saturn, and imprisoned him till he was replaced on his throne by his son Jupiter. This tradition is recorded by Lactantius, a Christian writer, who took it from the dramatic compositions of Ennius, now lost. None of the antient

antient mythologiſts, ſuch as Apollodorus, Heſiod, Hyginus, &c. have made mention of Titan. Titan is a name applied to Saturn by Orpheus and Lucian; to the ſun by Virgil and Ovid; and to Prometheus by Juvenal. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 10.—*Juv.* 14, v. 35.—*Diod.* 5.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 11.—*Orpheus Hymn.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 119.

TITĂNA, a town of Sicyonia in Peloponneſus. Titanus reigned there.——A man ſkilled in aſtronomy. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 11.

TITĂNES, a name given to the ſons of Cœlus and Terra. They were 45 in number, according to the Egyptians. Apollodorus mentions 13, Hyginus ſix, and Heſiod 20, among whom are the Titanides. The moſt known of the Titans are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, and Briareus, to whom Horace adds, Typhoeus, Mimus, Porphyrion, Rhœtus, and Enceladus, who are by other mythologiſts reckoned among the giants. They were all of a gigantic ſtature, and with proportionable ſtrength. They were treated with great cruelty by Cœlus, and confined in the bowels of the earth, till their mother pitied their misfortunes, and armed them againſt their father. Saturn with a ſcythe cut off the genitals of his father, as he was going to unite himſelf to Terra, and threw them into the ſea, and from the froth ſprang a new deity called Venus; as alſo Alecto, Tiſiphone, and Megæra, according to Apollodorus. When Saturn ſucceeded his father, he married Rhea; but he devoured all his male children, as he had been informed, by an oracle, that he ſhould be dethroned by them as a puniſhment for his cruelty to his father. The wars of the Titans againſt the gods are very celebrated in mythology. They are often confounded with that of the giants; but it is to be obſerved, that the war of the Titans was againſt Saturn, and that of the giants againſt Jupiter. *Heſiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Æſchyl. in Prom.*—*Callim. in Del.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.—*Hygin. præf. fab.*

TITĂNIA, a patronymic applied to Pyrrha, as grand-daughter of Titan. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 395.

TITĂNIDES, the daughters of Cœlus and Terra; ſix in number according to Heſiod, or ſeven according to Orpheus. The moſt celebrated were Tethys, Themis, Dione, Thea, Mnemoſyne, Ops, Cybele, Veſta, Phœbe and Rhea. *Heſiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

TITĂNUS, a river in Peloponneſus, with a town and mountain of the ſame name.

TITARESIUS, a river of Theſſaly, flowing into the Peneus. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 18.

TITENUS, a river of Colchis, falling into the Euxine ſea.

TITHENIDIA, a feſtival of Sparta, in which *nurſes*, τιθναι, conveyed male infants entruſted to their charge, to the temple of Diana, where they ſacrificed young pigs. During the time of the ſolemnity, they generally danced and expoſed themſelves in ridiculous poſtures; there were alſo ſome entertainments given near the temple, where tents were erected. Each had a ſeparate portion allotted him, together with a ſmall loaf, a piece of new cheeſe, part of the entrails of the victim, and figs, beans, and green vetches, inſtead of ſweet meats.

TITHŌNUS, a ſon of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. He was ſo beautiful that Aurora became enamoured of him, and carried him away. He had by her Memnon and Æmathion. He begged of Aurora to be immortal, and the goddeſs granted it; but as he had forgotten to aſk the vigor, youth, and beauty which he then enjoyed, he ſoon grew old, infirm, and decrepid; and as life became inſupportable to him, he prayed Aurora to remove him from the world. As he could not die, the goddeſs changed him into a cicada, or graſshopper. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 447, *Æn.* 4, v. 585, l. 8, v. 384.—*Heſiod. Theog.* 984.—*Diod.* 1.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 1, v. 461, l. 9, v. 403.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 28, l. 2, *Od.* 16.

TITIA, a deity among the Mileſians.

TITIĂNA Flavia, the wife of the emperor Pertinax, diſgraced herſelf by her debaucheries and incontinence. After the murder of her huſband ſhe was reduced to poverty, and ſpent the reſt of her life in an obſcure retreat.

TITIĂNUS, Attil. a noble Roman, put to death A. D. 156, by the ſenate, for aſpiring to the purple. He was the only one proſcribed during the reign of Antoninus Pius.

TITIA LEX *de magiſtratibus*, by P. Titius, the tribune, A. U. C. 710. It ordained that a triumvirate of magiſtrates ſhould be inveſted with conſular power to preſide over the republic for five years. The perſons choſen were Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.——Another, *de provinciis*, which required that the provincial queſtors, like the conſuls and prætors, ſhould receive their provinces by lot.

TITII, prieſts of Apollo.

TITHRAUSTES, a Perſian ſatrap, B. C. 395, ordered to murder Tiſſaphernes by Artaxerxes. He ſucceeded to the offices which the ſlaughtered favorite enjoyed. He was defeated by the Athenians under Cimon.—An officer in the Perſian court, &c.

TITINIUS, a tribune of the people in the firſt ages of the republic.——A friend of Caſſius, who killed himſelf.——One of the

ſlaves who revolted at Capua. He betrayed his truſt to the Roman generals.

TITIUS, a Roman knight, appointed to watch Meſſalina. *Tacit.* 11, *An.* c. 35.——A tribune of the people who enacted the Titian law.——An orator of a very diſſolute character.——One of Pompey's murderers.——One of Antony's officers.——A man who foretold a victory to Sylla.——Septimius, a poet in the Auguſtan age, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his lyric and tragic compoſitions, now loſt. *Horat.* 1, ep. 3, v. 9.

TITORMUS, a ſhepherd of Ætolia, called another Hercules, on account of his prodigious ſtrength. He was ſtronger than his contemporary Milo of Crotona, as he could lift on his ſhoulders a ſtone which the Crotonian moved but with difficulty. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 127.

TITURIUS, a friend of Julia Silana, who informed againſt Agrippina, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——A lieutenant of Cæſar in Gaul, killed by Ambiorix. *Cæſar. bell. G.* 5, c. 29, &c.

TITUS Veſpaſianus, ſon of Veſpaſian and Flavia Domitilla, became known by his valor in the Roman armies, particularly at the ſiege of Jeruſalem. In the 79th year of the Chriſtian era, he was inveſted with the imperial purple, and the Roman people had every reaſon to expect in him the barbarities of a Tiberius, and the debaucheries of a Nero. While in the houſe of Veſpaſian, Titus had been diſtinguiſhed for his extravagance and incontinence, his attendants were the moſt abandoned and diſſolute, and it ſeemed that he wiſhed to be ſuperior to the reſt of the world in the gratification of every impure deſire, and in every unnatural vice. From ſuch a private character which ſtill might be curbed by the authority and example of a father, what could be expected but tyranny and oppreſſion? Yet Titus became a model of virtue, and in an age and office in which others wiſh to gratify all their appetites, the emperor abandoned his uſual profligacy, he forgot his debaucheries, and Berenice, whom he had loved with uncommon ardor, even to render himſelf deſpiſed by the Roman people, was diſmiſſed from his preſence. When raiſed to the throne, he thought himſelf bound to be the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty, and Titus is perhaps the only monarch who when inveſted with uncontrolable power, bade adieu to thoſe vices, luxuries, and indulgences, which as a private man he never ceaſed to gratify. He was moderate in his entertainments, and though he often refuſed the donations which were due to ſovereignty, no emperor was ever more generous and more magnificent than Titus. All informers were baniſhed from his preſence, and even ſeverely puniſhed. A reform was made in the judicial proceedings, and trials were no longer permitted to be poſtponed for years. The public edifices were repaired, and baths were erected for the convenience of the people. Spectacles were exhibited, and the Roman populace were gratified with the ſight of a naval combat in the ancient naumachia, and the ſudden appearance of 5000 wild beaſts brought into the circus for their amuſement. To do good to his ſubjects was the ambition of Titus, and it was at the recollection that he had done no ſervice, or granted no favor one day, that he exclaimed in the memorable words of *My friends, I have loſt a day!* A continual wiſh to be benevolent and kind, made him popular; and it will not be wondered, that he who could ſay that he had rather die himſelf, than be the cauſe of the deſtruction of one of his ſubjects, was called the love and delight of mankind. Two of the ſenators conſpired againſt his life, but the emperor diſregarded their attempts, he made them his friends by kindneſs, and like another Nerva, preſented them with a ſword to deſtroy him. During his reign, Rome was three days on fire, the towns of Campania were deſtroyed by an eruption of Veſuvius, and the empire was viſited by a peſtilence which carried away an infinite number of inhabitants. In this time of public calamity, the emperor's benevolence and philanthropy were conſpicuous. Titus comforted the afflicted as a father, he alleviated their diſtreſſes by his liberal bounties, and as if they were but one family, he exerted himſelf for the good and preſervation of the whole. The Romans, however, had not long to enjoy the favors of a magnificent prince, Titus was taken ill, and as he retired into the country of the Sabines to his father's houſe, his indiſpoſition was encreaſed by a burning fever. He lifted his eyes to heaven, and with modeſt ſubmiſſion complained of the ſeverity of fate which removed him from the world when young, where he had been employed in making a grateful people happy. He died the 13th of September, A. D. 81, in the 41ſt year of his age, after a reign of two years, two months, and 20 days. The news of his death was received with lamentations; Rome was filled with tears, and all looked upon themſelves as deprived of the moſt benevolent of fathers. After him Domitian aſcended the throne, not without incurring the ſuſpicions of having haſtened his brother's end, by ordering him to be placed, during his agony, in a tub full of ſnow, where he expired. Domitian has alſo been accuſed of raiſing commotions, and of making attempts

to dethrone his brother; but Titus disregarded them, and forgave the offender. *Suetonius.*—*Dio*, &c.

TITUS Tatius, a king of the Sabines. *Vid.* Tatius.——Livius, a celebrated historian. *Vid.* Livius.——A son of Junius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.——A friend of Coriolanus.——A native of Crotona, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy.

TITYRUS, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues, &c.

TITYUS, a celebrated giant, son of Terra; or, according to others, of Jupiter, by Elara, the daughter of Orchomenos. He was of such a prodigious size, that his mother died in travail after Jupiter had drawn her from the bowels of the earth, where she had been concealed during her pregnancy to avoid the anger of Juno. Tityus attempted to offer violence to Latona, but the goddess delivered herself from his importunities, by calling to her assistance her children, who killed the giant with their arrows. He was placed in hell, where a serpent continually devoured his liver; or, according to others, where vultures perpetually fed upon his entrails, which grew again as soon as devoured. It is said that Tityus covered nine acres when stretched on the ground. He had a small chapel with an altar in the island of Eubœa. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Pind. Pyth.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 7, v. 325, l. 11, v. 575.—*Apollon. Rh.* 1, v. 182, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 595.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 4, v. 77.—*Hygin. fab.* 55.—*Ovid Met.* 4, v. 457.—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 75.

TIUM, or TION, a maritime town of Paphlagonia, built by the Milesians. *Mela.* 1, c. 9.

TLEPOLEMUS, a son of Hercules and Astyochia, born at Argos. He left his native country after the accidental murder of Licymnius, and retired to Rhodes, by order of the oracle, where he was chosen king, as being one of the sons of Hercules. He went to the Trojan war with nine ships, and was killed by Sarpedon. There were some festivals established at Rhodes in his honor, called Tlepolemeia, in which men and boys contended. The victors were rewarded with poplar crowns. *Homer. Il.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Died.* 5.—*Hygin. fab.* 97.——One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Carmania at the general division of the Macedonian empire.——An Egyptian general, who flourished B. C. 207.

TMARUS, a Rutulian in the wars of Æneas. *Virgil Æn.* 9, v. 685.——A mountain of Thesprotia.

TMOLUS, a king of Lydia, who married Omphale. He was son of Sipylus and Chthonia. He offered violence to a young nymph called Arriphe, at the foot of Diana's altar, for which impiety he was afterwards killed by a bull. The mountain on which he was buried bore his name. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 191.——A town of Asia Minor, destroyed by an earthquake.——A mountain of Lydia, on which the river Pactolus rises. The air was so wholesome near Tmolus, that the inhabitants generally lived to their 150th year. The neighbouring country was very prolific, and produced plenty of odoriferous flowers. *Strab.* 13, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 84, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, &c.—*Sil.* 7, v. 210.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 56, l. 2, v. 98.

TOGATA, an epithet applied to a certain part of Gaul, where the inhabitants are distinguished by the peculiarity of their dress. *Vid.* Gallia.

TOLMIDES, an Athenian officer, defeated and killed in a battle in Bœotia, 447 B. C.

TOLOSA, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, which became a Roman colony under Augustus. Minerva had there a temple, which Cæpio the consul plundered. He was never after fortunate. *Cæs. bell. G.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 5. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.

TOLUMNUS, an augur in the army of Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 429.——A king of Veii, killed by a Roman. He had ordered the ambassadors of the nation to be assassinated. *Liv.* 4, c. 19.

TOLUS, a man whose head was found in digging for the foundation of the capitol, in the reign of Tarquin, whence the Romans concluded that their city should become the head or mistress of the world.

TOMÆUM, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

TOMARUS. *Vid.* Tmarus.

TOMISA, a country between Cappadocia and Taurus.

TOMOS or TOMIS, a town situate on the western shores of the Euxine sea. The word is derived from τεμνω, *seco*, because Medea, as it is said, *cut to pieces* the body of her brother Absyrtus there. It is celebrated as being the place where Ovid was banished by Augustus. Tomos was the capital of lower Mœsia, founded by a Milesian colony, B. C. 633. *Strab.* 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 14, v. 59. *Trist.* 3, el. 9, v. 33, &c.

TOMYRIS. *Vid.* Thomyris.

TONEA, a solemnity observed at Samos. It was usual to carry Juno's statue to the sea shore, and to offer cakes before it, and afterwards to replace it again in the temple. This was in commemoration of the theft of the Tyrrhenians, who attempted to carry away the statue of the goddess, but were detained in the harbour by an invisible force.

TONGILLI, an avaricious lawyer, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 130.

Topazos, an island in the Arabian gulf, anciently called Ophiodes from the quantity of serpents that were there.

Topiris, or Toprus, a town of Thrace.

Torini, a people of Scythia.

Torone, a town of Macedonia.

Torquata, one of the vestal virgins, daughter of C. Silanus. She was a vestal for 64 years. *Tacit.* 3, *an.* c. 69.

Torquatus, a firname of Titus Manlius. *Vid.* Manlius.——Silanus, an officer put to death by Nero.——A governor of Oricum, in the interest of Pompey. He surrendered to J. Cæsar, and was killed in Africa. *Hirt. Afric.* 96.——An officer in Sylla's army.——A Roman sent ambassador to the court of Ptolemy Philometor of Egypt.

Tortor, a firname of Apollo. He had a statue at Rome under that name.

Torus, a mountain of Sicily, near Agrigentum.

Toryne, a small town near Actium. The word in the language of the country signifies *a ladle*, which gave Cleopatra occasion to make a pun when it fell into the hands of Augustus. *Plut. in Ant.*

Toxaridia, a festival at Athens, in honor of Toxaris, a Scythian hero who died there.

Toxeus, a son of Œneus, killed by his father.

Toxicrate, a daughter of Thespius.

Q. Trabea, a comic poet at Rome, in the age of Regulus. Some fragments of his poetry remain. *Cic. in Tusc.*

Trachalus, M. Galerius, a consul in the reign of Nero, celebrated for his eloquence as an orator, and for a majestic and commanding aspect. *Quintil.*—*Tacit.*——One of the friends and ministers of Otho.

Trachas, a town of Latium. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 717.

Trachinia, a small country of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malea, near mount Œta. The capital was called Trachis, or Trachina, where Hercules went after he had killed Eunomus. *Strab.* 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 269.

Trachonitis, a part of Judæa.

Tragus, a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8, c. 33.

Trajanopolis, a town of Thrace.——A name given to Selinus of Cilicia, where Trajan died.

Trajanus, (M. Ulpius Crinitus) a Roman emperor, born at Italica in Spain. His great virtues, and his private as well as public character, and his services to the empire, both as an officer, a governor, and a consul, recommended him to the notice of Nerva, who solemnly adopted him as his son; invested him during his life time with the imperial purple, and gave him the name of Cæsar and Germanicus. A little time after Nerva died, and the election of Trajan to the vacant throne was confirmed by the unanimous rejoicings of the people, and the free concurrence of the armies on the confines of Germany, and the banks of the Danube. The noble and independent behaviour of Trajan evinced the propriety and goodness of Nerva's choice, and the attachment of the legions; and the new emperor seemed calculated to ensure peace and domestic tranquillity to the extensive empire of Rome. All the actions of Trajan shewed a good and benevolent prince, whose virtues truly merited the encomiums which the pen of an elegant and courteous panegyrist has paid. The barbarians continued in quiet, and the hostilities which they generally displayed at the election of a new emperor whose military abilities they distrusted, were now few. Trajan however could not behold with satisfaction and unconcern, the insolence of the Dacians, who claimed from the Roman people a tribute which the cowardice of Domitian had offered. The sudden appearance of the emperor on the frontiers, awed the barbarians to peace, but Decebalus, their warlike monarch, soon began hostilities by violating the treaty. The emperor entered the enemy's country, by throwing a bridge across the rapid streams of the Danube, and a battle was fought in which the slaughter was so great, that in the Roman camp linen was wanted to dress the wounds of the soldiers. Trajan obtained the victory, and Decebalus despairing of success, destroyed himself, and Dacia became a province of Rome. That the ardor of the Roman soldiers in defeating their enemies might not cool, an expedition was undertaken into the east, and Parthia threatened with immediate war. Trajan passed through the submissive kingdom of Armenia, and by his well-directed operations, made himself master of the provinces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. He extended his conquests in the east, he obtained victories over unknown nations, and when on the extremities of India, he lamented that he possessed not the vigor and youth of an Alexander, that he might add unexplored provinces and kingdoms to the Roman empire. These successes in different parts of the world, gained applause, and the senators were profuse in the honors they decreed to the conqueror. This was but the blaze of transient glory. Trajan had no sooner signified his intentions of returning to Italy, than the conquered barbarians appeared again in arms, and the Roman empire did not acquire one single acre of territory from the conquests of her sovereign in the east. The return of the emperor towards Rome was hastened by indisposition, he stopped in Cilicia, and in the

town of Selinus, which afterwards was called Trajanopolis, he was ſeized with a flux, and a few days after expired, in the beginning of Auguſt, A. D. 117, after a reign of 19 years, ſix months, and 15 days, in the 64th year of his age. He was ſucceeded on the throne by Adrian, whom the empreſs Plotina introduced to the Roman armies, as the adopted ſon of her huſband. The aſhes of Trajan were carried to Rome, and depoſited under the ſtately column which he had erected a few years before. Under this emperor the Romans enjoyed tranquillity, and for a moment ſuppoſed that their proſperity was complete under a good and virtuous ſovereign. Trajan was fond of popularity, and he merited it. The ſounding titles of Optimus, and the father of his country, were not unworthily beſtowed upon a prince who was equal to the greateſt generals of antiquity, and who to indicate his affability, and his wiſh to liſten to the juſt complaints of his ſubjects, diſtinguiſhed his palace by the inſcription of *the public palace*. Like other emperors he did not receive with an air of unconcern the homage of his friends, but roſe from his ſeat and went cordially to ſalute them. He refuſed the ſtatues which the flattery of favorites wiſhed to erect to him, and he ridiculed the follies of an enlightened nation, that could pay adoration to cold inanimate pieces of marble. His public entry into Rome gained him the hearts of the people, he appeared on foot, and ſhowed himſelf an enemy to parade, and an oſtentatious equipage. When in his camp, he expoſed himſelf to the fatigues of war, like the meaneſt ſoldier, and croſſed the moſt barren deſerts and extenſive plains on foot, and in his dreſs and food diſplayed all the ſimplicity which once gained the approbation of the Romans in their countryman Fabricius. All the oldeſt ſoldiers he knew by their own name, he converſed with them with great familiarity, and never retired to his tent before he had viſited the camp, and by a perſonal attendance convinced himſelf of the vigilance and the ſecurity of his army. As a friend he was not leſs diſtinguiſhed than as a general. He had a ſelect number of intimates, whom he viſited with freedom and openneſs, and at whoſe tables he partook many a moderate repaſt without form or ceremony. His confidence, however, in the good intentions of others, was perhaps carried to exceſs. His favorite Sura had once been accuſed of attempts upon his life, but Trajan diſregarded the informer, and as he was that ſame day invited to the houſe of the ſuppoſed conſpirator, he went thither early. To try farther the ſincerity of Sura, he ordered himſelf to be ſhaved by his barber, to have a medicinal application made to his eyes by the hand of his ſurgeon, and to bathe together with him. The public works of Trajan are alſo celebrated, he opened free and eaſy communications between the cites of his provinces, he planted many colonies, and furniſhed Rome with all the corn and proviſions which could prevent a famine in the time of calamity. It was by his directions that the architect Apollodorus built that celebrated column which is ſtill to be ſeen at Rome, under the name of Trajan's column. The area on which it ſtands was made by the labors of men, and the height of the pillar proves that a large hill 144 feet high was removed at a great expence, A. D. 114, to commemorate the victories of the reigning prince. His perſecutions of the Chriſtians were ſtopped by the interference of the humane Pliny, but he was uncommonly ſevere upon the Jews, who had barbarouſly murdered 200,000 of his ſubjects, and even fed upon the fleſh of the dead. His vices have been obſcurely ſeen through a reign of continued ſplendor and popularity, yet he is accuſed of incontinence and many unnatural indulgences. He was too much addicted to drinking, and his wiſh to be ſtiled lord has been cenſured by thoſe who admired the diſſimulated moderation, and the modeſt claims of an Auguſtus. *Plin. paneg. &c. —Dio. Caſſ.—Eutrop.—Ammian.—Spartian. —Joſeph. bell. J.—Victor.*——The father of the emperor who likewiſe bore the name of Trajan, was honored with the conſulſhip, and a triumph, and the rank of a patrician by the emperor Veſpaſian.——A general of the emperor Valens.——A ſon of the emperor Decius.

TRALLES, a town of Lydia. *Juv.*

TRANSTIBERĪNA, a part of the city of Rome on one ſide of the Tiber. Mount Vatican was in that part of the city. *Mart.* 1, ep. 109.

TRAPĔZUS, a city of Pontus, built by the people of Sinope, now called Trebizond. It had a celebrated harbour on the Euxine ſea, and became famous under the emperors of the eaſtern empire.——A town of Arcadia near the Alpheus. It received its name from a ſon of Lycaon.

TRASULLUS, a man who taught Tiberius aſtrology at Rhodes, &c.

TRAULUS MONTĀNUS, a Roman knight, one of Meſſalina's favorites.

C. TREBATIUS TESTAS, a man baniſhed by Julius Cæſar for following the intereſt of Pompey, and recalled by the eloquence of Cicero. He was afterwards reconciled to Cæſar. Trebatius was not leſs diſtinguiſhed for his learning than for his integrity, his military experience and knowledge of law. He wrote nine books on religious ceremo-

nies,

nies, and treatiſes on civil law; and the verſes that he compoſed proved him a poet of no inferior conſequence. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 4.

TREBELLIĀNUS, (C. Annius,) a pirate who proclaimed himſelf emperor of Rome, A. D. 264. He was defeated and ſlain in Iſauria, by the lieutenants of Gallienus.

TREBELLIĒNUS RUFUS, a prætor appointed governor of the children of king Cotys, by Tiberius.——A tribune who oppoſed the Gabinian law.——A Roman who numbered the inhabitants of Gaul. He was made governor of Britain. *Tacit.*

TREBELLIUS POLLIO, a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote an account of the lives of the emperors. The beginning of this hiſtory is loſt; part of the reign of Valerian, and the life of the two Gallienus's, with the 30 tyrants, are the only fragments remaining. He floriſhed A. D. 305.

TRĔBIA, a river of Ciſalpine Gaul, riſing in the Apennine, and falling into the Po, at the weſt of Placentia. It is celebrated for the victory which Annibal obtained there over the forces of L. Sempronius, the Roman conſul. *Sil.* 4, v. 486.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 46.

TREBIUS, an officer in Cæſar's army in Gaul.——A paraſite in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 4.

TRĔBŌNIA LEX, *de provinciis*, by L. Trebonius the tribune, A. U. C. 698. It gave Cæſar the chief command in Gaul for five years longer than was enacted by the Vatinian law, and in this manner prevented the ſenators from recalling or ſuperſeding him.

TRĔBŌNIUS, a ſoldier remarkable for his continence, &c.——One of Cæſar's friends, made through his intereſt prætor and conſul. He was afterwards one of his benefactor's murderers. He was killed by Dolabella at Smyrna. *Cæſ. bell.* 5, c. 17.—*Cic. in Phil.* 11.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 114.——A governor of Africa, put to death by Galba's orders.——A tribune who propoſed a law at Rome, and impriſoned Cato, becauſe he oppoſed it.——One of the adherents of Marius.——A man caught in adultery, and ſeverely puniſhed in the age of Horace.

TREBŬLA, a town of the Sabines, celebrated for cheeſe. *Cic. in Agr.* 2.—*Martial.* 5, *ep.* 72.

TREBUS, a river of Latium, falling into the Liris.

TREVĔRI, a people of Belgium. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

TRIARIA, a woman well known for her cruelty. She was the wife of L. Vitellius.

TRIARIUS, an orator, commended by Cicero.——A friend of Pompey. He had for ſome time the care of the war in Aſia againſt Mithridates, whom he defeated and by whom he was afterwards beaten. He was killed in the civil wars of Pompey and Cæſar. *Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 5.

TRIBALLI, a people of Thrace; or, according to ſome, of Lower Mœſia. They were conquered by Philip, the father of Alexander; and ſome ages after, they maintained a long war againſt the Roman emperors.

TRIBOCI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 28.

TRIBŪNI PLEBIS, magiſtrates at Rome, created in the year U. C. 261, when the people after a quarrel with the ſenators had retired to Mons Sacer. The two firſt were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus, but their number was ſoon after raiſed to five, and 37 years after to 10, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the firſt had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was ever after choſen for the election. Their power, though at firſt ſmall, and granted by the patricians to appeaſe the momentary ſeditions of the populace, ſoon became formidable, and the ſenators ſoon repented of having conſented to elect magiſtrates, who not only preſerved the rights of the people, but could ſummon aſſemblies, propoſe laws, ſtop the conſultations of the ſenate, and even aboliſh their decrees by the word *Veto*. Their approbation was alſo neceſſary to confirm the *ſenatûs conſulta*, and this was done by affixing the letter T under it. If any irregularity happened in the ſtate, their power was almoſt abſolute; they criticized the conduct of all the public magiſtrates, and even dragged a conſul to priſon, if the meaſures he purſued were hoſtile to the peace of Rome. The dictator alone was their ſuperior, but when that magiſtrate was elected, the office of tribune was not, like that of all other inferior magiſtrates, aboliſhed while he continued at the head of the ſtate. The people paid them ſo much deference, that their perſon was held ſacred, and thence they were always called *Sacroſancti*. To ſtrike them was a capital crime, and to interrupt them while they ſpoke in the aſſemblies, called for the immediate interference of power. The marks by which they were diſtinguiſhed from other magiſtrates were not very conſpicuous. They wore no particular dreſs, only a beadle called *viator* marched before them. They never ſat in the ſenate, though ſome time after, their office entitled them to the rank of ſenators. Yet great as their power might appear, they received a heavy wound from their number, and as their conſultations and their reſolutions were of no effect if they were not all unanimous, the ſenate often took advantage of their avarice,

and by gaining one of them by bribes, they as it were, ſuſpended the authority of the reſt. The office of tribune of the people, though at firſt deemed mean and ſervile, was afterwards one of the firſt ſteps that led to more honorable employments, and as no patrician was permitted to canvaſs for the tribuneſhip, we find many that deſcended among the plebeians to exerciſe that important office. From the power with which they were at laſt inveſted by the activity, the intrigues, and continual applications of thoſe who were in office, they became almoſt abſolute in the ſtate, and it has been properly obſerved, that they cauſed far greater troubles than thoſe which they were at firſt created to ſilence. Sylla, when raiſed to the dictatorſhip, gave a fatal blow to the authority of the tribunes, and by one of his decrees, they were no longer permitted to harangue and inflame the people; they could make no laws; no appeal lay to their tribunal, and ſuch as had been tribunes, were not permitted to ſolicit for the other offices of the ſtate. This diſgrace however was but momentary, at the death of the tyrant the tribunes recovered their privileges by means of Cotta and Pompey the great. The office of tribune remained in full force till the age of Auguſtus, who to make himſelf more abſolute, and his perſon ſacred, conferred the power and office upon himſelf, whence he was called *tribunitiâ poteſtate donatus*. His ſucceſſors on the throne imitated his example, and as the emperor was the real and official tribune, ſuch as were appointed to the office were merely nominal without power or privilege. Under Conſtantine the tribuneſhip was totally aboliſhed. The tribunes were never permitted to ſleep out of the city, except at the *Feriæ Latinæ*, when they went with other magiſtrates to offer ſacrifices upon a mountain near Alba. Their houſes were always open, and they received every complaint, and were ever ready to redreſs the wrongs of their conſtituents. Their authority was not extended beyond the walls of the city.——There were alſo other officers who bore the name of tribunes, ſuch as the *tribuni militum* or *militares*, who commanded a diviſion of the legions. They were empowered to decide all quarrels that might ariſe in the army, they took care of the camp, and gave the watch-word. There were only three at firſt choſen by Romulus, but the number was at laſt encreaſed to ſix in every legion. After the expulſion of the Tarquins, they were choſen by the conſuls, but afterwards the right of electing them was divided between the people and the conſul. They were generally of ſenatorian and equeſtrian families, and the former were called *laticlavii*, and the latter *anguſticlavii* from their peculiar dreſs. Thoſe that were choſen by the conſuls were called *Rutuli*, becauſe the right of the conſuls to elect them was confirmed by Rutulus, and thoſe elected by the people were called *Comitiati*, becauſe choſen in the comitia. They wore a golden ring, and were in office no longer than ſix months. When the conſuls were elected, it was uſual to chuſe 14 tribunes from the knights, who had ſerved five years in the army, and who were called *juniores*, and ten from the people who had been in ten campaigns, who were called *ſeniores*.——There were alſo ſome officers called *tribuni militum conſulari poteſtate*, elected inſtead of conſuls, A. U. C. 310. They were only three originally, but the number was afterwards encreaſed to ſix, or more, according to the will and pleaſure of the people, and the emergencies of the ſtate. Part of them were plebeians, and the reſt of patrician families. When they had ſubſiſted for about 70 years, not without ſome interruption, the office was totally aboliſhed, as the plebeians were admitted to ſhare the conſulſhip, and the conſuls continued at the head of the ſtate till the end of the common wealth.——The *tribuni cohortium prætorianarum*, were entruſted with the perſon of the emperor, which they guarded and protected. ——The *tribuni ærarii* were officers choſen from among the people, who kept the money which was to be applied to defray the expences of the army. The richeſt perſons were always choſen, as much money was requiſite for the pay of the ſoldiers. They were greatly diſtinguiſhed in the ſtate, and they ſhared with the ſenators and Roman knights the privileges of judging. They were aboliſhed by Julius Cæſar, but Auguſtus reeſtabliſhed them, and created 200 more, to decide cauſes of ſmaller importance.—— The *tribuni celerum* had the command of the guard which Romulus choſe for the ſafety of his perſon. They were 100 in number, diſtinguiſhed for their probity, their opulence, and their nobility.——The *tribuni voluptatum* were commiſſioned to take care of the amuſements which were prepared for the people, and that nothing might be wanting in the exhibitions. This office was alſo honorable.

TRICASTĪNI, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Sil.* 3, v. 466.

TRICCÆ, a town of Theſſaly, where Æſculapius had a temple. The inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.—*Homer. Il.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.

TRICLARIA, a yearly feſtival celebrated by the inhabitants of three cities in Ionia, to appeaſe the anger of Diana Triclaria, whoſe temple had been defiled by the adulterous commerce of Menalippus and Cometho. It was uſual to ſacrifice a boy and a girl.

Tricelna, a place of Arcadia, where, according to ſome, Mercury was born. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 16.

Trieterica, feſtivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated every three years.

Tripolinus, a mountain of Campania. *Mart.* 13, ep. 104.

Trinacria, or Trinacris, one of the antient names of Sicily, from its triangular form. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 384, &c.

Trinobantes, a people of Britain. *Tacit. ann.* 14.

Triocala, or Triocla, a town in the ſouthern parts of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 271.

Tripas or Tripes, a ſon of Neptune by Canace, the daughter of Æolus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7. —— A ſon of Phorbas, father to Algenor and Jaſus. *Homer. Hymn. in Ap.* 211. ——A ſon of Piranthus.

Triphylia, one of the antient names of Elis. ——A mountain where Jupiter had a temple in Panchaia, whence he is called Triphylius.

Tripolis, an antient town of Phœnicia, built by the liberal contribution of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, whence the name. —— A town of Pontus.

Triptolemus, a ſon of Oceanus and Terra, or, according to ſome, of Trochilus, a prieſt of Argos. According to the more received opinion he was ſon of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neæra, whom ſome have called Metanira, Cothonea, Hyona, or Polymnia. He was born at Eleuſis in Attica, and was cured in his youth of a ſevere illneſs by the care of Ceres, who had been invited into the houſe of Celeus by the monarch's children, as ſhe travelled over the country in queſt of her daughter. To repay the kindneſſes of Celeus, the goddeſs took particular notice of her ſon. She fed him with her own milk, and placed him on burning coals during the night, to deſtroy whatever particles of mortality he had received from his parents. The mother was aſtoniſhed at the uncommon growth of her ſon, and ſhe had the curioſity to watch Ceres. She diſturbed the goddeſs by a ſudden cry, when Triptolemus was laid on the burning aſhes, and as Ceres was therefore unable to make him immortal, ſhe taught him agriculture, and rendered him ſerviceable to mankind, by inſtructing him how to ſow corn, and make bread. She alſo gave him her chariot, which was drawn by two dragons, and in this celeſtial vehicle he travelled all over the earth, and diſtributed corn to all the inhabitants of the world. In Scythia the favorite of Ceres nearly loſt his life; but Lyncus, the king of the country, who had conſpired to murder him, was changed into a lynx. At his return to Eleuſis, Triptolemus reſtored Ceres her chariot, and eſtabliſhed feſtivals and myſteries in honor of the deity. He reigned for ſome time, and after death received divine honors. Some ſuppoſe that he accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition. *Diod.* —— *Hygin. fab.* 147. —— *Pauſ.* 2, c. 14, l. 8, c. 4. —— *Juſtin.* 2, c. 6. —— *Apollod.* 1, c. 5. —— *Callim. in Cer.* 22. —— *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 646. *Faſt.* 4, v. 501. *Triſt.* 3, el. 8, v. 1.

Triquetra, a name given to Sicily by the Latins, for its triangular form. *Lucret.* 1, v. 78.

Trismegistus, a famous Egyptian. *Vid.* Mercurius.

Tritia, a daughter of the river Triton, mother of Menalippus, by Mars. —A town in Achaia, built by her ſon, bore her name. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 22.

Tritogenia, a ſirname of Pallas. *Heſiod.*

Triton, a ſea deity, ſon of Neptune, by Amphitrite; or according to ſome, by Celeno, or Salacia. He was very powerful among the ſea deities, and could calm the ſea and abate ſtorms at pleaſure. He is generally repreſented as blowing a ſhell, his body above the waiſt is like that of a man, and below, a dolphin. Some repreſent him with the fore feet of a horſe. Many of the ſea deities are called Tritons, but the name is generally applied to thoſe only who are half men and half fiſhes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4. —*Heſiod. Theog.* v. 930. —*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 333. —*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 28. —*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 148, l. 6, v. 173. —*Pauſ.* 9, c. 20. —— A river of Africa, falling into the lake Tritonis, ——One of the names of the Nile. —— A ſmall river of Bœotia.

Tritonis, a lake and river of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple, whence ſhe is ſirnamed Tritonis or Tritonia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 178. —*Pauſ.* 9, c. 33. —*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 171. —*Mela.* 1, c. 7. Athens is alſo called *Tritonis*, becauſe dedicated to Minerva. *Ovid. Met.* 5.

Triventum, a town of the Samnites.

Trivia, a ſirname given to Diana, becauſe ſhe preſided over all places where three roads met. At the new moon the Athenians offered her ſacrifices, and a ſumptuous entertainment, which was generally diſtributed among the poor. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13, l. 7, v. 774. —*Ovid Met.* 2, v. 416. *Faſt.* 1, v. 389.

Triviæ antrum, a place in the valley of Aricia, where the nymph Egeria reſided. *Mart.* 6, ep. 47.

Triviæ lucus, a place of Campania, in the bay of Cumæ. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13.

Trivicum, a town in the country of the Hirpini in Italy. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 79.

Triumviri *reipublicæ conſtituendæ*, were three magiſtrates appointed equally to govern the Roman ſtate with abſolute power. Theſe officers

officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different purſuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The firſt triumvirate, B. C. 60, was in the hands of J. Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus, who at the expiration of their office, kindled a civil war. The ſecond and laſt triumvirate B. C. 43, was under Auguſtus, M. Antony, and Lepidus, and through them the Romans totally loſt their liberty. Auguſtus diſagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himſelf abſolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for the ſpace of about 12 years. ——There were alſo officers who were called *triumviri capitales*, created A. U. C. 464. They took cognizance of murders and robberies, and every thing in which ſlaves were concerned. Criminals under ſentence of death were entruſted to their care, and they had them executed according to the commands of the prætors.—The *triumviri nocturni* watched over the ſafety of Rome in the night time, and in caſe of fire were ever ready to give orders, and to take the moſt effectual meaſures to extinguiſh it.——The *triumviri agrarii* had the care of colonies that were ſent to ſettle in different parts of the empire. They made a fair diviſion of the lands among the citizens, and exerciſed over the new colony all the power which was placed in the hands of the conſuls at Rome. ——The *triumviri monetales* were maſters of the mint, and had the care of the coin, hence their office was generally intimated by the following letters often ſeen on antient coins and medals; IIIVIR. A. A, A. F. F. i. e. *Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feriendo.* Some ſuppoſe that they were created only in the age of Cicero, as thoſe who were employed before them, were called *Denariorum flandorum curatores.*——The *triumviri valetudinis* were choſen when Rome was viſited by a plague or ſome peſtiferous diſtemper, and they took particular care of the temples of health and virtue. —— The *triumviri ſenatûs legendi*, were appointed to name thoſe that were moſt worthy to be made ſenators from among the plebeians. They were firſt choſen in the age of Auguſtus, as before, this privilege belonged to the kings, and afterwards devolved upon the conſuls, and the cenſors, A. U. C. 310.——The *triumviri menſarii* were choſen in the ſecond Punic war; to take care of the coin and prices of exchange.

TROADES, the inhabitants of Troas.

TROAS, a country of Phrygia in Aſia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. When Troas is taken for the whole kingdom of Priam, it may be ſaid to contain Myſia and Phrygia Minor; but if only applied to that part of the country where Troy was ſituate, its extent is confined within very narrow limits. Troas was antiently called Dardania. *Vid.* Troja.

TROCHOIS, a lake in the iſland of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were born.

TRŒZENE, a town of Argolis, in Peloponneſus near the Saronicus Sinus, which received its name from Trœzen, the ſon of Pelops, who reigned there for ſome time. It is often called *Theſeis*, becauſe Theſeus was born there. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 81.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 50.—*Plut in Theſ.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 566, l. 15, v. 296.——Another town at the ſouth of the Peloponneſus.

TROGILUS, a harbour of Sicily.

TROGLODYTÆ, a people of Æthiopia. They were all ſhepherds and had their wives in common. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c. 4, & 8.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Latin hiſtorian, B. C. 41. His father was one of the friends and adherents of J. Cæſar. Trogus wrote an univerſal hiſtory of all the moſt important events that had happened from the beginning of the world to the age of Auguſtus, divided into 44 books. This hiſtory, which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance, was epitomized by Juſtin, and is ſtill extant. Some ſuppoſe that the epitome is the cauſe that the original of Trogus is loſt.

TROJA, a city, the capital of Troas, or according to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital. It was built on a ſmall eminence near mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigæum, at the diſtance of about four miles from the ſea ſhore. Dardanus the firſt king of the country built it, and called it Dardania, and from Tros one of his ſucceſſors it was called Troja, and from Ilus Ilion. Neptune is alſo ſaid to have built, or more properly repaired, its walls, in the age of king Laomedon. This city had been celebrated by the poems of Homer and Virgil, and of all the wars which have been carried on among the antients, that of Troy is the moſt famous. The Trojan war was undertaken by the Greeks, to recover Helen, whom Paris the ſon of Priam king of Troy had carried away from the houſe of Menelaus. All Greece united to avenge the cauſe of Menelaus, and every prince furniſhed a certain number of ſhips and ſoldiers. According to Euripides, Virgil, and Lycophron, the armament of the Greeks amounted to 1000 ſhips. Homer mentions them as being 1186, and Thucydides ſuppoſes that they were 1200 in number. The number of men which theſe ſhips carried is unknown; yet as the largeſt contained about 120 men each, and the ſmalleſt 50, it may be ſuppoſed that no leſs than 100,000 men were engaged in this celebrated expedition. Agamemnon was choſen general of all theſe forces,

forces, but the princes and kings of Greece were admitted among his counſellors, and by them all the operations of the war were directed. The moſt celebrated of the Grecian princes that diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this war, were Achilles, Ajax, Menelaus, Ulyſſes, Diomedes, Proteſilaus, Patroclus, Agamemnon, Neſtor, Neoptolemus, &c. The Grecian army was oppoſed by a more numerous force. The king of Troy received aſſiſtance from the neighbouring princes in Aſia Minor, and reckoned among his moſt active generals, Rheſus king of Thrace, and Memnon, who entered the field with 20,000 Aſſyrians and Æthiopians. Many of the adjacent cities were reduced and plundered before the Greeks approached the walls; but when the ſiege was begun, the enemies on both ſides gave proofs of valor and intrepidity. The army of the Greeks, however, was viſited by a plague, and the operations were not leſs retarded by the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles. The loſs was great on both ſides; the moſt valiant of the Trojans, and particularly of the ſons of Priam, were ſlain in the field; and indeed, ſo great was the ſlaughter, that the rivers of the country are repreſented as filled with dead bodies and ſuits of armour. After the ſiege had been carried on for ten years, ſome of the Trojans, among whom were Æneas and Antenor, betrayed the city into the hands of the enemy, and Troy was reduced to aſhes. The poets however, ſupport, that the Greeks made themſelves maſters of the place by artifice. They ſecretly filled a large wooden horſe with armed men, and led away their army from the plains, as if to return home. The Trojans brought the wooden horſe into their city, and in the night the Greeks that were confined within the ſides of the animal, ruſhed out and opened the gates to their companions, who had returned from the place of their concealment. The greateſt part of the inhabitants were put to the ſword, and the others carried away by the conquerors. This happened, according to the Arundelian marbles, about 1184 years before the Chriſtian era, in the 3530th year of the Julian period, on the night between the 11th and 12th of June, 408 years before the firſt olympiad. Some time after, a new city was raiſed, about 30 ſtadia from the ruins of the old Troy; but though it bore the antient name, and received ample donations from Alexander the great, when he viſited it in his Aſiatic expedition, yet it continued to be ſmall, and in the age of Strabo it was nearly in ruins. It is ſaid that J. Cæſar, who wiſhed to paſs for one of the deſcendants of Æneas, and conſequently to be related to the Trojans, intended to make it the capital of the Roman empire, and to tranſport there the ſenate and the Roman people. The ſame apprehenſions were entertained in the reign of Auguſtus, and according to ſome, an ode of Horace, *Juſtum & tenacem propoſiti virum* was written purpoſely to diſſuade the emperor from putting into execution ſo wild a project. *Vid.* Paris, Æneas, Antenor, Agamemnon, Ilium, Laomedon, Menelaus, &c. *Virg. Æn.* —*Homer.*—*Ovid.*—*Diod*, &c.

TROJĀNI LUDI, games inſtituted by Æneas or his ſon Aſcanius, to commemorate the death of Anchiſes, and celebrated in the circus at Rome. Boys of the beſt families, dreſſed in a neat manner, and accoutred with ſuitable arms and weapons, were permitted to enter the liſt. Sylla exhibited them in his dictatorſhip, and under Auguſtus they were obſerved with unuſual pomp and ſolemnity. A mock fight on horſe back, or ſometimes on foot, was exhibited. The leader of the party was called *princeps juventutis*, and was generally the ſon of a ſenator, or the heir apparent to the empire. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 602.

TRŌILUS, a ſon of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles during the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 3. c. 12.—*Horat.* 2, *Od.* 9, v. 16.

TROMENTĪNA, one of the Roman tribes.

TROPÆA DRUSI, a town of Germany where Druſus died, and Tiberius was ſaluted emperor by the army.

TROPHONIUS, a celebrated architect, ſon of Erginus, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia. He built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the aſſiſtance of his brother Agamedes, and when he demanded of the god a reward for his trouble, he was told by the prieſteſs to wait eight days, and to live during that time with all chearfulneſs and pleaſure. When the days were paſſed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. According to Pauſanias, however, he was ſwallowed up alive in the earth; and when afterwards the country was viſited by a great drought, the Bœotians were directed to apply to Trophonius for relief, and to ſeek him at Lebadea, where he gave oracles in a cave. They diſcovered this cave by means of a ſwarm of bees, and Trophonius told them how to eaſe their misfortunes. From that time Trophonius was honored as a god, he paſſed for the ſon of Apollo, a chapel and a ſtatue were erected to him, and ſacrifices were offered to his divinity, when conſulted to give oracles. The cave of Trophonius became one of the moſt celebrated oracles of Greece. Many ceremonies were required, and the ſuppliant was obliged to make particular ſacrifices, to anoint his body with oil, and to bathe in the waters of certain rivers. He was to be clothed in a linen robe, and with a cake of honey in his hand, he was directed to deſcend into the cave by a narrow entrance, from whence he returned backwards, after he had

had received an answer. He was always pale and dejected at his return, and thence it came proverbial to say of a melancholy man, that he had consulted the oracle of Trophonius. There were annually exhibited games in honor of Trophonius at Lebadea. *Paus.* 9, c. 37, &c.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 47.—*Plut.*—*Plin.* 34, c. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 45.

TROS, a son of Ericthonius, king of Troy, who married Callirhoe, the daughter of the Scamander, by whom he had Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymedes. He made war against Tantalus, king of Phrygia, whom he accused of having stolen away the youngest of his sons. The capital of Phrygia was called Troja from him, and the country itself Troas. *Virg.* 3, *G.* v. 36.—*Homer. Il.* 20, v. 219.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

TROSSŬLUM, a town of Etruria, which gave the name of *Trossuli* to the Roman knights who had taken it without the assistance of foot soldiers. *Pers.* 1, v. 82.

TROTILUM, a town of Sicily.

TRUENTUM, or TRUENTĪNUM, a river of Picenum, falling into the Adriatic. There is also a town of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Sil.* 8, v. 434.—*Mela.* 2.

TRYPHERUS, a celebrated cook, &c. *Juv.* 11.

TRYPHIODŌRUS, a Greek poet in the 6th century, who wrote a poem in 24 books on the destruction of Troy, from which he excluded the α in the first book, the β in the second, and the γ in the third, &c.

TRYPHON, a tyrant of Apamea in Syria, put to death by Antiochus. *Justin.* 36, c. 1.——A surname of one of the Ptolemies. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 31.——A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Augustus.

TUBĔRO, (Q. Ælius) a Roman consul, son in law of Paulus the conqueror of Perseus. He is celebrated for his poverty, in which he seemed to glory, as well as the rest of his family. Sixteen of the Tuberos, with their wives and children, lived in a small house, and maintained themselves with the produce of a little field, which they cultivated with their own hands. The first piece of silver plate that entered the house of Tubero, was a small cup, which his father in law presented to him, after he had conquered the king of Macedonia.——A learned man.——A governor of Africa.——A Roman general who marched against the Germans under the emperors. He was accused of treason, and acquitted.

TUCCA PLAUTIUS, a friend of Horace and Virgil. He was ordered by Augustus, as some report, to revise the Æneid of Virgil, which remained uncorrected on account of the premature death of the poet.

TUCCIA, an immodest woman in Juvenal's age. *Juv.* 6, v. 64.

TUCIA, a river near Rome. *Sil.* 13, v. 5.

TUDER, or TUDERTIA, an antient town of Umbria. The inhabitants were called Tudertes. *Sil.* 4, v. 222.

TUDRI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 42.

TUGINI, or TUGENI, a people of Germany.

TUGURĪNUS, a Roman knight who conspired against Nero, &c.

TUISTO, a deity of the Germans; the founder of the nation. *Tacit de Germ.* 2.

TULINGI, a people of Germany between the Rhine and the Danube.

TULLA, one of Camilla's attendants in the Rutulian war. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 656.

TULLIA, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. She married Tarquin the proud, after she had murdered her first husband Arunx, and consented to see Tullius assassinated, that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown all mangled and bloody in one of the streets of Rome. She was afterwards banished from Rome with her husband. *Ovid. in Ib.* 363.——Another daughter of Servius Tullius, who married Tarquin the proud. She was murdered by her own husband, that he might marry her ambitious sister of the same name.——A daughter of Cicero. *Vid.* Tulliola.——A debauched woman. *Juv.* 6, v. 306.

TULLIA LEX, *de senatu*, by M. Tullius Cicero, A. U. C. 690, enacted that those who had a *libera legatio* granted them by the senate, should hold it no more than one year. Such senators as had a *libera legatio*, travelled through the provinces of the empire without any expence, as if they were employed in the affairs of the state.——Another *de ambitu*, by the same, the same year. It forbad any person, two years before he canvassed for an office, to exhibit a show of gladiators, unless that case had devolved upon him by will. Senators guilty of the crime of *ambitus*, were punished with the *aquæ & ignis interdictio* for ten years, and the penalty inflicted on the commons was more severe than that of the Calpurnian law.

TULLIŎLA, or TULLIA, a daughter of Cicero by Terentia. She married Caius Piso, and afterwards Furius Crassipes, and lastly P. Corn. Dolabella. With this last husband she had every reason to be dissatisfied. Dolabella was turbulent, and consequently the cause of much grief to Tullia and her father. Tullia died in childbed, about 44 years before Christ. Cicero was so inconsolable on this occasion, that some have accused him of an unnatural partiality for his daughter. According to a ridiculous story which some of the moderns report,

report, in the age of pope Paul 3d. a monument was discovered on the Appian road, with the superscription of *Tulliolæ filiæ meæ*. The body of a woman was found in it, which was reduced to ashes as soon as touched; there was also a lamp burning, which was extinguished as soon as the air gained admission there, and which was supposed to have been lighted above 1500 years. *Cic.*—*Plut. in Cic.*

Tullius Cimber, the son of a freedman, rose to great honors, and followed the interest of Pompey. He was reconciled to J. Cæsar, whom he murdered with Brutus. *Plut.*—— Cicero, a celebrated orator. *Vid.* Cicero.—— The son of the orator Cicero. *Vid.* Cicero.——Servius, a king of Rome. *Vid.* Servius.—— Senecio, a man accused of conspiracy against Nero with Piso.——A friend of Otho.——One of the kings of Rome. *Vid.* Servius.

Tullus Hostilius, the 3d king of Rome after the death of Numa. He was of a warlike and active disposition, and signalized himself by his expedition against the people of Alba, whom he conquered, and whose city he destroyed, after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii. He afterwards carried his arms against the Latins and the neighbouring states with success, and enforced reverence for majesty among his subjects. He died with all his family about 640 years before the Christian era, after a reign of 32 years. The manner of his death is not precisely known. Some suppose that he was killed by lightening, while he was performing some magical ceremonies in his own house; or, according to the more probable accounts of others, he was murdered by Ancus Martius, who set fire to the palace, to make it believed that the impiety of Tullus had been punished by heaven. *Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 814.—*Liv.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut.*——A consul, A. U. C. 686. *Horat.* 3. *od.* 8, v. 12.

Tunĕta, or Tunis, a town of Africa, near which Regulus was defeated and taken by Xanthippus. *Liv.* 30, c. 9.

Tungri, a name given to some of the Germans. *Tacit. de Germ.* 2.

C. Turanius, a Latin tragic poet in the age of Augustus. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 16, v. 29.

Turbo, a gladiator mentioned *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 310. He was of a small stature, but uncommonly courageous.——A governor of Pannonia, under the emperors.

Turdetāni, a people of Spain.

Turesis, a Thracian, who revolted from Tiberius.

Turius, a corrupt judge in the Augustan age. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 1. v. 49.

Turnus, a king of the Rutuli, son of Daunus and Venilia. He made war against Æneas, and attempted to drive him away from Italy, that he might not marry the daughter of Latinus, who had been previously engaged to him. His efforts were attended with no success; though supported with great courage and a numerous army. He was conquered and at last killed in a single combat by Æneas. He is represented as a man of uncommon strength. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 56, &c.—*Tibul.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 49.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 879. *Met.* 14, v. 453.

Turŏnes, a people of Gaul.

Turpio. *Vid.* Ambivius.

Turullius, one of Cæsar's murderers.

Tuscania and Tuscia, a large country at the west of Rome, the same as Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

Tusci, the inhabitants of Etruria.

Tusculānum, a country house of Cicero, near Tusculum.

Tuscŭlum, a town of Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, founded by Telegonus the son of Ulysses and Circe. *Cic. ad Attic.*—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 23, v. 8, &c.

Tuscus, belonging to Etruria. The Tiber is called *Tuscus amnis*, from its situation. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 199.

Tuscus vicus, a small village near Rome. It received this name from the Etrurians of Porsenna's army, that settled there. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

Tuscum mare, a part of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Etruria.

Tuta, a queen of Illyricum, &c.

Tutia, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. She proved herself to be innocent by carrying water from the Tiber to the temple of Vesta in a sieve, after a solemn invocation to the goddess. *Liv.* 20.

Tuticum, a town of the Hirpini.

Tyāna, a town at the foot of mount Taurus in Cappadocia, where Apollonius was born. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 719.—*Strab.* 12.

Tyanītis, a province of Asia Minor, near Cappadocia.

Tybris. *Vid.* Tibris.——A Trojan who fought in Italy with Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 124.

Tybur, a town of Latium on the Anio. *Vid.* Tibur.

Tyche, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 360.——A part of the town of Syracuse. *Cic.*

Tychius, a celebrated artist of Hyle in Bœotia, who made Hector's shield, which was covered with the hides of seven oxen. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 823.—*Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7, v. 220.

Tyde, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Ital.* 3, v. 367.

TYDEUS, a ſon of Œneus, king of Calydon. He fled from his country after the accidental murder of one of his friends, and found a ſafe aſylum in the court of Adraſtus, king of Argos, whoſe daughter Deiphyle he married. When Adraſtus wiſhed to replace his ſon-in-law Polynices on the throne of Thebes, Tydeus undertook to go and declare war againſt Eteocles, who uſurped the crown. The reception he met provoked his reſentment; he challenged Eteocles and his officers to ſingle combat, and defeated them. On his return to Argos, he ſlew 50 of the Thebans who had conſpired againſt his life, and laid in an ambuſh to ſurprize him; and only one of the number was permitted to return to Thebes, to bear the tidings of the fate of his companions. He was one of the ſeven chiefs of the army of Adraſtus, and during the Theban war he behaved with great courage. Many of the enemies expired under his blows, till he was at laſt wounded by Melanippus. Though the blow was fatal, Tydeus had the ſtrength to dart at his enemy, and to bring him to the ground, before he was carried away from the fight by his companions. At his own requeſt, the dead body of Melanippus was brought to him, and after he had ordered the head to be cut off, he began to tear out the brains with his teeth. This ſavage barbarity of Tydeus diſpleaſed Minerva, who was coming to bring him relief, and to make him immortal; and the goddeſs left him to his fate, and ſuffered him to die. He was buried at Argos, where his monument was ſtill to be ſeen in the age of Pauſanias. He was father to Diomedes. Some ſuppoſe that the cauſe of his flight to Argos, was the murder of the ſon of Melus, or according to others, of Alcathous his father's brother, or perhaps his own brother Olenius. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 365, 387.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 6.—*Æſchyl. Sept. ante. Theb.*—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 18.—*Diod.* 2.—*Eurip. in Sup.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 479.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 350, &c.

TYDIDES, a patronymic of Diomedes, as ſon of Tydeus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 101.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 15, v. 28.

TYMBER, a ſon of Daunus, who aſſiſted Turnus. His head was cut off in an engagement by Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 393, &c.

TYMOLUS, a mountain. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 15. *Vid.* Tmolus.

TYMPANIA, an inland town of Elis.

TYMPHÆI, a people between Epirus and Theſſaly.

TYNDĂRIDES, a patronymic of the children of Tyndarus, as Caſtor, Pollux, and Helen, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 8.

TYNDĂRIS, a patronymic of Helen, daughter of Tyndarus. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 569.——A town of Sicily near Meſſana, *Sil.* 14, v. 209.——Horace gives this name to one of his miſtreſſes, as beſt expreſſive of all female accompliſhments, 1, *Od.* 17, v. 10.

TYNDĂRUS, a ſon of Œbalus and Gorgophone, or, according to ſome, of Perieres. He was king of Lacedæmon, and married the celebrated Leda, who became mother of Pollux and Helen by Jupiter. *Vid.* Leda, Caſtor, Pollux, Clytemneſtra, &c.

TYNNĪCHUS, a general of Heraclea. *Polyæn.*

TYPHŒUS, or TYPHON, a famous giant, ſon of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads like thoſe of a ſerpent or a dragon. Flames of devouring fire were darted from his mouth and from his eyes, and he uttered horrid yells, like the diſſonant ſhrieks of different animals. He was no ſooner born than, to avenge the death of his brothers the giants, he made war againſt heaven, and ſo frightened the gods, that they fled away and aſſumed different ſhapes. Jupiter became a ram, Mercury an ibis, Apollo a crow, Juno a cow, Bacchus a goat, Diana a cat, Venus a fiſh, &c. The father of the gods at laſt reſumed courage, and put Typhœus to flight with his thunderbolts, and cruſhed him under mount Ætna, in the iſland of Sicily, or according to ſome, under the iſland Inarime. Typhœus became father of Geryon, Cerberus, and Orthos, by his union with Echidna. *Hygin. fab.* 152, & 196.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 325.—*Æſchyl. ſept. ante Theb.*—*Heſiod. Theog.* 820.—*Homer. Hym.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 156.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 716.

TYPHON, a giant whom Juno produced by ſtriking the earth. Some of the poets make him the famous Typhœus. *Vid.* Typhœus.—A brother of Oſiris, who married Nepthys. He laid ſnares for his brother during his expedition, and murdered him. The death of Oſiris was avenged by his ſon Orus, and Typhon was put to death. *Vid.* Oſiris. He was reckoned among the Egyptians to be the cauſe of every evil, and on that account generally repreſented as a wolf and a crocodile. *Plut. in Iſ. & Oſ.*—*Diod.* 1.

TYRANNION, a grammarian of Pontus, intimate with Cicero. His original name was Theophraſtus, and he received that of Tyrannion, from his auſterity to his pupils. He was taken by Lucullus, and reſtored to his liberty by Muræna. He opened a ſchool in the houſe of his friend Cicero, and enjoyed his friendſhip. He was extremely fond of books

books, and collected a library of about 30,000 volumes. To his care and induſtry the world is indebted for the preſervation of Ariſtotle's works.——There was alſo one of his diſciples called Diocles, who bore his name. He was a native of Phœnicia, and made priſoner in the war of Auguſtus and Antony. He was bought by Dymes, one of the emperor's favorites, and afterwards by Terentia, who gave him his liberty. He wrote 68 different volumes, in one of which he proved that the Latin tongue was derived from the Greek; and another in which Homer's poems were corrected, &c.

Tyrannus, a ſon of Pterelaus.

Tyras, or Tyra, a river of European Sarmatia, falling into the Euxine ſea, between the Danube and the Boryſthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 50.

Tyres, one of the companions of Æneas in his wars againſt Turnus. He was brother to Teuthras. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 403.

Tyridates, a rich man in the age of Alexander, &c. *Curt.*

Tyrii, or Tyrus, a town of Magna Græcia.

Tyriotes, an eunuch of Darius, who fled from Alexander's camp, to inform his maſter of the queen's death. *Curt.* 4, c. 10.

Tyro, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Salmoneus, king of Elis and Alcidice. She was treated with great ſeverity by her mother-in-law Sidero, and at laſt removed from her father's houſe by her uncle Cretheus. She became enamoured of the Enipeus; and as ſhe often walked on the banks of the river, Neptune aſſumed the ſhape of her favored lover, and gained her affections. She had two ſons, Pelias and Neleus, by Neptune, whom ſhe expoſed, to conceal her incontinence from the world. The children were preſerved by ſhepherds, and when they had arrived to years of maturity, they avenged their mother's injuries by aſſaſſinating the cruel Sidero. Some time after her amour with Neptune, Tyro married her uncle Cretheus, by whom ſhe had Amythaon, Pheres, and Æſon. Tyro is often called *Salmonis* from her father. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 234.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 1, *el.* 13, v. 20, l. 2, *el.* 30, v. 51, l. 3, *el.* 19, v. 13.—*Ovid. am.* 3, *el.* 6, v. 43.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.

Tyros, an iſland of Arabia.——A city of Phœnicia. *Vid.* Tyrus.

Tyrrheidæ, a patronymic given to the ſons of Tyrrheus, who kept the flocks of Latinus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 484.

Tyrrheni, the inhabitants of Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

Tyrrhenum mare, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coaſt of Etruria.

Tyrrhenus, a ſon of Atys king of Lydia, who came to Italy, where part of the country was called after him. *Paterc.* 1, c. 1.——A friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 612.

Tyrrheus, a ſhepherd of king Latinus, whoſe ſtag being killed by the companions of Aſcanius, was the firſt cauſe of war between Æneas and the inhabitants of Latium. Hence the word Tyrrheides. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 485.——An Egyptian general, B. C. 91.

Tyrsis, a place in the Balearides, ſuppoſed to be the palace of Saturn.

Tyrtæus, a Greek elegiac poet, born in Attica, ſon of Archimbrotus. In the ſecond Meſſenian war, the Lacedæmonians were directed by the oracle to apply to the Athenians for a general, if they wiſhed to finiſh their expedition with ſucceſs, and they received Tyrtæus. The poet, though ridiculed for his many deformities, and his ignorance of military affairs, animated the Lacedæmonians, juſt as they wiſhed to raiſe the ſiege of Ithome, and inſpired them with ſo much courage, that they defeated the Meſſenians. For his ſervices, he was made a citizen of Lacedæmon, and treated with great attention. Of the compoſitions of Tyrtæus, nothing is extant but few fragments. He floriſhed about 684 B. C. *Juſtin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Ariſtot. Polit.* 5, c. 7.—*Horat. de Art. p.* 402.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 6, &c.

Tyrus, or Tyros, a very antient city of Phœnicia, built by the Sidonians, on a ſmall iſland at the ſouth of Sidon, about 200 ſtadia from the ſhore, and now called Sur. There were, properly ſpeaking, two places of that name, the old Tyros, called Palætyros, on the ſea-ſhore, and the other in the iſland. It was about 19 miles in circumference, including Palætyros, but without it about four miles. Tyre was deſtroyed by the princes of Aſſyria, and afterwards rebuilt. It maintained its independence till the age of Alexander, who took it with much difficulty, and only after he had joined the iſland to the continent by a mole, after a ſiege of ſeven months, on the 20th of Auguſt, B. C. 332. The Tyrians were naturally induſtrious; their city was the emporium of commerce, and they were deemed the inventors of ſcarlet and purple colors. They founded many cities in different parts of the world, ſuch as Carthage, Gades, Leptis, &c. which on that account are often diſtinguiſhed by the epithet *Tyria*. The buildings of Tyre were very

very splendid and magnificent; the walls were 150 feet high, with a proportionable breadth. Hercules was the chief deity of the place. It had two large and capacious harbours, and a powerful fleet. It was built, according to some writers, about 2760 years before the Christian era. *Strab.* 16.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Curt.* 4, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 6. 339, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, &c. *Met.* 5, & 10.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.

TYRIAS, a man celebrated by Cicero, as being the inventor of rhetoric. *Cic.* 2, *de Inv.*

VACATIONE *(lex de)* was enacted concerning the exemption from military ſervice, and contained this very remarkable clauſe, *niſi bellum Gallicum exoriatur*, in which caſe the prieſts themſelves were not exempted from ſervice. This can intimate how apprehenſive the Romans were of the Gauls, by whom their city had once been taken.

VACCA, a town of Numidia.——A river of Spain.

VACCÆI, a people of Spain.

VACCUS, a general, &c. *Liv.* 8, c. 19.

VACŪNA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over repoſe and leiſure, as the word indicates *(vacare.)* Her feſtivals were obſerved in the month of December. *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 307.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 10, v. 49.

VADIMŌNIS LACUS, a lake of Etruria, whoſe waters were ſulphureous. The Etrurians were defeated there by the Romans; and the Gauls by Dolabella. *Liv.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.

VAGA, a town of Africa. *Sil.* 3, v. 259.

VAGEDRŪSA, a fountain of Sicily, the ſame as Arethuſa.

VAGELLIUS, an obſcene lawyer of Mutina. *Juv.* 16, v. 23.

VAGĒNI, a people of Liguria, at the ſources of the Po. *Sil.* 8, v. 696.

VALA, (C. Numonius) a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addreſſed 1 *ep.* 15.

VALENS (Flavius) a ſon of Gratian born in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian took him as his colleague on the throne, and appointed him over the eaſtern parts of the Roman empire. The bold meaſures and the threats of the rebel Procopius, frightened the new emperor; and if his friends had not intervened, he would have willingly reſigned all his pretenſions to the empire, which his brother had entruſted to his care. By perſeverance, however, Valens was enabled to deſtroy his rival, and to diſtinguiſh himſelf in his wars againſt the northern barbarians. But his lenity to theſe ſavage intruders proved fatal to the Roman power; and by permitting ſome of the Goths to ſettle in the provinces of Thrace, and to have free acceſs in every part of the country, Valens encouraged them to make depredations on his ſubjects, and to diſturb their tranquillity. His eyes were opened too late; he attempted to repel them, but he failed in the attempt. A bloody battle was fought, in which the barbarians obtained ſome advantage, and Valens was hurried away by the obſcurity of the night, and the affection of his ſoldiers for his perſon, into a lonely houſe, which the Goths ſet on fire. Valens, unable to make his eſcape, was burnt alive in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of 15 years, A. D. 378. He has been blamed for his ſuperſtition and cruelty, in putting to death all ſuch of his ſubjects whoſe name began by *Theod*, becauſe he had been informed by his favorite aſtrologers, that his crown would devolve upon the head of an officer whoſe name was begun with theſe letters. Valens did not poſſeſs any of the great qualities which diſtinguiſh a great and powerful monarch. He was illiterate, and of a diſpoſition naturally indolent and inactive. Yet though timorous in the higheſt degree, he was warlike; and though fond of eaſe, he was acquainted with the character of his officers, and preferred none but ſuch as poſſeſſed merit. He was a great friend of diſcipline, a pattern of chaſtity and temperance, and he ſhewed himſelf always ready to liſten to the juſt complaints of his ſubjects, though he gave an attentive ear to flattery and malevolent informations. *Ammian.* &c. —— Valerius, a proconſul of Achaia, who proclaimed himſelf emperor of Rome, when Macrian, who had been inveſted with the purple in the eaſt, attempted to aſſaſſinate him. He reigned only ſix months, and was murdered by his ſoldiers, A. D. 261.——Fabius, a friend of Vitellius, whom he ſaluted emperor, in oppoſition to Otho. He was greatly honored by Vitellius, &c.——A general of the emperor Honorius.——The name of the ſecond Mercury mentioned by *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22.

VALENTIA, one of the antient names of Rome.——A town of Spain, a little below Saguntum, founded by J. Brutus, and for ſome time known by the name of Julia Colonia.——A town of Italy.

VALENTINIĀNUS 1ſt, a ſon of Gratian; raiſed to the imperial throne by his merit and valor. He kept the weſtern part of the empire for himſelf, and appointed over the eaſt his brother Valens. He gave the moſt convincing proof of his military valor in the victories which he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deſarts of Africa, or on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. The inſolence of the Quadi he puniſhed with great ſeverity; and when theſe deſperate and indigent barbarians had deprecated the conqueror's mercy, Valentinian treated them with contempt, and upbraided them with every mark of reſentment. While he ſpoke with ſuch warmth, he broke a blood veſſel, and fell lifeleſs on the ground. He was conveyed into his palace by his attendants, and ſoon after died, after ſuffering the greateſt agonies, violent fits, and contorſions of his limbs, on the 17th of November, A. D. 375. He was then in the 55th year of his age, and had reigned 12 years. He has been repreſented by ſome, as cruel and covetous

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in the higheſt degree. He was naturally of an irritable diſpoſition, and he gratified his pride in expreſſing a contempt for thoſe who were his equals in military abilities, or who ſhone for gracefulneſs or elegance of addreſs. *Valentinian.*—About ſix days after the death of Valentinian, his ſecond ſon, Valentinian the ſecond, was proclaimed emperor, tho' only five years old. He ſucceeded his brother, Gratian, A. D. 383, but his youth ſeemed to favor diſſenſion, and the attempts and the uſurpations of rebels. He was robbed of his throne by Maximus, four years after the death of Gratian; and in this helpleſs ſituation he had recourſe to Theodoſius, who was then emperor of the eaſt. He was ſucceſsful in his applications, Maximus was conquered by Theodoſius, and Valentinian entered Rome in triumph, accompanied by his benefactor. He was ſome time after ſtrangled by one of his officers, a native of Gaul, called Arbogaſtes, in whom he had placed too much confidence, and from whom he expected more deference than the ambition of a barbarian could pay. Valentinian reigned nine years. This happened the 15th of May, A. D. 392, at Vienna, one of the modern towns of France. He has been commended for his many virtues, and the applauſe which the populace beſtowed upon him, was beſtowed upon real merit. He aboliſhed the greateſt part of the taxes; and becauſe his ſubjects complained that he was too fond of the amuſements of the circus, he ordered all ſuch feſtivals to be aboliſhed, and all the wild beaſts that were kept for the entertainment of the people to be ſlain. He was remarkable for his benevolence and clemency, not only to his friends but even to ſuch as had conſpired againſt his life; and he uſed to ſay, that tyrants alone are ſuſpicious. He was fond of imitating the virtues and exemplary life of his friend and patron Theodoſius, and if he had lived longer, the Romans might have enjoyed peace and ſecurity.—Valentinian the third, was ſon of Conſtantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodoſius the Great, and therefore, as related to the imperial family, he was ſaluted emperor in his youth, and publicly acknowledged as ſuch at Rome, the 3d of October, A. D. 423, about the 6th year of his age. He was at firſt governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers; and when he came to years of diſcretion, he diſgraced himſelf by violence, oppreſſion, and incontinence. He was murdered in the midſt of Rome, A. D. 454, in the 36th year of his age, and 31ſt of his reign, by Petronius Maximus, to whoſe wife he had offered violence. The vices of Valentinian the third were conſpicuous; every paſſion he wiſhed to gratify at the expence of his honor, his health, and character; and as he lived without one ſingle act of benevolence or kindneſs, he died lamented by none, though ſcorned for his imprudence and vicious propenſities. He was the laſt of the family of Theodoſius.——A ſon of the emperor Gratian, who died when very young.——VALERIA, a ſiſter of Publicola, who adviſed the Roman matrons to go and deprecate the reſentment of Coriolanus.——A daughter of Publicola, given as an hoſtage to Porſenna by the Romans. She fled from the enemy's country and ſwam acroſs the Tiber.——A daughter of Meſſala, ſiſter to Hortenſius, who married Sylla.——The wife of the emperor Valentinian.——The wife of the emperor Galerius, &c.——A road in Sicily, which led from Meſſana to Lilybæum.

VALERIA LEX, *de provocatione*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, the ſole conſul, A. U. C. 243. It permitted the appeal from a magiſtrate to the people, and forbad the magiſtrate to puniſh a citizen for making the appeal.——Another, *de debitoribus*, by Valerius Flaccus. It required that all creditors ſhould diſcharge their debtors, on receiving a fourth part of the whole ſum.——Another by M. Valerius Corvinus, A. U. C. 453, which confirmed the firſt Valerian law, enacted by Poplicola.——Another, called alſo Horatia, by L. Valerius and M. Horatius the conſuls, A. U. C. 304. It revived the firſt Valerian law, which under the triumvirate had loſt its force.——Another, *de magiſtratibus*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, ſole conſul A. U. C. 243. It created two queſtors to take care of the public treaſure, which was for the future to be kept in the temple of Saturn.

VALERIĀNUS, (Publius Licinius) a Roman, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Rhætia, A. D. 254. The virtues which ſhone in him when a private man, were loſt when he aſcended the throne. Formerly diſtinguiſhed for his temperance, moderation, and many virtues, which fixed the uninfluenced choice of all Rome upon him, Valerian inveſted with the purple diſplayed inability and meanneſs. He was cowardly in his operations, and though acquainted with war, and the patron of ſcience, he ſeldom acted with prudence, or favored men of true genius and merit. He took his ſon Gallienus as his colleague in the empire, and ſhowed the malevolence of his heart by perſecuting the Chriſtians whom he had for a while tolerated. He alſo made war againſt the Goths and Scythians; but in an expedition which he undertook againſt Sapor, king of Perſia, his arms were attended with ill ſucceſs. He was conquered in Meſopotamia, and when he wiſhed to have a private conference with Sapor, the conqueror ſeized his perſon, and carried him in triumph to his capital, where he expoſed him, and in all the cities of his empire, to the ridicule and inſolence of his ſubjects.

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When the Perſian monarch mounted on horſeback, Valerian ſerved as foot-ſtool, and the many other inſults which he ſuffered, excited indignation even among the courtiers of Sapor. The monarch at laſt ordered him to be flayed alive, and ſalt to be thrown over his mangled body, ſo that he died in the greateſt torments. His ſkin was tanned and painted in red, and, that the ignominy of the Roman empire might be laſting, it was nailed in one of the temples of Perſia. Valerian died in the 71ſt year of his age, A. D. 260, after a reign of ſeven years.——A grandſon of Valerian the emperor. He was put to death when his father the emperor Gallienus was killed.——One of the generals of the uſurper Niger.——A worthy ſenator put to death by Heliogabalus.

Valerius Publius, a celebrated Roman, ſurnamed *Poplicola* for his popularity. He was very active in aſſiſting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and he was the firſt that took an oath to ſupport the liberty and independence of his country, though he had been refuſed the conſulſhip, and had retired with great diſſatisfaction from the public affairs. He was afterwards honored with the conſulſhip, after the expulſion of Collatinus, and he triumphed over the Etrurians, after he had gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the ſons of Tarquin had fallen. Valerius died after he had been four times conſul, and enjoyed the popularity, and received the thanks and the gratitude, which a people redeemed from ſlavery and oppreſſion, uſually pay to their patrons and deliverers. He was ſo poor, that his body was buried at the public expence. The Roman matrons mourned his death a whole year. *Plut. in vitâ.—Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 3, c. 8, &c. ——Corvinus, a tribune of the ſoldiers under Camillus. When the Roman army were challenged by one of the Senones, remarkable for his ſtrength and ſtature, Valerius undertook to engage him, and obtained an eaſy victory, by means of a crow that aſſiſted him, and attacked the face of the Gaul, whence his ſurname of *Corvinus*. Valerius triumphed over the Etrurians, and the neighbouring ſtates that made war againſt Rome, and was ſixtimes honored with the conſulſhip. He died in the 100th year of his age, admired and regretted for many private and public virtues. *Val. Max.* 8. c. 13.—*Liv.* 7, c. 27, &c.—*Plut. in Mar.*—*Cic in Cat.* ——Marcus Corvinus Meſſala, a Roman, made conſul with Auguſtus. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning as well as military virtues. He loſt his memory about two years before his death, and according to ſome he was even ignorant of his own name. *Sueton. in Aug.*—*Cic. in Brut.*——Horatius, a Latin poet, in the age of Julius Cæſar, put to death for betraying a ſecret. He acknowledged no god, but the ſoul of the univerſe.——Maximus, a brother of Poplicola.——A Latin hiſtorian who carried arms under the ſons of Pompey. He dedicated his time to ſtudy, and wrote an account of all the moſt celebrated ſayings and actions of the Romans, and other illuſtrious perſons, which is ſtill extant, and divided into nine books. It is dedicated to Tiberius. Some have ſuppoſed that he lived after the age of Tiberius, from the want of purity and elegance, which ſo conſpicuouſly appear in his writings, unworthy of the correctneſs of the golden age of the Roman literature. The beſt editions of Valerius are thoſe of Torrenius, 4to. L. Bat. 1726, and of Vorſtius, 8vo. Berolin 1672.——Marcus, a brother of Poplicola, who defeated the army of the Sabines in two battles. He was honored with a triumph, and the Romans, to ſhow their ſenſe of his great merit, built him a houſe on mount Palatine, at the public expence.——Potitus, a general who ſtirred up the people and army againſt the decemvirs, and Appius Claudius in particular. He was choſen conſul, and conquered the Volſci and Æqui.—Flaccus, a Roman intimate with Cato the cenſor. He was conſul with him, and cut off an army of 10,000 Gauls in one battle. He was alſo choſen cenſor, and prince of the ſenate, &c.——A Latin poet who floriſhed under Veſpaſian. He wrote a poem in eight books on the Argonautic expedition, but it remained unfiniſhed on account of his premature death. The Argonauts were there left on the ſea in their return home. Some critics have been laviſh in their praiſes upon Flaccus, and have called him the ſecond poet of Rome after Virgil. His poetry however, is deemed by ſome frigid and languiſhing, and his ſtile uncouth and inelegant. The beſt editions of Flaccus are thoſe of Burman, L. Bat. 1724, and 12mo. Utr. 1702.——Aſiaticus, a celebrated Roman, accuſed of having murdered one of the relations of the emperor Claudius. He was condemned, though innocent, and he opened his veins and bled to death. *Tacit. Ann.*——A friend of Vitellius.——Fabianus, a youth condemned under Nero for counterfeiting the will of one of his friends, &c.——Lævinus, a conſul, who fought againſt

Pyrrhus during the Tarentine war. *Vid.* Lævinus——Præconinus, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul, slain in a skirmish.——Paulinus, a friend of Vespasian, &c.

VALERUS, a friend of Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 752.

VALGIUS, a Roman poet in the Augustus age celebrated for his writings. He was very intimate with Horace. *Tibull.* 3, *el* 1, v. 180.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 82.

VANDALII, a people of Germany, *Tacit. de Germ.* c. 3.

VANGIŌNES, a people of Germany.

VANNIUS a king of the Suevi, banished under Claudius, &c.

VARANES, a name common to some of the Persian monarchs in the age of the Roman emperors.

VARDÆI, a people of Spain.

VARIA, a town of Spain.

VARIA LEX *de majestate*, by the tribune L. Varius, A.U.C. 662. It ordained that all such as had assisted the confederates in their war against Rome, should be publicly tried.—Another *de civitate*, by Q. Varius Hybrida. It punished all such as were suspected of having assisted or supported the people of Italy in their petition to become free citizes of Rome.

VARINI, a people of Germany.

VARISTI, a people of Germany.

VARIUS, a tragic poet, intimate with Horace and Virgil. He was one of those whom Augustus appointed to revise Virgil's Æneid. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant. Besides tragedies, he wrote a panegyric on the emperor. Quintilian says, *l.* 10, that his Thyestes was equal to any composition of the Greek poets. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5. v. 40——One of the friends of Antony, surnamed Cotylon.——A man in the reign of Otho, punished for his adulteries, &c.

VARRO, M. Terentius, a Roman consul defeated at Cannæ, by Annibal. *Vid.* Terentius——A Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. He wrote no less than 500 different volumes which are all now lost, except a treatise *de re rusticâ*, and another *de linguâ Latinâ*, dedicated to the orator Cicero. He was Pompey's lieutenant in his piratical wars, and obtained a naval crown. In the civil wars he was taken by Cæsar, and proscribed, but he escaped. He has been greatly commended by Cicero for his erudition, and St. Augustin says, that it cannot but be wondered how Varro, who read such a number of books, could find time to compose so many volumes, and how he who composed so many volumes, could be at leisure to peruse such a variety of books, and gain so much literary information. He died B. C. 28, in the 88th year of his age. The best edition of Varro is that of Dordrac. 8vo, 1619. *Cic. in Acad.* &c. —*Quintil.*——A native of Gaul, in the age of J. Cæsar. He translated into Latin verse the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, with great correctness and elegance. He also wrote a poem intitled *de bello Sequanico*, besides epigrams and elegies. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant. He failed in his attempt to write satire. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 46.

VARUS, (Quintilius) a Roman proconsul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. He was surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, a crafty and dissimulating chief, and his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that every thing was lost, he killed himself, *A. D.* 10, and his example was followed by some of his officers. His head was afterwards sent to Augustus at Rome, by one of the Barbarian chiefs, as also his body. The bodies of the slain were left in the field of battle, where they were found six years after by Germanicus, and buried with great pomp. Varus has been taxed with indolence and cowardice, and some have intimated, that if he had not trusted too much to the insinuations of the barbarian chiefs, he might have not only escaped ruin, but awed the Germans to their duty. His avarice was also conspicuous, he went poor to Syria, whence he returned loaded with riches. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 24.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 117.—*Flor.* 4. c. 12. *Virg. Ecl.* 6——A son of Varus, who married a daughter of Germanicus. *Tacit.* ——The father and grandfather of Varus, who was killed in Germany, slew themselves with their own swords, the one after the battle of Philippi, and the other in the plains of Pharsalia.——Quintilius, a friend of Horace, and other great men in the Augustan age. He was a good judge of poetry, and a great critic, as Horace, *arr. P.* 438, seems to insinuate. The poet has addressed the 18th ode of his 1st book to him, and in the 24th he mourns pathetically his death. Some suppose this Varus to be the person killed in Germany, while others believe him to be a man who devoted his time more to the muses than to war.——Alfrenus, a Roman, who though originally a shoemaker, became consul, and distinguished himself by his abilities as an orator. He was buried at the public expence, an honor granted to few, and only to persons

of merit. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3.——Accius, one of the friends of Cato in Africa, &c.——A river which separates Liguria from Gallia Narbonenſis. *Lucan.* 1, v. 404.

VASCONES, a people of Spain.

VATICĀNUS, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum, which produced wine of no great eſteem. It was diſregarded by the Romans on account of the unwholeſomeneſs of the air, and the continual ſtench of the filth that was there, and of ſtagnated waters. Heliogabalus was the firſt who cleared it of all diſagreeable nuiſances. It is now admired for antient monuments and pillars, and for the palace of the Pope.

VĀTINIA LEX, *de provinciis* by the tribune P. Vatinius, A. U. C. 694. It appointed Cæſar governor of Gallia Ciſalpina and Illyricum, for five years, without a decree of the ſenate, or the uſual cuſtom of caſting lots. Some perſons were alſo appointed to attend him as lieutenants without the interference of the ſenate. His army was to be paid out of the public treaſury, and he was impowered to plant a Roman colony in the town of Novocomum in Gaul.

VATINIUS, an intimate friend of Cicero, once diſtinguiſhed for his enmity to the orator. He hated the people of Rome for their great vices and corruption.——A ſhoe-maker, ridiculed for his great deformities, and the oddity of his character. He was one of Nero's favorites, and he ſurpaſſed the reſt of the courtiers in flattery and in the commiſſion of every impious deed. *Juv.*—*Mart.* 14, ep. 96

VĀTIĒNUS, a river riſing in the Alps and falling into the Po.

VEII, a people of Germany near the Rhine.

VEĂLĔGON, a Trojan chief, praiſed for the ſoundneſs of his counſels and his good intentions. His houſe was firſt ſet on fire by the Greeks. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 312.—*Homer Il.* 3, v. 148

VEDRIS, a town of Spain. *Hirtius.*

VECTIUS, a rhetorician, &c. *Juv.* 7, v. 150.

VEDIUS POLLIO, a friend of Auguſtus, very cruel to his ſervants, &c. *Vid* Pollio.

VEGETIUS, a Latin writer, who floriſhed B. C. 386. The beſt edition of his treatiſe *de Re militari*, together with Modeſtus, is that of Paris, 4to. 1607.

VEIA, a ſorcereſs, in the age of Horace, *Ep.* 5, v. 29.

VEIANUS, a gladiator, in the age of Horace. 1, *ep.* 1, v. 4.

VEIENTES, the inhabitants of Veii. They were carried to Rome, where the tribe they compoſed was called Veientina, *Vid.* Veii.

VEIENTO, Fabr. a Roman, as arrogant as he was ſatirical. Nero baniſhed him for his libellous writings. *Juv.* 3, v. 185.

VEII, a powerful city of Etruria, at the diſtance of about 12 miles from Rome. It ſuſtained many long wars againſt the Romans, and was at laſt taken and deſtroyed by Camillus after a ſiege of ten years. At the time of its deſtruction, Veii was larger and far more magnificent than the city of Rome. Its ſituation was ſo eligible, that the Romans were long inclined to migrate there and totally abandon their city, and this would have been carried into execution if not oppoſed by the authority and eloquence of Camillus. *Ovid* 2, *Faſt.* v. 195.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 44.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 143.—*Liv.* 5, c. 21, &c.

VEJŎVIS or VEJUPITER, a deity of ill omen at Rome. He had a temple on the Capitoline hill. Some ſuppoſe that he was the ſame as Jupiter *the infant*, or *in the cradle*, becauſe he was repreſented without thunder or a ſcepter, and had only by his ſide the goat Amalthæa, and the Cretan nymph who fed him when young. *Ovid Faſt.* 3, v. 430.

VELABRUM, a marſhy piece of ground on the ſide of the Tiber, which Auguſtus drained, and where he built houſes. The place was frequented as a market, where oil, cheeſe, &c. were expoſed to ſale. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 229.

VELANIUS, one of Cæſar's officers in Gaul, &c.

VELIA, a maritime town of Lucania, founded by a colony of Phoceans, about 600 years after the coming of Æneas into Italy. The port in its neighbourhood was called *Velinus portus*. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Cic. Phil.* 10, c. 4. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 366.

VELICA, or VELLICA, a town of the Cantabri.

VELĪNA, a part of the city of Rome, adjoining mount Palatine. It was alſo one of the Roman tribes. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 52.—*Cic.* 4, *ad Attic.* ep. 15.

VELĪNUM, a lake in the country of the Sabines, near Umbria. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 517.

VELIOCASSI, a people of Gaul.

VELITERNA, or VELITRÆ, an antient town of Latium on the Appian road. The inhabitants were called Veliterni. It became a Roman colony. *Liv.* 8, c. 12; &c.—*Sueton in Aug.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 378, &c.

VELLARI, a people of Gaul.

VELLEDA, a woman famous among the Germans, in the age of Veſpaſian, and worſhipped as a deity. *Tacit. de Germ.* 8.

VELLEIUS Paterculus, a Roman hiſtorian, deſcended from an equeſtrian family of Campania. He was at firſt a military tribune in the Roman armies, and for nine years ſerved under Tiberius in the various expeditions which he undertook in Gaul and Germany. Velleius wrote an epitome of the hiſtory of Greece, and of Rome, and of other nations of the moſt remote antiquity, but of this authentic compoſition there remain only fragments of the hiſtory of Greece and Rome from the conqueſt of Perſeus, by Paulus, to the 27th year of the reign of Tiberius, in two books. It is a judicious account of celebrated men, and illuſtrious cities, the hiſtorian is happy in his deſcriptions, his pictures are true, and his narrations lively and intereſting. The whole is candid and impartial, but only till the reign of the Cæſars, when the writer began to be influenced by the preſence of the emperor, or the power of his favorites. Paterculus is deſervedly cenſured for his invectives againſt Pompey, and his encomiums on the cruel Tiberius, and the unfortunate Sejanus. Some ſuppoſe that he was involved in the ruin of this diſappointed courtier whom he had extolled as a pattern of virtue and morality. The beſt editions of Paterculus are thoſe of Rubnkenius, 8vo. 2. vols. L. Bat. 1779; of Barbou, Paris, 12mo. 1777, and of Burman, 8vo, L. Bat. 1719.——Caius, the grandfather of the hiſtorian of that name, was one of the friends of Livia. He killed himſelf when old and unable to accompany Livia in her flight.

VENAFRUM, a town of Campania abounding in olive trees. It became a Roman colony. It had been founded by Diomedes. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 6, v. 16.—*Martial.* 13. *ep.* 98.

VENEMI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. de Germ.* 46.

VENELI, a people of Gallia Celtica.

VENETI, a people of Italy in Ciſalpine Gaul, near the mouths of the Po. They were deſcended from a nation of Paphlagonia, who ſettled there under Antenor, ſome time after the Trojan war. The Venetians who have been long a powerful and commercial nation, were originally very poor, whence a writer, in the age of the Roman emperors ſaid, that they had no other fence againſt the waves of the ſea than hurdles, no food but fiſh, no wealth beſides their fiſhing-boats, and no merchandize but ſalt. *Strab.* 4, &c.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3, l. 3, c. 4.—*Cæſar. bell G.* 3, c. 8.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 134.—*Ital.* 8, v. 605. A nation of Gaul, at the ſouth of Armorica, on the weſtern coaſt.

VENETIA, a part of Gaul, on the mouths of the Po. *Vid.* Veneti.

VENETUS, a centurion who conſpired againſt Nero with Piſo, &c. *Tacit.*

VENILIA, a nymph, ſiſter to Amata, and mother of Turnus by Daunus. Amphitrite the ſea goddeſs is alſo called Venilia. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 76.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 384.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 10.

VENONIUS, an hiſtorian mentioned by *Cic. ad Attic.* 12, *ep.* 3. &c.

VENTIDIUS Baſſus, a native of Picenum, born of an obſcure family. When Aſculum was taken, he was carried before the triumphant chariot of Pompeius Strabo; hanging on his mother's breaſt. A bold, aſpiring ſoul, aided by the patronage of the family of Cæſar, raiſed him from the mean occupation of a chairman and muleteer to dignity in the ſtate. He diſplayed valor in the Roman armies, and gradually aroſe to the offices of tribune, prætor, high prieſt and conſul. He made war againſt the Parthians, and conquered them in three great battles, B. C. 39. He was the firſt Roman ever honored with a triumph over Parthia. He died greatly lamented by all the Roman people, and was buried at the public expence. *Plut. in Anton.*—*Juv.* 7, v. 199.——A governor of Paleſtine, &c.——Two brothers in the age of Pompey, who favored Carbo's intereſt, &c. *Plut.*

VENTI, the antients, and eſpecially the Athenians, paid particular attention to the winds, and offered them ſacrifices as to deities, intent upon the deſtruction of mankind, by continually cauſing ſtorms, tempeſts, and earthquakes. The winds were repreſented in different attitudes and forms. The four principal winds were Eurus the ſouth-eaſt; who is repreſented as a young man flying with great impetuoſity, and often appearing in a playſome and wanton humour. Auſter, the ſouth wind, appeared generally as an old man with grey hair, a gloomy countenance, a head covered with clouds, a ſable veſture, and duſky wings. He is the diſpenſer of rain, and of all heavy ſhowers. Zephyrus is repreſented as the mildeſt of all the winds. He is young and gentle, and his lap is filled with vernal flowers. He married Flora the goddeſs, with whom he enjoyed the moſt perfect felicity. Boreas or the north wind,

wind, appears always rough and shivering. He is the father of rain, snow, hail, and tempests, and is always represented surrounded with impenetrable clouds. Those of inferior note were, Solanus, whose name it seldom mentioned. He appeared as a young man holding fruit in his lap, such as peaches, oranges, &c. Africus, or south-west, represented with black wings, and a melancholy countenance. Corus, or north-west, drives clouds of snow before him, and Aquilo, the north east, is equally dreadful in appearance. The winds, according to some mythologists, were confined in a large cave, of which Æolus had the management, and without this necessary precaution, they would have overturned the earth, and reduced every thing to its original chaos. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 57, &c.

VEGELIUS, a writer in the age of the emperor Alexander.

VELSUS, one of the Latin elders sent into Magna Græcia, to demand the assistance of Diomedes, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 9.

VENUS, one of the most celebrated deities of the ancients. She was the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces and of pleasures, and the patroness of courtezans. Some mythologists speak of more than one Venus. Plato mentions two, Venus Urania, the daughter of Uranus, and Venus Popularia, the daughter of Jupiter and Dione. Cicero speaks of four, a daughter of Cœlus and Light, one sprung from the froth of the sea, a third, daughter of Jupiter and the Nereid Dione, and a fourth born at Tyre, and the same as the Astarte of the Syrians. Of these however the Venus sprung from the froth of the sea, after the mutilated part of the body of Uranus had been thrown there by Saturn, is the most known, and of her in particular, ancient mythologists as well as painters, make mention. She arose from the sea near the island of Cyprus, or according to Hesiod, of Cythera, whither she was wafted by the zephyrs, and received on the sea shore by the seasons, daughters of Jupiter and Themis. She was soon after carried to heaven, where all the gods admired her beauty, and all the goddesses became jealous of her personal charms. Jupiter attempted to gain her affections and even wished to offer her violence, but Venus refused, and the god, to punish her obstinacy, gave her in marriage to his ugly and deformed son Vulcan. This marriage did not prevent the goddess of Love from gratifying her favorite passions, and she defiled her husband's bed, by her amours with the gods. Her intrigue with Mars is the most celebrated. She was caught in her lover's arms, and exposed to the ridicule and laughter of all the gods. [*Vid Alectryon.*] Venus became mother of Hermione, Cupid and Anteros, by Mars; by Mercury she had Hermaphroditus: by Bacchus, Priapus; and by Neptune, Eryx. Her great partiality for Adonis, made her abandon the seats of Olympus, [*Vid Adonis*] and her regard for Anchises, obliged her often to visit the woods and solitary retreats of mount Ida. [*Vid. Anchises. Æneas.*] The power of Venus over the heart, was supported and assisted by a celebrated girdle, called *zone*, by the Greeks, and *cestus*, by the Latins. This mysterious girdle gave beauty, grace and elegance, when worn even by the most deformed; it excited love, and kindled extinguished flames. Juno herself was indebted to this powerful ornament, to gain the favors of Jupiter, and Venus, though herself possessed of every charm, no sooner put on her cestus, than Vulcan, unable to resist the influence of love, forgot all the intrigues and infidelities of his wife, and fabricated arms even for her illegitimate children. The contest of Venus for the golden apple of discord is well known. She gained the prize over Pallas and Juno, [*Vid. Paris, Discordia.*] and rewarded her impartial judge with the hand of the fairest woman in the world. The worship of Venus was universally established; statues and temples were erected to her in every kingdom, and the antients were fond of paying homage to a divinity who presided over generation, and by whose influence alone, mankind existed. In her sacrifices and in the festivals celebrated in her honor, too much licentiousness prevailed, and public prostitution was often part of the ceremony. Victims were seldom offered to her, or her altars stained with blood, though we find Aspasia making repeated sacrifices. No pigs however, or male animals were deemed acceptable. The rose, the myrtle, and the apple were sacred to Venus, and among birds the dove, the swan, and the sparrow were her favorites, and among fishes, those called the aphya and the lycostomus. The goddess of beauty was represented among the antients in different forms. At Elis she appeared seated on a goat, with one foot resting on a tortoise. At Sparta and Cythera, she was represented armed like Minerva, and sometimes wearing chains on her feet. In the temple of Jupiter

Olympius, she was represented by Phidias, as rising from the sea, received by love, and crowned by the goddess of persuasion. At Cnidos her statue made by Praxiteles, represented her naked, with one hand hiding what modesty keeps concealed. Her statue at Elephantis was the same, with only a naked Cupid by her side. In Sicyon she held a poppy in one hand, and in the other an apple, while on her head she had a crown, which terminated in a point, to intimate the pole. She is generally represented with her son Cupid, on a chariot drawn by doves, or at other times by swans or sparrows. The surnames of the goddess are numerous, and only serve to show how well established her worship was all over the earth. She was called Cypria, because particularly worshipped in the island of Cyprus, and in that character she was often represented with a beard, and the male parts of generation, with a sceptre in her hand, and the body and dress of a female, whence she is called *duplex Amathusia* by Catullus. She received the name of Paphia, because worshipped at Paphos, where she had a temple with an altar, on which rain never fell, though exposed in the open air. Some of the antients called her Apostrophia or Epistrophia, as also Venus Urania, and Venus Pandemos. The first of these she received as presiding over wantonness and incestuous enjoyments; the second because she patronized pure love, and chaste and moderate gratifications; and the third because she favored the propensities of the vulgar, and was fond of sensual pleasures. The Cnidians raised her temples under the name of Venus Acræa, of Doris, and of Euploea. In her temple at Euploea, at Cnidos, was the most celebrated of her statues, being the most perfect piece of Praxiteles. It was made with white marble, and appeared so engaging, and so much like life, that according to some historians, a youth of the place introduced himself in the night into her temple, and attempted to gratify his passions on the lifeless image. Venus was also surnamed Cytheræa, because she was the chief deity of Cythera; Exopolis, because her statue was without the city at Athens; Philomeda, from her affection for the phallus; Philommeis, because the queen of laughter; Telesigama, because she presided over marriage; Coliada, Colotis, or Colias, because worshipped on a promontory of the same name in Attica; Area, because armed like Mars; Verticordia, because she could turn the hearts of women to cultivate chastity; Apaturia, because she deceived; Calva, because she was represented bald; Erycina, because worshipped at Eryx; Etaira, because the patroness of courtezans; Acidalia, because of a fountain of Orchomenos; Basilea, because the queen of love; Myrtea, because the myrtle was sacred to her; Libertina, from her inclinations to gratify lust; Mechanitis, in allusion to the many artifices practised in love, &c. &c. As goddess of the sea, because, born in the bosom of the waters, Venus was called Pontia, Marina Limnesia, Epipontia, Pelagia, Saligena, Pontogenia, Aligena, Thalassia, &c. and as rising from the sea, the name of Anadyomene is applied to her, and rendered immortal by the celebrated painting of Apelles, which represented her as issuing from the bosom of the waves, and wringing her tresses on her shoulder. *Vid.* Anadyomene. *Cic de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27, l. 3, c. 23.—*Orpheus Hymn.* 54.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Sappho.*—*Homer. Hymn in Ven.* &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 800, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 15, 16, 19, &c. *Met.* 4, *fab.* 5, &c.—*Diod.* 1, & 5.—*Hygin. fab.* 94. 271.—*Paus.* 2, c. 1, l. 4, c. 30, l. 5, c. 18.—*Martial.* 6, *ep.* 13.—*Eurip. in Hel. in Iphig. in Troad.*—*Plut. in Erotic.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 1,—*Athen.* 12, &c.—*Catullus.*—*Lactant. de falsâ re.*—*Calaber.* 11—*Lucian. dial.* &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Tacit. Ann.* 3, &c.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 11,—*Plin.* 36.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 26, l. 4, *Od.* 11, &c.——A planet called by the Greeks Phosphorus, and by the Latins Lucifer, when it rises before the sun, but when it follows it, Hesperus or Vesper. *Cic. de Nat.* 2, c. 20, *in somn. Scip.*

VENUS PYRENÆA, a town of Spain, near the borders of Gaul.

VENŬSIA, or VENŬSIUM, a town of Apulia, where Horace was born. *Strab.* 5, & 6.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 1, v. 35.—*Liv.* 22, c. 54.

VERAGRI, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

VERANIA, the wife of Piso Licinianus, whom Galba adopted.

VERANIUS, a governor of Britain under Nero. He succeeded Didius Gallus. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.*

VERBIGENUS, a village in the country of the Celtæ.

VERCELLÆ, a town on the borders of Insubria. *Sil* 8, v. 598.

VERCINGETORIX, a chief of the Gauls, in the time of Cæsar. He was conquered and led in triumph, &c. *Cæsar. bell. G.*

VERGILIA, the wife of Coriolanus, &c.

VERGASILLAUNUS, one of the generals

rals and friends of Vercingetorix. *Cæſar. bell. G.*

VERGELLUS, a ſmall river near Cannæ, over which Annibal made a bridge with the ſlaughtered bodies of the Romans.

VERGILIÆ, ſeven ſtars, called alſo Pleiades. When they ſet, the antients began to ſow their corn. They received their name from the ſpring *quia vere oriuntur. Propert.* 1, *el.* 8, v. 18.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2. c. 44.

VERGINIUS, one of the officers of the Roman troops in Germany, who refuſed the abſolute power which his ſoldiers offered to him. *Tacit.* 1, *Hiſt.* c. 8.——A rhetorician in the age of Nero, baniſhed on account of his great fame.

VERGIUM, a town of Spain.

VERGOBRETUS, one of the chiefs of the Ædui, in the age of Cæſar, &c.

VERITAS, (*truth*,) was not only perſonified by the antients, but alſo made a deity and called the daughter of Saturn and Virtue. She was repreſented like a young virgin, dreſſed in white apparel, with all the marks of youthful diffidence and modeſty. Democritus uſed to ſay, that ſhe hid herſelf at the bottom of a well, to intimate the difficulty with which ſhe is found.

VERODOCTIUS, one of the Helvetii.

VEROMANDUI, a people of Gallia Belgica.

VERŌNA, a town of Venetia in Italy, founded as ſome ſuppoſe, by Brennus, the leader of the Gauls. C. Nepos, Catullus, and Pliny the elder were born there. It was adorned with a circus and an amphitheatre by the Roman emperors. It ſtill preſerves its ancient name. *Strab.* 5.—*Ovid. am.* 3. *el.* 15, v. 7.

VERŌNES, a people of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. *Sil.* 3, v. 578.

VERRECINUM, a town in the country of the Volſci. *Liv.* 4, c. 1, &c.—*Val Max.* 6, c. 5.

C. VERRES, a Roman who governed the province of Sicily as pretor. The oppreſſion and rapine of which he was guilty while in office, ſo offended the Sicilians, that they brought an accuſation againſt him before the Roman ſenate. Cicero undertook the cauſe of the Sicilians, and pronounced thoſe celebrated orations which are ſtill extant. Verres was defended by Hortenſius, but as he deſpaired of the ſucceſs of his defence, he left Rome without waiting for his ſentence, and lived in great affluence in one of the provinces. He was at laſt killed by the ſolaiers of Antony the triumvir, about 26 years after his voluntary exile from the capital. *Cic. in Ver.*

VERRITUS, a general of the Friſii in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit. an.*

VERRIUS FLACCUS, a man famous for his powers in inſtructing, &c.

VERRUS FLACCUS, a Latin critic, A. D. whoſe works have been edited with Dacier's and Clerk's notes, 4to. Amſt. 1699.

VERRUCO, a town in the country of the Volſci.

VERTICO, one of the Nervii, who deſerted to Cæſar's army, &c.

VERTICORDIA, one of the ſurnames of Venus, the ſame as the Apoſtrophia of the Greeks, becauſe her aſſiſtance was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman matrons, and teach them to follow virtue and modeſty. *Val. Max.* 8.

VERTISCUS, one of the Rhemi, who commanded a troop of horſe in Cæſar's army.

VERTUMNUS, a deity among the Romans, who preſided over the ſpring and orchards. He endeavoured to gain the affections of the goddeſs Pomona; and to effect this, he aſſumed the ſhape and dreſs of a fiſherman, of a ſoldier, a peaſant, a reaper, &c. but all to no purpoſe, till under the form of an old woman, he prevailed upon his miſtreſs and married her. He is generally repreſented as a young man crowned with flowers, covered up to the waiſt, and holding in his right hand fruit, and a crown of plenty in his left. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 642, &c. —*Propert.* 4, *el.* 2, v. 2,—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 7, v. 14.

VERULANUS, a lieutenant under Corbulo, who drove away Tiridates from Media, &c. *Tacit.*

VERUS, (Lucius Ceionius Commodus,) a Roman emperor, ſon of Ælius and Domitia Lucilla. He was adopted in the 7th year of his age by M. Aurelius, at the requeſt of Adrian, and he married Lucilia the daughter of his adopted father, who alſo took him as his colleague on the throne. He was ſent by M. Aurelius to oppoſe the barbarians in the eaſt. His arms were attended with ſucceſs, and he obtained a victory over the Parthians. He was honored with a triumph at his return home, and ſoon after he marched with his imperial colleague againſt the Marcomanni in Germany. He died in this expedition of an apoplexy, in the 39th year of his age, after a reign of eight years, and ſome months. His body was brought back to Rome, and buried by M. Aurelius with great pomp and ſolemnity. Verus has been greatly cenſured for his debaucheries, which appeared more enormous and diſguſting, when compared to the temperance, meekneſs,

and popularity of Aurelius. The example of his father did not influence him, and he often retired from the frugal and moderate repaſt of Aurelius, to the profuſe banquets of his own palace, where the night was ſpent in riot and debauchery, with the meaneſt of the populace, with ſtage dancers, buffoons, and laſcivious courtezans. At one entertainment alone, where there were no more than 12 gueſts, the emperor ſpent no leſs than ſix millions of ſeſterces, or about 32,200l. ſterling. But it is to be obſerved, that whatever was moſt ſcarce and coſtly was there; the gueſts never drank twice out of the ſame cup: and whatever veſſels they had touched, they received as a preſent from the emperor when they left the palace. In his Parthian expedition, Verus did not check his vicious propenſities; for four years he left the care of the war to his officers, while he retired to the voluptuous retreats of Daphne, and the luxurious banquets of Antioch. His fondneſs for a horſe has been faithfully recorded. The animal had a ſtatue of gold, he was fed with almonds and raiſins by the hand of the emperor, he was clad in purple, and kept in the moſt ſplendid of the halls of the palace, and when dead, the emperor, to expreſs his ſorrow, raiſed him a magnificent monument on mount Vatican. Some have ſuſpected M. Aurelius of diſpatching Verus to rid the world of his debaucheries, and guilty actions, but this ſeems to be the report of malevolence.——L. Annæus, a ſon of the emperor Aurelius, who died in Paleſtine.—The father of the emperor Verus. He was adopted by the emperor Adrian, but like his ſon he diſgraced himſelf by his debaucheries and extravagance. He died before Adrian.

VESBIUS, or VESUBIUS. *Vid.* Veſuvius.

VESCIANUM a country houſe of Campania, between Capua and Nola. *Cic. 15. ad Attic.*

VESPASIANUS, Titus Flavius, a Roman emperor deſcended from an obſcure family at Rieté. He was honored with the conſulſhip, not ſo much by the influence of the imperial courtiers, as by his own private merit and his public ſervices. He accompanied Nero into Greece, but he offended the prince by falling aſleep while he repeated one of his poetical compoſitions. This momentary reſentment of the emperor did not prevent Veſpaſian from being ſent to carry on a war againſt the Jews. His operations were crowned with ſucceſs; many of the cities of Paleſtine ſurrendered, and Veſpaſian began the ſiege of Jeruſalem. This was, however, atchieved by the hands of his ſon Titus, and the death of Vitellius and the affection of his ſoldiers haſtened his riſe, and he was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria. The choice of the army was approved by every province of the empire; but Veſpaſian did not betray any ſigns of pride at ſo ſudden and ſo unexpected an exaltation, and though once employed in the mean office of a horſe doctor, he behaved, when inveſted with the imperial purple, with all the dignity and greatneſs which became a ſucceſſor of Auguſtus. In the beginning of his reign Veſpaſian attempted to reform the manners of the Romans, and he took away an appointment which he had a few days before granted to a young nobleman who approached him to return him thanks, all ſmelling of perfumes and covered with ointment, adding, *I had rather you had ſmelt of garlick.* He repaired the public buildings, embelliſhed the city, and made the great roads more ſpacious and convenient. After he had reigned with great popularity for 10 years, Veſpaſian died with a pain in his bowels, A. D. 79, in the 70th year of his age. He was the firſt Roman emperor that died a natural death, and he was alſo the firſt who was ſucceeded by his own ſon on the throne. Veſpaſian has been admired for his great virtues. He was clement, he gave no ear to flattery, and for a long time refuſed the title of father of his country, which was often beſtowed upon the moſt worthleſs and tyrannical of the emperors. He deſpiſed informers, and rather than puniſh conſpirators, he rewarded them with great liberality. When the king of Parthia addreſſed him with the ſuperſcription of *Arſaces king of kings to Flavius Veſpaſianus*, the emperor was no way diſſatisfied with the pride and inſolence of the monarch, and anſwered him again in his own words; *Flavius Veſpaſianus to Arſaces king of kings.* To men of learning and merit, Veſpaſian was very liberal: one hundred thouſand ſeſterces were annually paid from the public treaſury to the different profeſſors that were appointed to encourage and promote the arts and ſciences. Yet in ſpite of this apparent generoſity ſome authors have taxed Veſpaſian with avarice. According to their accounts he loaded the provinces with new taxes, he bought commodities, that he might ſell them to a greater advantage, and even laid an impoſt upon urine, which gave occaſion to Titus to ridicule the

the meanness of his father Vespasian, regardless of his son's observation, was satisfied to shew him the money that was raised from so productive a tax, asking him at the same time whether it smelt offensive? His ministers were the most avaricious of his subjects, and the emperor used very properly to remark that he treated them as sponges, by wetting them when dry, and squeezing them when they were wet. He has been accused of selling criminals their lives, and of condemning the most opulent to make himself master of their possessions. If, however, he was guilty of these meaner practices, they were all under the name of one of his concubines, who wished to enrich herself by the avarice and credulity of the emperor. *Sueton. in vitâ.—Tacit. hist.* 4.

Fl. Vesculārius, a Roman knight intimate with Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

Vesēris, a river of Campania. *Liv.* 8, c. 8.

Vesēvus & Vesēvus. *Vid.* Vesuvius.

Vessa, a town of Sicily.

Vesta, a goddess, daughter of Rhea and Saturn, sister to Ceres and Juno. She is often confounded by the mythologists with Rhea, Ceres, Cybele, Proserpine, Hecate, and Tellus. When considered as the mother of the gods, she is the mother of Rhea and Saturn; and when considered as the patroness of the vestal virgins and the goddess of fire, she is called the daughter of Saturn and Rhea. Under this last name she was worshipped by the Romans. Æneas was the first who introduced her mysteries into Italy, and Numa built her a temple where no males were permitted to go. The Palladium of Troy was supposed to be preserved within her sanctuary, and a fire was continually kept lighted by a certain number of virgins, who had dedicated themselves to the service of the goddess. If the fire of Vesta was ever extinguished, it was supposed to threaten the republic with some sudden calamity. The virgin by whose negligence it had been extinguished was severely punished, and it was kindled again by the rays of the sun. The temple of Vesta was of a round form, and the goddess was represented in a long flowing robe with a veil on her head, holding in one hand a lamp, or a two-eared vessel, and in the other a javelin, or sometimes a Palladium. On some medals she appears holding a drum in one hand, and a small figure of victory in the other. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 454.—*Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 12. —*Virg.* [illegible] *Dionys.*—*Ovid Fast.* 6. *Trist.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Pausan.* 5, c. 14.

Vestāles, priestesses among the Romans, consecrated to the service of Vesta, as their name indicates. This office was very antient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the vestals. Rhea is supposed to have first chosen the vestals. Numa first appointed four, to which Tarquin added two. They were always chosen by the monarchs, but after the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high priest was entrusted with the care of them. As they were to be virgins, they were chosen young, from the age of six to ten; and if there was not a sufficient number that presented themselves as candidates for the office, twenty virgins were selected, and they upon whom the lot fell were obliged to become priestesses. Plebeians as well as patricians were permitted to propose themselves, but it was required that they should be born of a good family, and be without blemish or deformity in every part of their body. For thirty years they were to remain in the greatest continence: the ten first years were spent in learning the duties of the order, the ten following were employed in discharging them with fidelity and sanctity, and the ten last in instructing such as had entered the noviciate. When the thirty years were elapsed they were permitted to marry, or if they still preferred celibacy; they waited upon the rest of the vestals. As soon as a vestal was initiated, her head was shaved, to intimate the liberty of her person, as she was then free from the shackles of parental authority, and she was permited to dispose of her possessions as she pleased. The employment of the vestals was to take care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished, for if it ever happened, it was deemed the prognostic of great calamities to the state; the offender was punished for her negligence, and severely scourged by the high priest. In such a case all was consternation at Rome, and the fire was again kindled by glasses with the rays of the sun. Another equally particular charge of the vestals was to keep a sacred pledge, on which depended the very existence of Rome, which according to some, was the Palladium of Troy, or some of the mysteries of the gods of Samothrace. The privileges of the vestals were great, they had the most honorable seats at public games and festivals, a lictor with the fasces always preceded them when they walked in public, they

they were carried in chariots when they pleased, and they had the power of pardoning criminals when led to execution, if they declared that their meeting was accidental. Their declarations in trials were received without the formality of an oath, they were chosen as arbiters in causes of moment, and in the execution of wills, and so great was the deference paid them by the magistrates, as well as by the people, that the consuls themselves made way for them, and bowed their fasces when they passed before them. To insult them was a capital crime, and whoever attempted to violate their chastity was beaten to death with scourges. If any of them died while in office, their body was buried within the walls of the city, an honor granted to few. Such of the vestals as proved incontinent were punished in the most rigorous manner. Numa ordered them to be stoned, but Tarquin the elder dug a large hole under the earth, where a bed was placed with a little bread, wine, water, and oil, and a lighted lamp, and the guilty vestal was stripped of the habit of her order, and compelled to descend into the subterraneous cavity, which was immediately shut, and she was left to die through hunger. Few of the vestals were guilty of incontinence, and for the space of one thousand years, during which the order continued established, from the reign of Numa, only 18 were punished for the violation of their vow. The vestals were abolished by Theodosius the Great, and the fire of Vesta extinguished. The dress of the Vestals was peculiar; they wore a white vest with purple borders, a white linen surplice called *linteum superum*, above which was a great purple mantle which flowed to the ground, and which was tucked up when they offered sacrifices. They had a close covering on their head called *infula*, from which hung ribbands, or *vittæ*. Their manner of living was sumptuous, as they were maintained at the public expence, and though originally satisfied with the simple diet of the Romans, their tables soon after displayed the luxuries and the superfluities of the great and opulent. *Liv.* 2, &c. *Plut. in Num. &c.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 30.—*Flor.* 1, &c.

VESTĀLIA, festivals in honor of Vesta, observed at Rome on the 9th of June. Banquets were then prepared before the houses, and meat was sent to the vestals to be offered to the gods, millstones were decked with garlands, and the asses that turned them were led round the city covered with garlands. The ladies walked in the procession, barefooted, to the temple of the goddess, and an altar was erected to Jupiter surnamed Pistor.

VESTALIUM MATER, a title given by the senate to Livia the mother of Tiberius, with the permission to sit among the vestal virgins at plays. *Tacit.* 4. *An.* c. 16.

VESTIA OPPIA, a common prostitute of Capua.

VESTICIUS SPURINA, an officer sent by Otho to the borders of the Po, &c. *Tacit.*

VESTILIUS, a pretorian, disgraced by Tiberius, because he was esteemed by Drusus. He killed himself. *Tacit.*

VESTILLA, a matron of a patrician family who declared publicly before the magistrates that she was a common prostitute. She was banished to the island of Seriphos for her immodesty.

VESTĪNI, a people of Italy near the Sabines. *Martial* 13, ep. 31.

L. VESTĪNUS, a Roman knight appointed by Vespasian to repair the capitol, &c.—A consul put to death by Nero in the time of Piso's conspiracy.

VESŬLUS, a large mountain of Liguria near the Alps where the Po takes its rise. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 708.

VESŬVIUS, a mountain of Campania about six miles from Naples, celebrated for its volcano, and now called Mount Soma. The antients, particularly the writers of the Augustan age, spoke of Vesuvius, as a place covered with orchards and vineyards, of which the middle was dry and barren. The first eruption of this volcano was in the 79th year of the Christian era under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the burning ashes which it threw up, were carried not only over the neighbouring country, but as far as the shores of Egypt, Libya, and Syria. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. From that time the eruptions have been frequent, and there now exists an account of twenty-nine of these. Vesuvius continually throws up a smoke, and sometimes ashes and flames. The perpendicular height of this mountain is 3780 feet. *Dio. Cass.* 46;—*Varro. de R. R.* 1, c, 6.—*Liv.* 23, c. 39.—*Strab.* 5.—*Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 2.—*Mela.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 6, *ep.* 16.—*Ital.* 12, v. 152, &c.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 224.—*Mart.* 4, *ep* 48, & 44.

VETTIUS SP. a Roman senator who was made interrex at the death of Romulus, till the election of another king. He nominated

minated Numa, and reſigned his office. *Plut. in Num.*——A man who accuſed Cæſar of being concerned in Catiline's conſpiracy.—Cato, one of the officers of the allies in the Marſian war. He defeated the Romans, and was at laſt betrayed and murdered.——A Roman knight who became enamoured of a young female at Capua, and raiſed a tumult amongſt the ſlaves who proclaimed him king. He was betrayed by one of his adherents, upon which he laid violent hands on himſelf.

VETTŌNES, Vetones, or Vectones, an antient nation of Spain. *Plin.* 25, c. 8.

VETULŌNIA, one of the chief cities of Etruria, whoſe hot waters were famous. *Ital.* 8. v. 484.

VETŪRIA, one of the Roman tribes.—The mother of Coriolanus. She was ſolicited by all the Roman matrons to go to her ſon with her daughter-in-law, and entreat him not to make war againſt his country. She went and prevailed over Coriolanus, and for her ſervices to the ſtate, the Roman ſenate offered to reward her as ſhe pleaſed. She only aſked to raiſe a temple to the goddeſs of female fortune, which was done on the very ſpot where ſhe had pacified her ſon. *Liv.* 2, c. 40.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 7, &c.

VETURIUS, a Roman artiſt, who made ſhields for Numa. *Vid.* Mamurius.——Caius, a Roman conſul, accuſed before the people, and fined becauſe he had acted with imprudence while in office.—A Roman who conſpired againſt Galba. *Tacit. Hiſt.*——A conſul appointed one of the decemvirs. Another conſul defeated by the Samnites, and obliged to paſs under the yoke with great ignominy.—A tribune of the people, &c.

L. VETUS, a Roman who propoſed to open a communication between the Mediterranean and the German ocean, by means of a canal. He was put to death by order of Nero.——A man accuſed of adultery, &c.

UFENS, a river of Italy near Tarracina. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 892.——Another river of Picenum. *Liv.* 5, c. 35.——A prince who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas. The Trojan made a vow to ſacrifice his four ſons to appeaſe the manes of his friend Pallas, in the ſame manner as Achilles is repreſented killing ſome Trojan youths on the tomb of Patroclus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 745, l. 10, v. 518. He was afterwards killed by Gyas Id. 12, v. 460.

UFENTINA, a Roman tribe firſt created A. U. C. 435.

VIA Æmylia, a celebrated road, made by the conſul M. Æmylius Lepidus, A. U. C. 567. It led with the Flaminian road to Aquileia. There was alſo another of the ſame name in Etruria, which led from Piſæ to Dertona.——Appia, was made by the cenſor Appius, and led from Rome to Capua, and from Capua to Brundufium, at the diſtance of 350 miles which the Romans call a five-days journey. It was called by way of eminence *regina viarum*, made ſo ſtrong, and the ſtones ſo well cemented together, that it remained entire for many hundred years. Some parts of it are ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood of Naples. Appius, as ſome ſuppoſe, carried it only as far as Capua, A. U. C. 442, and it was finiſhed as far as Brundufium by Auguſtus.—Flaminia was made by the cenſor Flaminius. A. U. C. 533. It led from the Campus Martius, to the modern town of Rimini, on the Adriatic, through the country of the Oſci and Etrurians, at the diſtance of about 360 miles.——Lata, one of the antient ſtreets of Rome.—Valeria, led from Rome to the country of the Marſi, through the territories of the Sabines. There were beſides many ſtreets and roads of inferior note, ſuch as the Aurelia, Caſſia, Campania, Ardetina, Labicana, Domitiana, Oſtienſis, Prænestina, &c.

VIBIDIA, one of the Veſtal virgins in the favors of Meſſalina, &c. *Tacit.*

VIBIDIUS, a friend of Mæcenas, *Hor.* 2, *Sat.* 8, v. 22.

VIBIUS, a Roman who refuſed to pay any attention to Cicero when baniſhed, though he had received from him the moſt unbounded favors.——A proconſul of Spain, baniſhed for ill conduct.——A Roman knight accuſed of extortion in Africa, and baniſhed.——A man who poiſoned himſelf at Capua.——Sequeſter, a Latin writer, whoſe treatiſe *de fluminibus*, &c. is beſt edited by Oberlin. 8vo. *Argent.* 1778.

VIBO, a town of Lucania, antiently called Hipponium.

VIBULENUS Agrippa, a Roman knight accuſed of treaſon. He attempted to poiſon himſelf, and was ſtrangled in priſon, though almoſt dead. *Tacit.* 6, *An.*——A mutinous ſoldier in the army of Germanicus, &c.

VIBULLIUS RUFUS, a friend of Pompey, taken by Cæſar, &c. *Plut.*——A pretor in Nero's reign.

VICA POTA, a goddeſs at Rome, who preſided over victory. *Liv.* 2, c. 7.

VICENTA or VICETIA, a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, at the north weſt of the Adriatic. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 3.

VICELLIUS, a friend of Galba, who brought him news of Nero's death.

VICUS LONGUS, a street at Rome, where an altar was raised to the goddess Pudicitia, or the modesty of the plebeians. *Liv.* 10, c. 23.—Cyprius, a place on the Esquiline hill, where the Sabines dwelt.

VICTOR AURELIUS, a writer in the age of Constantius. He gave the world a concise history of the Roman emperors, from the age of Augustus, to his own time, or A. D. 360. He also wrote an abridgement of the Roman history, before the age of Julius Cæsar, which is now extant, and ascribed by different authors to C. Nepos, to Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny, &c. Victor was greatly esteemed by the emperors, and honored with the consulship. The best edition of Victor is that of Pitiscus, 8vo. Utr. 1696; and that of Artnzenius, 4to. Amst. 1733.

VICTŌRIA, one of the deities of the Romans, called by the Greeks Nice, supposed to be daughter of Titan and Styx. The goddess of victory was sister to Strength and Valor, and was one of the attendants of Jupiter. She was greatly honored by the Greeks, particularly at Athens. Sylla raised her a temple at Rome, and instituted festivals in her honor. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm-tree in her hand *Varro. de L. L.*—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Hygin. præf. fab.*—*Suet.*

VICTŌRIUS, a man of Aquitain, who A. D 463, invented the paschal cycle of 532 years.

VICTORINA, a celebrated matron who placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the emperor Gallienus. Her son Victorinus, and her grandson of the same name, were declared emperors, but when they were assassinated, Victorina invested with the imperial purple one of her favourites called Tetricus. She was sometime after poisoned, A. D. 269, and according to some by Tetricus himself.

VICTORINUS, a Christian writer, who composed a worthless epic poem on the death of the seven children mentioned in the Maccabees, and distinguished himself more by the active part he took in his writings against the Arians.

VICTUMNÆ, a small town of Insubria.

VIENNA, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Strab.*—*Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 9.

VIGINTI VIRI, *annales* or *annaria*, by L. Villius, the tribune, A. U. C. 574, defined the proper age required for exercising the office of a magistrate, 25 years for the quæstorship, 27 or 28 for the ædileship or tribuneship, for the office of prætor 30, and for that of consul 43.

VILLIUS, a tribune of the people, author of the Villian law.—Publius, a Roman ambassador sent to Antiochus. He held a conference with Annibal, who was at the monarch's court.—A man who disgraced himself by his criminal amours with the daughter of Sylla, *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 64.

VIMINĀLIS, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built Servius Tullius first made it part of the city. Jupiter had a temple there, whence he was called Viminalis.

VINCENTIUS, one of the Christian fathers, A. D. 434, whose works are best edited by Baluzius, Paris 1669.

VINCIUS, a Roman knight, condemned under Nero.—An officer in Germany.

VINDALIUS, a writer in the reign of Constantius, who wrote ten books on Agriculture.

VINDELICI, an antient people of Germany, between the heads of the Rhine and the Danube. Their country, which was called Vindelicia, forms now part of Swabia and Bavaria and their chief town Augusta Vindelicorum, now Ausburgh. *Horat.* 4, *Od.* 4, v. 18.

VINDEMIĀTOR, a constellation that rose about the nones of March. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 407.

VINDEX JULIUS, a governor of Gaul, who revolted against Nero, and determined to deliver the Roman empire from his tyranny. He was followed by a numerous army, but at last defeated by one of the emperor's generals. When he perceived that all was lost, he laid violent hands upon himself, 68 A. D. *Sueton.*

VINDICIUS, a slave who discovered the conspiracy which some of the most noble of the Roman citizens had formed to restore Tarquin to his throne. He was amply rewarded, and made a citizen of Rome. *Liv.* 2, c. 5.—*Plut.*

VINDONISSA, a town of Gaul. *Tacit. Hist.* 4.

VINICIUS, a Roman consul poisoned by Messalina, &c.—A man who conspired against Nero, &c.

VINIDIUS, a miser mentioned by Horace, 1. *Sat.* 1. v. 95. Some manuscripts read Numidius and Umidius.

VINIUS, a commander in the prætorian guards, intimate with Galba, of whom he became the first minister. He was honored with the consulship, and sometime after murdered. *Tacit.*—*Plut.*—A man who revolted from Nero.

VINNIUS, Aſella, a ſervant of Horace, to whom, *ep.* 13, is addreſſed as injunctions how to deliver to Auguſtus ſome poems from his maſter.

VIPSANIA, a daughter of Agrippa, mother of Druſus. She was the only one of Agrippa's daughters who died a natural death. She was married to Tiberius when a private man, and when ſhe had been repudiated, ſhe married Aſinius Gallus.

VIRBIUS, (qui inter *viros his* fuit) a name given to Hippolytus, after he had been brought back to life by Æſculapius, at the inſtance of Diana, who pitied his unfortunate end. Virgil makes him ſon of Hippolytus, *Æn.* 7, v. 762. *Ovid Met.* 15, v. 544.

PUBL. VIRGILIUS MARO, called *the prince of the Latin poets*, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, about 70 years before Chriſt, on the 15th of October. His firſt years were ſpent at Cremona, where his taſte was formed, and his riſing talents firſt exerciſed. The diſtribution of the lands of Cremona to the ſoldiers of Auguſtus, after the battle of Philippi, nearly proved fatal to the poet, and when he attempted to diſpute the poſſeſſion of his fields with a ſoldier, Virgil was obliged to ſave his life from the reſentment of the lawleſs veteran, by ſwimming acroſs a river. This was perhaps the beginning of his greatneſs, he repaired to Rome, where he ſoon formed an acquaintance with Mecænas, and recommended himſelf to the favors of Auguſtus. The emperor reſtored his lands to the poet, whoſe modeſt muſe knew ſo well how to pay the tribute of gratitude, and his firſt bucolic was written to thank the patron, as well as to tell the world that his favors were not unworthily beſtowed. The ten bucolics were written in about three years. The poet ſhewed his countrymen that he could write with graceful ſimplicity, with elegance, delicacy of ſentiments, and with purity of language. Sometime after, Virgil undertook the georgics, a poem the moſt perfect and finiſhed of all Latin compoſitions. The Æneid was begun, as ſome ſuppoſe, at the particular requeſt of Auguſtus, and the poet, while he attempted to prove that the Julian family was lineally deſcended from the founder of Lavinium, viſibly delineated in the pious and benevolent character of his hero, the amiable qualities of his imperial patron. The great merit of this poet is well known, and it will ever remain undecided, which of the two poets, either Homer or Virgil, is more entitled to our praiſe, our applauſe, and our admiration. The writer of the Iliad ſtood as a pattern to the favorite of Auguſtus. The voyage of Æneas is copied from the Odyſſey, and for his battles, Virgil found a model in the wars of Troy, and the animated deſcriptions of the Iliad. The poet died before he had reviſed this immortal work, which had already engaged his time for 11 ſucceſſive years. He had attempted to attend his patron in the eaſt, but he was detained at Naples on account of his ill health. He however went to Athens, where he met Auguſtus in his return, but he ſoon after fell ſick at Megara, and though indiſpoſed, he ordered himſelf to be removed to Italy. He landed at Brunduſium, where a few days after he expired, the 22d of September, in the 51ſt year of his age, B. C. 19. He left the greateſt part of his immenſe poſſeſſions to his friends, particularly to Mecænas, Tucca, and Auguſtus, and he ordered as his laſt will his unfiniſhed poem to be burnt. Theſe laſt injunctions were diſobeyed, and according to the words of an ancient poet, Auguſtus ſaved his favorite Troy from a ſecond and more diſmal conflagration. The poem was delivered by the emperor to three of his literary friends. They were ordered to reviſe and to expunge whatever they deemed improper; but they were ſtrictly enjoined not to make any additions, and hence, as ſome ſuppoſe, the cauſes that ſo many lines of the Æneid are unfiniſhed, particularly in the laſt books. The body of the poet, according to his own directions, was conveyed to Naples, and interred with much ſolemnity in a monument erected on the road that leads from Naples to Puteoli. The following modeſt diſtich was engraved on the tomb, written by the poet ſome few moments before he expired:

Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope: cecini paſcua, rura, duces.

The Romans were not inſenſible of the merit of their poet. Virgil received much applauſe in the capital, and when he entered the theatre, he was aſtoniſhed and delighted to ſee the crouded audience riſe up to him as an emperor, and welcome his approach, by reiterated plaudits. He was naturally modeſt, and of a timorous diſpoſition. When people crouded to gaze upon him, or pointed at him with the finger with raptures, the poet bluſhed, and ſtole away from them, and often hid himſelf in ſhops to be removed from the curioſity and the admiration of the public. The moſt

most liberal and gratifying marks of approbation he received were from the emperor and from Octavia. He attempted in his Æneid to paint the virtues, and to lament the premature death of the son of Octavia, and he was desired by the emperor to repeat the lines in the presence of the afflicted mother. He had no sooner begun *O nate*, &c. than Octavia burst into tears; he continued, but he had artfully suppressed the name of her son, and when he repeated in the 16th line, the well known words *Tu Marcellus eris*; the princess swooned away, and the poet withdrew, but not without being liberally rewarded. Octavia presented him ten sesterces for every one of his verses in praise of her son, the whole of which was equivalent to 2000l. English money. As an instance of his modesty, the following circumstance has been recorded. Virgil wrote this distich, in which he compared his patron to Jupiter,

Nocte pluit totâ, redeunt spectacula mane,
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet,

and placed it in the night on the gates of the palace of Augustus. Enquiries were made for the author by order of Augustus, and when Virgil had the diffidence not to declare himself, Bathyllus, a contemptible poet of the age, claimed the verses as his own, and was liberally rewarded. This displeased Virgil; he again wrote the verses near the palace, and under them

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;

with the beginning of another line in these words

Sic vos non vobis,

four times repeated. Augustus wished the lines to be finished, Bathyllus seemed unable, and Virgil at last, by completing the stanza in the following order—

Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves;
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves;
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.

proved himself to be the author of the distich, and the poetical usurper became the sport and ridicule of Rome. In the works of Virgil we can find a more perfect and satisfactory account of the religious ceremonies and customs of the Romans, than in all the other Latin poets, Ovid excepted. Every thing he mentions is founded upon historical truth, and though he borrowed much from his predecessors, and even whole lines from Ennius, yet he has had the happiness to make it all his own. He was uncommonly severe in revising his own poetry, and he used often to compare himself to a bear that licks her cubs into shape. In his connections, Virgil was remarkable, his friends enjoyed his unbounded confidence, and his library and possessions seemed to be the property of the public. Like other great men he was not without his enemies and detractors in his life time, but from their aspersions he received additional lustre. Among the very numerous and excellent editions of Virgil, these few may be collected as the best; that of Masvicius, 2 vols. 4to. Leovardiæ, 1717; of Baskerville, 4to. Birmingham, 1757; of the Variorum, in 8vo. L. Bat. 1661; of Heyne, 4 vols. 8vo. Lipsi. 1767; of Edinburgh, 2 vols. 12mo. 1755, and of Glasgow, 12mo. 1758. *Paterc.* 2, c. 36.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 34. v. 61.—*Ovid. Trist.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 51.—*Mart.* 8, *ep.* 56.—*Juv.* 11, v. 178.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, *ep.* 21.

VIRGINIA, a daughter of the centurion, L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamoured of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favorites as the daughter of a slave, and Appius, in the capacity, and with the authority of judge, had pronounced the sentence, and delivered her into the hands of his friend, when Virginius, informed of his violent proceedings, arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when this request was granted, he snatched a knife and plunged it in Virginia's breast, exclaiming, *This is all, my dearest daughter, I can give thee, to preserve thy chastity from the lust and violence of a tyrant.* No sooner was the blow given, than Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand. The soldiers were astonished and incensed, not against the murderer, but the tyrant that was the cause of Virginia's death, and they immediately marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison, and prevented the execution of the law. Spurius Oppius, another of the decemvirs who had not opposed the tyrant's views, killed himself also, and Marcus Claudius, the favorite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished, about 449 years before Christ. *Liv.* 3, c. 44, &c.

VIRGINIUS, the father of Virginia made tribune of the people. *Vid. Virginia.* —A tribune of the people who accuſed Q. Cæſo the ſon of Cincinnatus. He increaſed the number of the tribunes to ten, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſeditions againſt the patricians.—Another tribune in the age of Camillus, fined for his oppoſition to a law which propoſed going to Veii.——An augur who died of the plague.—A pretor of Sicily, who oppoſed the entrance of Cicero into his province, though under many obligations to the orator.—A tribune who encouraged Cinna to criminate Sylla.—— One of the generals of Nero in Germany. He made war againſt Vindex and conquered him. He was treated with great coldneſs by Galba, whoſe intereſt he had ſupported with ſo much ſucceſs. He refuſed all dangerous ſtations, and though twice offered the imperial purple, he rejected it with diſdain. *Plut.*

VIRIĀTHUS, a mean ſhepherd of Luſitania, who gradually roſe to power, and by firſt heading a gang of robbers, ſaw himſelf at laſt followed by a numerous army. He made war againſt the Romans with uncommon ſucceſs, and for 14 years enjoyed the envied title of protector of public liberty in the provinces of Spain. Many generals were defeated, and Pompey himſelf was aſhamed to find himſelf beaten. Cæpio was at laſt ſent againſt him, but his deſpair of conquering him by force of arms, obliged him to have recourſe to artifice, and he had the meanneſs to bribe the ſervants of Viriathus to murder their maſter. B. C. 140. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.

VIRIDOMARUS, a young man of great power among the Ædui. Cæſar greatly honored him, but he fought at laſt againſt the Romans. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 7. c. 39, &c.

VIRIPLACA, a goddeſs among the Romans who preſided over the peace of families, whence her name, (*virum placare*). If any quarrel happened between a man and his wife, they generally repaired to the temple of the goddeſs, and came back reconciled. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 1.

VIRRO, a fictitious name introduced in Juvenal's 5 *Sat.*

VIRTUS, all virtues were made deities among the Romans. Marcellus erected two temples, one to Virtue and the other to Honor. They were built in ſuch a manner, that to ſee the temple of Honor it was neceſſary to paſs through that of Virtue; a happy allegory among a nation free and independent. The principal virtues were diſtinguiſhed, each by their attire. Prudence was known by her rule, and her pointing to a globe at her feet; Temperance had a bridle; Juſtice held an equal balance; and Fortitude leant againſt her ſword; Honeſty was clad in a tranſparent veſt; Modeſty appeared veiled; Clemency wore an olive branch, and Devotion threw incenſe upon an altar; Tranquillity was ſeen to lean on a column; Health was known by her ſerpent, Liberty by her cap, and Gaiety by her myrtle.

VISELLIUS, a lieutenant in Germany under Tiberius.

VISELLUS, a man whoſe father in law the commentators of Horace believe to have been afflicted with a hernia, on their obſervations on this verſe, 1 *Sat.* 1, v. 105. *Eſt inter Tanaim quiddam, ſocerumque Viſelli.*

VITELLIA, a Roman colony.

VITELLIUS Aulus, a Roman raiſed by his vices to the throne. He was deſcended from one of the moſt illuſtrious families of Rome, and as ſuch he gained an eaſy admiſſion to the palace of the emperors. The greateſt part of his youth was ſpent at Capreæ, where his willingneſs and compliance to gratify the moſt vicious propenſities of Tiberius, raiſed his father to the dignity of conſul and governor of Syria. The applauſe he gained in this ſchool of debauchery, was too great and flattering to induce Vitellius to alter his conduct, and no longer to be one of the votaries of vice. Caligula was pleaſed with his ſkill in driving a chariot. Claudius loved him becauſe he was a great gameſter, and he recommended himſelf to the favors of Nero by wiſhing him to ſing publicly in the crouded theatre. With ſuch an inſinuating diſpoſition, it is not to be wondered that Vitellius became ſo great. He did not fall with his patrons, like the other favorites, but the death of an emperor ſeemed to raiſe him to greater honors, and to procure him freſh applauſe. He paſſed through all the offices of the ſtate, and gained the ſoldiery by donations and liberal promiſes. He was at the head of the Roman legions in Germany when Otho was proclaimed emperor, and the exaltation of his rival was no ſooner heard in the camp, than he was likewiſe inveſted with the purple by his ſoldiers. He accepted with pleaſure the dangerous office, and inſtantly marched againſt Otho. Three battles were fought, and in all Vitellius was conquered. A fourth however, in the plains between Mantua and Cremona left him maſter of the field and of the Roman empire. He feaſted his eyes in viewing the bodies of the ſlain and the ground covered with

with blood, and regardless of the misfortunes of the state, proceeding from so many excesses, he told his attendants that the smell of a dead enemy was always sweet. His first care was not like that of a true conqueror, to alleviate the distresses of the conquered, or patronize the friends of the dead, but it was to insult their misfortunes, and to intoxicate himself with the companions of his debauchery in the field of battle. Each successive day exhibited a scene of greater extravagance. Vitellius feasted four or five times a day, and such was his excess, that he was often seen to make himself vomit to begin his repast afresh, and to gratify his palate with more luxury. His food was of the most rare and exquisite nature, the deserts of Libya, the shores of Spain, and the waters of the Carpathian sea were diligently searched to supply the table of the emperor. The most celebrated of his feasts was that with which he was treated by his brother Lucius. The table, among other meats was covered with two thousand different dishes of fish, and seven thousand of fowls, and so expensive was he in every thing, that above seven millions sterling were spent in maintaining his table in the space of four months, and Josephus has properly observed, that if Vitellius had reigned long, the great opulence of all the Roman empire would have been found insufficient to defray the expences of his banquets. This extravagance which delighted the favorites, soon raised the indignation of the people. Vespasian was proclaimed emperor by the army, and his minister Primus was sent to destroy the imperial glutton. Vitellius concealed himself under the bed of the porter of his palace, but this obscure retreat betrayed him, he was dragged naked through the streets, his hands were tied behind his back, and a drawn sword was placed under his chin to make him lift his head. After suffering the greatest insults from the populace, he was at last carried to the place of execution, and put to death, with repeated blows. His head was cut off and fixed to a pole, and his mutilated body dragged with a hook, and thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69, after a reign of one year, except 12 days. *Suet.*—*Tacit. Hist.* 2.—*Eutrop.*—*Dio.*—*Plut.*—Lucius, the father of the emperor obtained great honors by his flattery to the emperors. He was made governor of Syria, and in this distant province he obliged the Parthians to sue for peace. His reputation to Messalina is well known, and he obtained as a particular favor the honourable office of putting off the shoes of the empress, &c. *Suet.* &c.—A brother of the emperor, who enjoyed his favors by encouraging his gluttony, &c.—Publius, an uncle of the emperor of that name. He was accused under Nero of attempts to bribe the people with money from the treasury against the emperor. He killed himself before his trial.—One of the flatterers of Tiberius.—An officer of the pretorians under Otho.—A son of the emperor Vitellius, put to death by one of his father's friends.—Some of the family of the Vitellii conspired with the Aquilii, and other illustrious Romans to restore Tarquin to his throne. Their conspiracy was discovered by the consuls, and they were severely punished. *Plut.* &c.

VITIA, a mother put to death by Tiberius for weeping at the death of her son, &c. *Tacit.*

VITĂLICUS, a surname of Mars. *Ovid.*

M. VITRUVIUS, Pollio, a celebrated architect in the age of Augustus, born at Formiæ. He is known only by his writings, and nothing is recorded in history of his life or private character. He wrote a treatise on his profession, which he dedicated to Augustus, and it is the only book on architecture now extant, written by the antients. In this work he plainly shews that he was master of his profession, and that he possessed both genius and abilities. The best edition of Vitruvuis is that of De Laet, Amst. 1649.

VITŬLA, a deity among the Romans who presided over festivals and rejoicings.

ULPIA TRAJĂNA, a Roman colony planted in Sarmatia by Trajan.

ULPIĂNUS Domitius, a lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, of whom he became the secretary and principal minister. He raised a persecution against the Christians, and was at last murdered by the pretorian guards, of which he had the command, A. D. 226. There are some fragments of his compositions on civil law still extant. The Greek commentaries of Ulpian on Demosthenes, were printed in fol. 1527, *apud Aldum*.—Marcellus, an officer in the age of Commodus.—Julianus, a man sent to oppose Heliogabalus, &c.

ULŬBRÆ, a town of Latium, where Augustus was educated. *Juv.* 10, v. 102.

ULYSSES, a king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium, son of Anticlea and Laertes, or according to some, of Sisyphus. [*Vid. Sisyphus & Anticlea.*] He became like the other princes of Greece, one of the suitors of Helen, but as he despaired of success in his applications, on account of the great number of his competitors, he solicited

ſcited the hand of Penelope, the daughter of Icarius. Tyndarus, the father of Helen, favored the addreſſes of Ulyſſes, as by him he was directed to chuſe one of his daughter's ſuitors without offending the others, and to bind them all by a ſolemn oath, that they would unite together in protecting Helen if any violence was ever offered to her perſon. Ulyſſes had no ſooner obtained the hand of Penelope, than he retired to Ithaca, where his father reſigned him the crown and retired to peace and rural ſolitude. The rape of Helen, however, by Paris, did not long permit him to remain in Ithaca, and as he was bound to defend her againſt every intruder, he was ſummoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. He pretended to be inſane, not to leave his beloved Penelope. He yoked a horſe and a bull together, and ploughed the ſea ſhore, where he ſowed ſalt inſtead of corn. This diſſimulation was ſoon diſcovered, and Palamedes, by placing before the plough of Ulyſſes, his infant ſon Telemachus, convinced the world, that the father was not mad, who had the providence to turn away the plough from the furrow, not to hurt his child. Ulyſſes was therefore obliged to go to the war, but he did not forget him who had diſcovered his pretended inſanity. [*Vid. Palamedes.*] During the Trojan war, the king of Ithaca was courted for his prudence and ſagacity. By his means Achilles was diſcovered among the daughters of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, [*Vid. Achilles.*] and Philoctetes was induced to abandon Lemnos, and to fight the Trojans with the arrows of Hercules. [*Vid. Philoctetes.*] He was not leſs diſtinguiſhed for his activity and valor. With the aſſiſtance of Diomedes he murdered Rheſus, and ſlaughtered the ſleeping Thracians in the midſt of their camp, [*Vid. Rheſus & Dolon.*] and he introduced himſelf into the city of Priam, and carried away the Palladium of the Trojans. [*Vid. Palladium.*] For theſe eminent ſervices he was univerſally applauded by the Greeks, and he was rewarded with the arms of Achilles, which Ajax had diſputed with him. After the Trojan war Ulyſſes embarked on board his ſhips to return to Greece, but he was expoſed to a number of misfortunes before he reached his native country. He was thrown by the winds upon the coaſts of Africa, and viſited the country of the Lotophagi, and of the Cyclops in Sicily. Polyphemus, who was the king of the Cyclops, ſeized Ulyſſes with his companions, five of whom he devoured, [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] but the prince of Ithaca intoxicated him and put out his eyes, and at laſt eſcaped from the dangerous cave where he was confined by tying himſelf under the belly of the ſheep of the Cyclops when led to paſture. In Æolia he met with a friendly reception, and Æolus gave him, confined in bags, all the winds which could obſtruct his return to Ithaca, but the curioſity of his companions to know what the bags contained, proved nearly fatal. The winds ruſhed with impetuoſity, and all the fleet was deſtroyed, except the ſhip which carried Ulyſſes. From thence he was thrown upon the coaſts of the Læſtrygones, and of the iſland Æea, where the magician Circe changed all his companions into pigs for their voluptuouſneſs. He eſcaped their fate by means of an herb which he had received from Mercury, and after he had obliged the magician by force of arms to reſtore his companions to their original ſhape, he yielded to her charms, and made her mother of Telegonus. He viſited the infernal regions, and conſulted Tireſias how to return with ſafety to his country, and after he had received every neceſſary information, he returned on earth. He paſſed along the coaſts of the Sirens unhurt, by the directions of Circe, [*Vid. Sirenes.*] and eſcaped the whirlpools and ſhoals of Scylla, and Carybdis. On the coaſts of Sicily his companions ſtole and killed ſome oxen that were ſacred to Apollo, for which the God deſtroyed the ſhips, and all were drowned, except Ulyſſes, who ſaved himſelf on a plank, and ſwam to the iſland of Calypſo, in Ogygia. There, for ſeven years, he forgot Ithaca, in the arms of the goddeſs by whom he had two children. The gods at laſt interfered, and Calypſo, by order of Mercury, ſuffered him to depart after ſhe had furniſhed him a ſhip, and every thing requiſite for the voyage. He had almoſt reached the iſland of Corcyra, when Neptune, ſtill mindful that his ſon Polyphemus had been robbed of his ſight by the perfidy of Ulyſſes, raiſed a ſtorm, and ſunk his ſhip. Ulyſſes ſwam with difficulty to the iſland of the Phæacians, where the kindneſs of Nauſicaa, and the humanity of her father, king Alcinous, entertained him for a while. He related the ſeries of his misfortunes to the monarch, and at laſt by his benevolence, he was conducted in a ſhip to Ithaca. The Phæacians laid him on the ſea ſhore as he was aſleep, and Ulyſſes found himſelf ſafely reſtored to his country, after a long abſence of 20 years. He was well informed that his palace was beſieged by a number of ſuitors, who continually diſturbed the peace of Penelope, and therefore he aſſumed the habit of a beggar, by the advice of Minerva, and made himſelf known to his ſon, and his faithful ſhepherd Eumæus. With them

he took measures to re-establish himself on his throne, he went to the palace, and was personally convinced of the virtues and of the fidelity of Penelope. Before his arrival was publicly known, all the importuning suitors were put to death, and Ulysses restored to the peace and bosom of his family. [*Vid. Laertes, Penelope, Telemachus, Eumæus.*] He lived about 16 years after his return, and was at last killed by his son Telegonus, who had landed in Ithaca, with the hopes of making himself known to his father. This unfortunate event had been foretold to him by Tiresias, who assured him that he should die by the violence of something that was to issue from the bosom of the sea. [*Vid. Telegonus.*] According to some authors, Ulysses went to consult the oracle of Apollo after his return to Ithaca, and he had the meanness to seduce Erippe, the daughter of a king of Epirus, who had treated him with great kindness. Erippe had a son by him whom she called Euryalus. When come to years of puberty, Euryalus was sent to Ithaca by his mother, but Penelope no sooner knew who he was, than she resolved to destroy him. Therefore when Ulysses returned, he put to immediate death his unknown son, on the crimination of Penelope his wife, who accused him of attempts upon her virtue. The adventures of Ulysses in his return to Ithaca from the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's Odyssey. *Homer. Il. & Od.—Virg. Æn.* 2, 3, &c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13. *Heroid.* 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 201, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 1, c. 17, & 22, l. 3, c. 12, l. 7, c. 4.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 12.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 29, v. 8.—*Parthen. Erot.* 3.—*Plut.*—*Plin.* 35.—*Tzetz. ad Lyc.*

UMBER, a lake of Umbria near the Tiber. *Propert.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 124.

UMBRA POMPEIA, a portico of Pompey at Rome. *Mart.* 5, *ep.* 10.

UMBRIA, a country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, bounded on the North by the Adriatic sea, east by Picenum, and the country of the Sabines, and south by the river Nar. Some derive the word Umbria *ab imbribus* the frequent showers that were supposed to fall there, or from the shadow (*umbra*) of the Apennines which hung over it. Umbria had many cities of note. The Umbrians opposed the Romans in the infancy of their empire, but afterwards they became their allies, about the year U. C. 434. *Catull.* 40, v. 11.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.—*Dionys. Hal.*

UMBRICIUS, a soothsayer, who foretold approaching calamities to Galba. *Juv.* 3, v. 21.

UMBRO, a river of Italy. A general who assisted Turnus against Æneas, and was killed during the war. He could assuage the fury of serpents by his songs, and counteract the poisonous effects of the inbites. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 752. l. 10, v. 544.

UNCA, a surname of Minerva.

UNCHÆ, a town of Mesopotamia.

UNDECEMVIRI, magistrates at Athens, to whom such as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed. *C. Nep. in Phoc.*

UNELLI, a people of Gaul, conquered by Cæsar.

UNXIA, a surname of Juno, derived from *ungere*, to anoint, because it was usual among the Romans for the bride to anoint the threshold of her husband, and from this necessary ceremony wives were called *Unxoræ*, and afterwards *Uxores*, from Unxia, who presided over them.

VOCONIA LEX, *de testamentis*, by Q. Voconius Saxa, the tribune, A. U. C. 584, enacted that no woman should be left heiress to an estate, and that no rich person should leave by his will more than the fourth part of his fortune to a woman. This step was taken to prevent the decay of the noblest and most illustrious of the families of Rome. This law was abrogated by Augustus.

VOCONIUS, a Latin poet, &c. *Martial*, ep. 28.——A tribune who made a law.—An officer of Lucullus, in Asia.

VOCONTIA, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Sil.* 3, v. 467.

VOGESUS, a mountain of Belgic Gaul, which separates the Sequani from the Lingones. *Lucan.* 1, v. 397.

VOLAGINIUS, a soldier who assassinated one of his officers, &c.

VOLANA, a town of the Samnites.

VOLANDUM, a fortified place of Armenia.

VOLATERRA, an antient town of Etruria, where Persius the satyrist was born. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.—*Strab.* 5.

VOLCÆ or VOLGÆ, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. *Liv.* 21, c. 26.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

VOLOGESES, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia, who made war against the Roman emperors.

VOLSCENS, a Latin chief who discovered Nisus and Euryalus as they returned from the Rutulian camp loaded with spoils. He killed Euryalus and was himself immediately stabbed by Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 370 & 442.

VOLSCI or VOLCI, a people of Latium, whose territories are bounded on the south by the Tyrrhene sea, north by the country of the Hernici and Marsi, west by the Latins and Rutulians, and east by Campania. Their chief cities were Antium, Circeæ, Anxur,

Anxur, Corioli, Fregellæ, Arpinum, &c. Ancus king of Rome made war againſt them, and in the time of the republic they became formidable enemies, till they were at laſt conquered with the reſt of the Latins. *Liv.* 3 & 4.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 168. *Æn.* 9, v. 505. l. 11, v. 546, &c.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4 & 5.

Volsinium, a town of Etruria in Italy, deſtroyed, according to Pliny 2, c. 53 by fire from heaven. *Liv.* 7, c. 3.—*Juv.* 3, v. 191.

Voltinia, one of the Roman tribes.

Volumnæ Fanum, a temple in Etruria, ſacred to the goddeſs Volumna who preſided over the will and over complaiſance. *Liv.* 4. c. 23.

Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus.

Volumnus & Volumna, two deities who preſided over the will. They were chiefly invoked at marriages, to preſerve concord between the huſband and wife. They were particularly worſhipped by the Etrurians. *Liv.* 4, c. 61.

T. Volumnius, a Roman famous for his friendſhip towards M. Lucullus, whom M. Antony had put to death. His great lamentations were the cauſe that he was dragged to the triumvir, of whom he demanded to be conducted to the body of his friend, and there to be put to death. His requeſt was eaſily granted.——A mimic whom Brutus put to death.——An Etrurian who wrote tragedies in his own native language.——A conſul who defeated the Samnites and the Etrurians, &c.——A friend of M. Brutus. He was preſerved when that great republican killed himſelf, and he wrote an account of his death and of his actions, from which Plutarch ſelected ſome remarks.—A preſect of Syria, B. C. 11.

Voluptas & Volupia, the goddeſs of ſenſual pleaſures, worſhipped at Rome, where ſhe had a temple. She was repreſented as a young and beautiful woman, well dreſſed, and elegantly adorned, having Virtue under her feet.

C. Volusenus, a military tribune in Cæſar's army, &c. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 3.

Volusianus, a Roman taken as colleague on the imperial throne, by his father Gallus. He was killed by his ſoldiers.

Vŏlŭsius, a poet of Patavia who wrote, like Ennius, the annals of Rome in verſe. *Seneca*, ep. 93.—*Catull.* 96, v. 7.——Saturninus, a governor of Rome, who died in the 93d year of his age, beloved and reſpected, under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.*——Caius, a ſoldier at the ſiege of Cremona, &c.——One of Nero's officers.

Volusus, a friend of Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 463.

Volux, a ſon of Bocchus, whom the Romans defeated. Sylla ſuſpected his fidelity, &c.

Vomanus, a river of Picenum in Italy.

Vonŏnes, a king of Parthia expelled by his ſubjects, and afterwards placed on the throne of Armenia.—— Another king of Armenia.——A man made king of Parthia by Auguſtus.

Vopiscus, a native of Syracuſe, 303, A. D. who wrote the life of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c. He is one of the ſix authors who are called *Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ ſcriptores*, but he excells all others in the elegance of his ſtile, and the manner in which he relates the various actions of the emperors. He is not however without his faults. He has not the purity or perſpicuity of the writers of the Auguſtan age.

Vŏrānus, a freed man of Q. Luctatius Catulus, famous for his robberies as well as his cunning, &c. *Horat.* 1, ſat. 8, v. 39.

Votiēnus, Montanus, a man of learning baniſhed to one of the Baleares for his malevolent reflections upon Tiberius. Ovid has celebrated him as an excellent poet. *Tacit.*

Urānia, one of the Muſes, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, who preſided over aſtronomy. She is generally called mother of Linus, and of the god Hymenæus. She was repreſented as a young virgin dreſſed in an azure colored robe, crowned with ſtars, and holding a globe in her hands, and having many mathematical inſtruments placed round. *Heſiod. Theog.* 77.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 161.——A ſirname of Venus, the ſame as *Celeſtial*. She was ſuppoſed, in that character, to preſide over beauty and generation, and was called daughter of Uranus or Cœlus by the Light. *Plato in Symp.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 14, *&c.* l. 7, c. 26, *&c.*——A town of Cyprus.

Uranii or Urii, a people of Gaul.

Urānus, or Ouranus, a deity, the ſame as Cœlus the moſt antient of all the Gods. He married Tithea, or the Earth, by whom he had Ceus, Creus, Hyperion, Mnemoſyne, Cottus, Phœbe, Briareus, Thetis, Saturn, Giges, called from their mother Titans. His children conſpired againſt him, becauſe he confined them in the boſom of the earth, and his ſon Saturn mutilated him, and drove him from his throne.

Urbicua, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis.

Urbicus, an actor at Rome, in Domitian's reign. *Juv.* 6.

Uria, a town of Italy, built by a Cretan colony. *Strab.* 6.

Uritæ, a people of Italy. *Liv.* 42, c. 48.

Ursidius, an adulterer. *Juv.* 6, v. 38.

Uscana, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 43, c. 18.

Usipĕtes or Usipii, a people of Germany. *Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 1, &c.

Ustĭca, a town in an island on the coast of Sicily, near Panormum. *Horat.* 1, od. 17, v. 11.

Utĭca, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, on the same bay as Carthage, founded by a Syrian colony above 287 years before Carthage. It had a large and commodious harbour, and it became the metropolis of Africa, after the destruction of Carthage in the 3d Punic war, and the Romans granted it all the lands situate between Hippo and Carthage. It is celebrated for the death of Cato, who from thence is called *Uticensis*, or of Utica. *Strab.* 17.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 306.—*Justin.* 18, c. 4.—*Plin.* 16, c. 40.

Vulcanălia, festivals in honor of Vulcan, brought to Rome from Præneste. They were observed in the month of August. The streets were illuminated, fires kindled every where, and animals thrown into the flames, as a sacrifice to the deity. *Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Columell.* 11.—*Plin.* 18, c. 13.

Vulcāni insula, or Vulcania, a name given to the islands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari. *Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 422. They received it because there were there subterraneous fires, supposed to be excited by Vulcan, the God of fire.

Vulcanius, Terentianus, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the life of the three Gordians, &c.

Vulcānus, a god of the antients who presided over fire, and was the patron of all artists who worked iron and metals. He was son of Juno alone, who in this wished to imitate Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brains. According to Homer, he was son of Jupiter and Juno, and the mother was so disgusted with the deformities of her son, that she threw him into the sea as soon as born, where he remained for nine years. According to the more received opinion, Vulcan was educated in heaven with the rest of the gods, but his father kicked him down from Olympus, when he attempted to deliver his mother, who had been fastened by a golden chain for her insolence. He was nine days in coming from heaven upon earth, and he fell in the island of Lemnos, where, according to Lucian, the inhabitants seeing him in the air, caught him in their arms. He however broke his leg by the fall, and ever after remained lame of one foot. He fixed his residence in Lemnos, where he built himself a palace, and raised forges to work metals. The inhabitants of the island became sensible of his industry, and were taught all the useful arts which could civilize their rude manners, and render them serviceable to the good of society. The first work of Vulcan was, according to some, a throne of gold with secret springs, which he presented to his mother to avenge himself for her want of disaffection towards him. Juno no sooner sat herself on the throne than she found herself unable to move. The gods attempted to deliver her, by breaking the chains which held her, but to no purpose, and Vulcan alone had the power to set her at liberty. Bacchus intoxicated him and prevailed upon him to come to Olympus, where he was reconciled to his parents. Vulcan has been celebrated by the antient poets for the ingenious works and automatical figures which he made, and many speak of two golden statues which not only seemed animated, but which walked by his side, and even assisted him in the working of metals. It is said, that at the request of Jupiter he made the first woman that ever appeared on earth, well known under the name of Pandora. [*Vid Pandora.*] The Cyclops of Sicily, were his ministers and attendants, and with him they fabricated, not only the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but also arms for the gods and the most celebrated heroes. His forges were supposed to be under mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily, as well as in every part of the earth where there were vulcanos. The most known of the works of Vulcan which were presented to mortals are, a collar given to Hermione the wife of Cadmus, and a sceptre, which was in the possession of Agamemnon king of Argos and Mycenæ. The collar proved fatal to all those that wore it, but the sceptre, after the death of Agamemnon was carefully preserved at Cheronæa, and regarded as a divinity. The amours of Vulcan are not numerous. He demanded Minerva from Jupiter, who had promised him in marriage whatever goddess he should chuse, and when she refused his addresses he attempted to offer her violence. Minerva resisted with success, though there remained on her body some marks of Vulcan's passion, which she threw down upon earth wrapped up in wool. [*Vid. Erisichthonius.*] This disappointment in his love was repaired by Jupiter who gave him one of the Graces. Venus is universally acknowledged to have been the wife of Vulcan; her infidelity is well known, as well as her amours with Mars, which were discovered by Phœbus, and exposed to the gods by her own husband. [*Vid Alectryon.*] The worship of Vulcan was well established, particularly in Egypt, at Athens,

Athens, and at Rome. It was uſual in the ſacrifices that were offered to him to burn the whole victim and not reſerve part of it as in the immolations to the reſt of the gods. A calf and a boar pig were the principal victims offered to him. Vulcan was repreſented as covered with ſweat, blowing with his nervous arm the fires of his forges. His breaſt was hairy, and his forehead was blackened with ſmoke. Some repreſent him lame and deformed, holding a hammer raiſed in the air, ready to ſtrike; while with the other hand he turns with pincers, a thunderbolt on his anvil. He appears on ſome monuments with a long beard, diſhevelled hair, half naked, and a ſmall round cap on his head, while he holds a hammer and pincers in his hand. The Egyptians repreſented him under the figure of a monkey. Vulcan has received the names of Mulciber, Pamphanes, Clytotechnes, Pandamator, Cyllopodes, Chalaipoda, &c. all expreſſive of his lameneſs and his profeſſion. He was father of Cupid by Venus; of Cæculus, Cecrops, Cacus, Periphetes, Cercyon, Ocriſia, &c. Cicero ſpeaks of more than one deity of the name of Vulcan. One he calls ſon of Cœlus, and father of Apollo by Minerva; the ſecond he mentions is ſon of the Nile, and called Phtas by the Egyptians; the third was ſon of Jupiter and Juno, and fixed his reſidence in Lemnos; and the fourth who built his forges in the Lipari iſlands was ſon of Menalius. Vulcan ſeems to have been admitted into heaven more for ridicule than any other purpoſe. He ſeems to be the great cuckold of Olympus, and even his wife is repreſented as laughing at his deformities, and mimicking his lameneſs to gain the ſmiles of her lovers. *Heſiod. Theog. & in Scut. Herc.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3, &c.—*Homer Il.* 1, v. 57 & l. 15, v. 18. l. 18, v. 397, &c.—*Diod* 5.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 20. l. 3, 17.—*Cic. de Nat. De.* 3, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Varro de L. L.*—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

Vulcātius, a Roman knight who conſpired with Piſo againſt Nero, &c. *Tacit.*—A ſenator in the reign of Dioclesian who attempted to write an hiſtory of all ſuch as had reigned at Rome, either as lawful ſovereigns or by uſurpation. Of his works nothing is extant but an account of Avidius Caſſius, who revolted in the eaſt during the reign of M. Aurelius, which ſome aſcribe to Spartianus.

Vulso, a Roman conſul who invaded Africa with Regulus.—Another conſul. He had the provinces of Aſia while in office, and triumphed over the Galatians.

Vultŭra, or Vulturaria, a mountain on the borders of Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 4. v. 9.

Vultureius, a man who conſpired againſt his country with Catiline.

Vulturius, a ſirname of Apollo. *Vid* Vulturnus.

Vulturnum, a town of Campania, afterwards called Capua, as ſome ſuppoſe.

Vulturnus, a river of Campania, *Lucret.* 5, v. 664—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 729——The god of the Tiber was alſo known by that name. *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 5.——The wind alſo received the name of Vulturnus, when it blew from the ſide of the Vulturnus.——A ſirname of Apollo on mount Liſſus in Ionia, near Epheſus. The god received this name from a ſhepherd who raiſed him a temple, after he had been drawn out of a ſubterraneous cavern by vultures.

Vulsinum, a town of Etruria where Sejanus was born.

Uxellodunum, a town of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell, G.* 8, c. 33.

Uxi, a people of Armenia, conquered by Alexander. The Tigris riſes in their country.

Uxisama, an iſland in the weſtern ocean.

Uzita, an inland town of Africa, deſtroyed by Cæſar. *Hirt. de Afric.* 41, &c.

XANTHE, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v. 356.

XANTHI, a people of Thrace.——The inhabitants of Xanthus in Aſia. *Vid.* Xanthus.

XANTHIA Phoceus, a Roman whom Horace addreſſes in his 2. od. 4. and of whom he ſpeaks as enamoured of a ſervant maid.

XANTHĬCA, a feſtival obſerved by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus, the ſame as April. It was then uſual to make a luſtration of the army with great ſolemnity. A bitch was cut into two parts, and one half of the body placed on one ſide and the other part on the other ſide, after which the ſoldiers marched between, and they imitated a real battle by a ſham engagement.

XANTHIPPE, a daughter of Dorus. *Vid.* Xantippe.

XANTHIPPUS, a ſon of Melas, killed by Tydeus. *Vid.* Xantippus.

XANTHO, one of Cyrene's attendant nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 336.

XANTHUS, or Xanthos, a river of Troas in Aſia minor. It is the ſame as the Scamander, but according to Homer, it was called Xanthus by the gods and Scamander by men. [*Vid. Scamander.*]——A river of Lycia, antiently called Sirbes. It was ſacred to Apollo, and fell into the ſea near Patara. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 172.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 143.—*Mela.* 1, c. 15. ——One of the horſes of Achilles, who ſpoke to his maſter when chid with ſeverity, and told him that he muſt ſoon be killed. *Homer. Il.* 19. ——One of the horſes given to Juno by Neptune, and afterwards to the ſons of Leda.——An hiſtorian of Sardes in the reign of Darius.——A Greek hiſtorian of Lydia. *Dionyſ. Hal.* ——A king of Leſbos. ——A king of Bœotia who made war againſt the Athenians. He was killed by the artifice of Melanthus. [*Vid. Aputuria.*] ——A Greek Poet.——A philoſopher of Samus, in whoſe houſe Æſop lived ſome time as ſervant.——A town of Lycia on the river of the ſame name, at the diſtance of about 15 miles from the ſea ſhore. The inhabitants are celebrated for their love of liberty and national independence. Brutus laid ſiege to their city, and when at laſt they were unable longer to ſupport themſelves againſt the enemy, they ſet fire to their houſes and deſtroyed themſelves. The conqueror wiſhed to ſpare them, but though he offered rewards to his ſoldiers, if they brought any of the Xanthians alive into his preſence, only 150 were ſaved much againſt their will. *Appian.* 4.—*Plut. in Brut.*

XANTICLES, one of the leaders of the 10,000 Greeks, after the battle of Cunaxa.

XANTIPPE, a daughter of Dorus who married Pleuron, by whom ſhe had Agenor, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——The wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill humour and peviſh diſpoſition, which are become proverbial. Some ſuppoſe that the philoſopher was acquainted with her moroſeneſs and inſolence before he married her, and that he took her for his wife to try his patience, and inure himſelf to the malevolent reflections of mankind. She continually tormented him with her impertinence, and one day not ſatisfied with uſing the moſt bitter invectives, ſhe emptied a veſſel of dirty water on his head, upon which the philoſopher coolly obſerved, *after thunder there generally falls rain.* *Ælian. V. H.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 7. l. 11, c. 12. *Diog. in Socrat.*

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general who aſſiſted the Carthaginians in the firſt Punic war. He defeated the Romans, 256 B. C. and took the celebrated Regulus priſoner. Such ſignal ſervices deſerved to be rewarded, but the Carthaginians looked with envious jealouſy upon Xantippus, and he retired to Corinth after he had ſaved them from deſtruction. Some authors ſupport, that the Cathaginians ordered him to be aſſaſſinated, and his body to be thrown into the ſea as he was returning home; while others ſay that they had prepared a leaky ſhip to convey him to Corinth, which he artfully avoided. *Liv.* 18 & 28, c. 43. ——*Appian. de Pun.*——An Athenian general who defeated the Perſian fleet at Mycale with Leotychides. A ſtatue was erected to his honor in the citadel of Athens. He made ſome conqueſts in Thrace, and encreaſed the power of Athens. He was father to the celebrated Pericles by Agariſte the niece of Cliſthenes, when expelled the Piliſtratidæ from Athens. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7. l. 8, c. 52.——A ſon of Pericles who diſgraced his father by his diſobedience, his ingratitude, and his extravagance. He died of the plague in the Peloponneſian war. *Plut.*

XENAGŌRAS, an hiſtorian. *Dionyſ. Hal.* ——A philoſopher who meaſured the height of the mount Olympus.

XENARCHUS, a comic poet.——A peripatetic philoſopher of Seleuſia, who taught at Alexandria and at Rome, and was intimate with Auguſtus.——A prætor of the Achæan league who wiſhed to favor the intereſt of Perſeus, king of Macedonia, againſt the Romans.

XENARES, an intimate friend of Cleomenes king of Sparta.

Xenetus, a Locrian whose daughter married Dionysius of Sicily, &c.

Xeneus, a writer who composed an history of Chios.

Xeniades, a Corinthian who went to buy Diogenes the Cynic, when sold as a slave. He asked him what he could do? upon which the Cynic answered, *command freemen*. This noble answer so pleased Xeniades, that he gave the Cynic his liberty, and entrusted him with the care of the education of his children. *Diog.*

Xenius, a surname given to Jupiter as the god of hospitality.

Xenoclea, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi, from whom Hercules extorted an oracle by force. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

Xenocles, a tragic writer in the age of Euripides. He obtained four times a poetical prize in a contention in which Euripides was competitor. *Ælian.*——A Spartan officer in the expedition which Agesilaus undertook against the Persians.——An architect of Eleusis.——A friend of Aratus.——One of the friends of Cicero.

Xenocrates, an antient philosopher born at Calcedonia, and educated in the school of Plato, whose friendship he gained, and whose approbation he merited. Though of a dull and sluggish disposition, he supplied the defects of nature by unwearied attention and industry, and was at last found capable of succeeding in the school of Plato after Speusippus, about 339 years before Christ. He was remarkable as a disciplinarian, and he required that his pupils should be acquainted with mathematics before they came under his care, and he even rejected some who had not the necessary qualification, saying that they had not yet found the key of philosophy. He did not only recommend himself to his pupils by precepts, but more powerfully by example, and since the wonderful change he had made upon the conduct of one of his auditors, [*Vid. Polemon.*] his company was as much shunned by the dissolute and extravagant, as it was courted by the virtuous and the benevolent. Philip of Macedon attempted to gain his confidence with money, but with no success. Alexander in this imitated his father and sent some of his friends with 50 talents for the philosopher. They were introduced, and supped with Xenocrates. The repast was small and moderate, elegant without ostentation. On the morrow, the officers of Alexander wished to pay down the 50 talents, but the philosopher asked them whether they had not perceived from the entertainment of the preceeding day, that he was not in want of money, *Tell your master*, said he, *to keep his money, he has more people to maintain than I have.* Yet not to offend the monarch, he accepted a small sum about the 200th part of one talent. His character was not less conspicuous in every other particular, and he has been cited as an instance of virtue from the following circumstance: The courtezan Lais had pledged herself to forfeit an immense sum of money, if she did not triumph over the virtue of Xenocrates. She tried every art, assumed the most captivating looks, and used the most tempting attitudes to gain the philosopher, but in vain; and she declared at last, that she had not lost her money, as she had pledged herself to conquer an human being, not a lifeless stone. Though so respected and admired, yet Xenocrates was poor, and he was dragged to prison, because he was unable to pay a small tribute to the state. He was delivered from confinement by one of his friends. His integrity was so well known, that when he appeared in the court as a witness, the judges dispensed with his oath. He died B. C. 314, in his 82d year, after he had presided in the academy for above 25 years. It is said, that he fell in the night with his head into a bason of water, and that he was suffocated. He had written above 60 treatises on different subjects, all now lost. He acknowledged no other deity but heaven, and the seven planets. *Diog.*—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 10. *ep.* 1, &c. *Tusc.* 5, c. 32.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Lucian.*——A physician in the age of Nero, not in great esteem. His Greek treatise, *de alimento ex aquatilibus*, is best edited by Franzius Lipsi. 8vo. 1774.

Xenodamus, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, by Gnossia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 11.——An athlete of Anticyra. *Paus.* 10, c. 36.

Xenodice, a daughter of Syleus, killed by Hercules.——A daughter of Minos and Pasiphae.

Xenodochus, a Messenian crowned at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 4, c. 5.——A native of Cardia, &c.

Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, B. C. 535. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect which was called the Eleatic, in Sicily. He supposed that God and the world were the same, and he credited the eternity of the universe. His liberal opinion about the divinity, raised the indignation of his countrymen, and he was banished. He died very poor when about 100 years old. *Cic. quæst.* 4, c. 37. *de div.* 1. c. 3. *de Nat. D.* 1. c. 11.——A governor

of Olbus, in the age of M. Antony. *Strab.* 14.——One of the miniſters of Philip, who went to Annibal's camp, and made a treaty of alliance between Macedonia and Carthage.

XENOPHILUS, a Pythagorean philoſopher, who lived to his 170th year, and enjoyed all his faculties to the laſt. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.——One of Alexander's generals. *Curt.*, 5 c. 2.——A robber of whom Aratus hired ſome troops.

XENOPHON, an Athenian, ſon of Gryllus, celebrated as a general, an hiſtorian, and a philoſopher. In the ſchool of Socrates he received thoſe inſtructions and precepts which afterwards ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed him at the head of an army, in literary ſolitude, and as the prudent father of a family. He was invited by Proxenus, one of his intimate friends to accompany Cyrus the younger in an expedition againſt his brother Artaxerxes, king of Perſia, but he refuſed to comply without previouſly conſulting his venerable maſter, and enquiring into the propriety of ſuch a meaſure. Socrates ſtrongly oppoſed it, and obſerved, that it might raiſe the reſentment of his countrymen, as Sparta had made an alliance with the Perſian monarch; but, however, before he proceeded further, he adviſed him to conſult the oracle of Apollo. Xenophon paid due deference to the injunctions of Socrates, but as he was ambitious of glory, and eager to engage in a diſtant expedition, he haſtened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince, and treated with great attention. In the army of Cyrus, Xenophon ſhewed that he was a true diſciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the deciſive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of young Cyrus, the prudence and vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thouſand Greeks who had followed the ſtandard of an ambitious prince, were now at the diſtance of above 600 leagues from their native home, in a country ſurrounded on every ſide by a victorious enemy, without money, without proviſions, and without a leader. Xenophon was ſelected from among the officers, to ſuperintend the retreat of his countrymen, and though he was often oppoſed by malevolence and envy, yet his perſuaſive eloquence and his activity convinced the Greeks that no general could extricate them from every difficulty, better than the diſciple of Socrates. He roſe ſuperior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the ſudden attacks of the Perſians, he was enabled to croſs rapid rivers, penetrate through vaſt deſarts, gain the tops of mountains, till he could reſt ſecure for a while, and refreſh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was at laſt happily effected, the Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 paraſangs, or leagues, which was performed in 215 days, after an abſence of 15 months. The whole perhaps might now be forgotten, or at leaſt but obſcurely known, if the great philoſopher who planned it, had not employed his pen in deſcribing the dangers which he eſcaped, and the difficulties which he ſurmounted. He was no ſooner returned from Cunaxa, than he ſought new honours in following the fortune of Ageſilaus in Aſia. He enjoyed his confidence, he fought under his ſtandard, and conquered with him in the Aſiatic provinces, as well as at the battle of Coronæa. His fame, however, did not eſcape the aſperſions of jealouſy, he was publicly baniſhed from Athens for accompanying Cyrus againſt his brother, and being now without a home, he retired to Scillus, a ſmall town of the Lacedæmonians, in the neighbourhood of Olympia. In this ſolitary retreat he dedicated his time to literary purſuits, and as he had acquired riches in his Aſiatic expeditions, he began to adorn and variegate by the hand of art, for his pleaſure and enjoyment, the country which ſurrounded Scillus. He built a magnificent temple to Diana, in imitation of that of Epheſus, and ſpent part of his time in rural employments, or in hunting in the woods and mountains. His peaceful occupations, however, were ſoon diſturbed, a war aroſe between the Lacedæmonians and Elis. The ſanctity of Diana's temple, and the venerable age of the philoſopher, who lived in the delightful retreats of Scillus, were diſregarded, and Xenophon, driven by the Elians from his favorite ſpot, where he had compoſed and written for the information of poſterity, and honor of his country retired to the city of Corinth. In this place he died in the 90th year of his age, 359 years before the Chriſtian era. The works of Xenophon are numerous: He wrote an account of the expedition of Cyrus, called *the Anabaſis*, and as he had no inconſiderable ſhare in the enterprize, his deſcriptions muſt be authentic, as he was himſelf an eye witneſs. Many however have accuſed him of partiality. He appeared often too fond of extolling the virtues of his favorite Cyrus, and while he deſcribes with contempt, the imprudent operations of the Perſians, he does not neglect to ſhow that he was a native of Greece. His *Cyropædia*, divided into eight books, has given riſe to much criticiſm, and while ſome warmly

ly maintain that it is a faithful account of the life and the actions of Cyrus the Great, and declare that it is supported by the authority of ſcripture; others as vehemently deny its authenticity. According to the opinions of Plato and of Cicero, the Cyropædia of Xenophon, was a moral romance, and theſe venerable philoſophers ſupport, that the hiſtorian did not ſo much write what Cyrus had been, as what every true good and virtuous monarch ought to be. His *Hellenica* were written as a continuation of the hiſtory of Thucydides, and in his *Memorabilia* of Socrates, and in his *apology* he has ſhewn himſelf, as Valerius Maximus obſerves, a perfect maſter of the philoſophy of that great man, and he has explained his doctrines and moral precepts with all the ſucceſs of perſuaſive eloquence and conſcious integrity. Theſe are the moſt famous of his compoſitions, beſides which there are other ſmall tracts, his eulogium given on Ageſilaus, his œconomics, on the duties of domeſtic life, the dialogue intitled Hiero, in which he happily deſcribes and compares the miſery which attended the tyrant, with the felicity of a virtuous prince; a treatiſe on hunting, the ſympoſium of the philoſophers, on the government of Athens and Sparta, a treatiſe on the revenues of Attica, &c. The ſimplicity and the elegance of Xenophon's diction have procured him the name of Athenian muſe, and the bee of Greece, and they have induced Quintilian to ſay, that the graces dictated his language, and that the goddeſs of perſuaſion dwelt upon his lips. His ſentiments, as to the divinity and religion, were the ſame as thoſe of the venerable Socrates, he ſupported the immortality of the ſoul, and exhorted his friends to cultivate thoſe virtues which enſure the happineſs of mankind, with all the zeal and fervor of a chriſtian. He has been quoted as an inſtance of tenderneſs and of reſignation on providence. As he was offering a ſacrifice, he was informed that Gryllus, his eldeſt ſon, had been killed at the battle of Mantinea. Upon this he tore the garland from his head, but when he was told that his ſon had died like a Greek, and given a mortal wound to the enemy's general, he replaced the flowers on his head, and continued the ſacrifice, exclaiming that the pleaſure he derived from the valor of his ſon, were greater than the grief which his unfortunate death occaſioned. The beſt editions of Xenophon are thoſe of Leunclavius fol. Francof. 1596, of Erneſti 4 vols 8vo. Lipſ. 1763, and the Glaſgow edition 12mo. of the Cyropædia 1767, the expedition of Cyrus 1764, the Memorabilia 1761, and the hiſtory of Greece, 1762. *Cic. in Orat.* 19.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Ælian.* V. *H.* 3, c. 13. 4, c. 5.—*Diog. in Xenoph. Seneca.* ——A writer in the beginning of the fourth century, known by his Greek romance in five books, *De Amoribus Anthiæ Abrocomæ*, publiſhed in 8vo and 4to. by Cocceius Lond. 1726.——A phyſician of the emperor Claudius, born in the iſland of Cos, and ſaid to be deſcended from the Aſclepiades. He enjoyed the emperor's favors, and through him the people of Cos were exempt from all taxes. He had the meanneſs to poiſon his benefactor at the inſtigation of Agrippina. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 61 & 67.——An officer under Adrian, &c.

XERXES 1ſt, ſucceeded his father Darius on the throne of Perſia, and though but the ſecond ſon of the monarch, he was preferred to his elder brother Artabazanes. The cauſes alledged for this preference, were, that Artabazanes was ſon of Darius when a private man, and that XERXES was born, after his father had been raiſed on the Perſian throne, of Atoſſa, the daughter of Cyrus. Xerxes continued the warlike preparations of his father, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extenſive poſſeſſions. He afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army, which, together with the numerous retinue of ſervants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted to no leſs than 5,283,220 ſouls. This multitude, which the fidelity of hiſtorians have not exaggerated, was ſtopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of 300 Spartans, under king Leonidas. Xerxes aſtoniſhed that ſuch a handful of men ſhould dare to oppoſe his progreſs, ordered ſome of his ſoldiers to bring them alive into his preſence, but for three ſucceſſive days the moſt valiant of the Perſian troops were repeatedly defeated in attempting to execute the monarch's injunctions, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed longer, if a Trachinian had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and ſuddenly fallen upon the devoted Leonidas. The king himſelf nearly periſhed on this occaſion, and it has been reported, that in the night, the deſperate Spartans ſought, for a while, the royal tent which they found deſerted, and wandered through the Perſian army, ſlaughtering thouſands before them. The battle of Thermopylæ was the beginning of the diſgrace of Xerxes; the more he advanced, it was to experience new diſappointments, his fleet was defeated at Artemiſium and Salamis, and though he burnt the deſerted city of Athens, and truſted to the artful inſinuations of Themiſtocles, yet he found his millions

millions unable to conquer a nation that was ſuperior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. Mortified with the ill ſucceſs of his expedition, and apprehenſive of imminent danger in an enemy's country, Xerxes haſtened to Perſia, and in 30 days he marched over all that territory which before he had paſſed with much pomp and parade in the ſpace of ſix months. Mardonius, the beſt of his generals, was left behind, with an army of 300,000 men, and the reſt that had ſurvived the ravages of war, of famine, and peſtilence, followed their timid monarch into Thrace, where his ſteps were marked by the numerous birds of prey that hovered round him, and fed upon the dead carcaſes of the Perſians. When he reached the Helleſpont, Xerxes found the bridge of boats which he had erected there, totally deſtroyed by the ſtorms, and he croſſed the ſtraights in a ſmall fiſhing veſſel. Reſtored to his kingdom and ſafety, he forgot his dangers, his loſſes and his defeats, and gave himſelf up to riot and debauchery. His indolence, and luxurious voluptuouſneſs offended his ſubjects, and Artabanus, the captain of his guards, conſpired againſt him, and murdered him in his bed, in the 21ſt year of his reign, about 464 years before the Chriſtian era. The perſonal accompliſhments of Xerxes have been commended by antient authors, and Herodotus obſerves, that there was not one man among the millions of his army, that was equal to the monarch in comelineſs or ſtature, or that was as worthy to preſide over a great and extenſive empire. The picture is finiſhed, and the character of Xerxes completely known, when we hear Juſtin exclaim, that the vaſt armament which invaded Greece, was without a head. Xerxes has been cited as an inſtance of humanity. When he reviewed his millions from a ſtately throne in the plains of Aſia, he ſuddenly ſhed a torrent of tears on the recollection that the multitude of men he ſaw before his eyes, in one hundred years, ſhould be no more. His pride and inſolence have been deſervedly cenſured, he ordered chains to be thrown into the ſea, and the waves to be whipped becauſe the firſt bridge he had laid acroſs the Helleſpont had been deſtroyed by a ſtorm. He cut a channel through mount Athos, and ſaw his fleet ſail in a place which before was dry ground. The very rivers were dried up by his army as he advanced towards Greece and the cities which he entered reduced to want and poverty. *Herodot.* 1, c. 183, l. 7, c. 2, &c.—*Diod.* 11.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ælian.* 3, *V. H.* 25.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 4. l. 8, c. 46.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 672.—*Plut. in Them.* &c.—*Val. Max.*——The 2d, ſucceeded his father Artaxerxes Longimanus on the throne of Perſia, 425 B. C. and was aſſaſſinated in the firſt year of his reign by his brother Sogdianus.——A painter of Heraclea.

Xeuxes, an officer of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

Xuthus, a ſon of Hellen, grandſon of Deucalion. He was baniſhed from Theſſaly by his brothers, and came to Athens, where he married Creuſa, the daughter of king Erechtheus, by whom he had Achæus and Ion. He retired after the death of his father-in law into Achaia where he died. According to ſome, he had no children, but adopted Ion, the ſon whom Creuſa, before her marriage had borne to Apollo. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauſ.* 7, c. 1.

Xychus, a Macedonian who told Philip of his cruelty when he had put his ſon Demetrius to death, at the inſtigation of Perſeus.

Xynias, a lake of Theſſaly, or, according to ſome, of Bœotia.

Xynoichia, an anniverſary day obſerved at Athens, in honor of Minerva, and in commemoration of the time in which the people of Attica left their country ſeats, and by advice of Theſeus, all united in one body.

ZABATUS, a river of Media, near which the ten thouſand Greeks ſtopped in their return.

ZABDICENE, a province of Perſia.

ZABIRNA, a town of Libya.

ZACYNTHUS, a native of Bœotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to deſtroy Geryon. At the end of the expedition, he was entruſted with the care of Geryon's flocks, by the hero, and ordered to conduct them to Thebes. As he went on his journey, he was bit by a ſerpent, and ſome time after died. His companions carried his body away, and buried it in an iſland of the Ionian ſea, which from that time was called Zacynthus. The iſland of Zacynthus now called Zante, is ſituate at the ſouth of Cephalenia, and at the weſt of the Peloponneſus. It is about 60 miles in circumference. *Strab.* 2, & 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 246. l. 9, v. 24.—*Ovid. de art. am.*—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 23.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 270.——A ſon of Dardanus. *Pauſ.* 8.

ZAGREUS, a ſon of Jupiter and Proſerpine, the ſame as the firſt Bacchus, of whom Cicero ſpeaks. Some ſay that Jupiter obtained Proſerpine's favors in the form of a ſerpent in one of the caves of Sicily, where her mother had concealed her from his purſuits, and that from this union Zagreus was born.

ZAGRUS, a mountain on the confines of Media and Babylonia.

ZALATES, an effeminate youth brought to Rome from Armenia as an hoſtage, &c. *Juv.* 20, v. 164.

ZALEUCUS, a law giver of the Locrians in Italy, and one of the diſciples of Pythagoras, 550 B.C. He was very humane, and at the ſame time very auſtere, and he attempted to enforce his laws more by inſpiring ſhame than dread. He had wiſely decreed, that a perſon guilty of adultery ſhould loſe both his eyes. His philoſophy was called to a trial, when he was informed that his ſon was an adulterer. He ordered the law to be executed, the people interfered but Zaleucus reſiſted, and rather than violate his own inſtitutions, he commanded one of his own eyes, and one of thoſe of his ſon to be put out. This made ſuch an impreſſion upon the people, that while Zaleucus preſided over the Locrians, no perſon was again found guilty of adultery. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 2. l. 6, c. 5.—*Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 6. *ad. Attic.* 6, *ep.* 1.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 37. l. 3, c. 17. l. 13, c. 24.—*Strab.* 6.

ZAMA, or ZAGMA, a town of Numidia, celebrated for the victory which Scipio obtained there over the great Annibal, B. C. 202. Metellus beſieged it, and was obliged to retire with great loſs. After Juba's death it was deſtroyed by the Romans. *C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 29.—*Salluſt. de Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Ital.* 3, v. 261.—*Strab.* 17.

ZAMEIS, a debauched king of Aſſyria, ſon of Semiramis and Ninus, as ſome report. He reigned 38 years.

ZAMOLXIS, a ſlave and diſciple of Pythagoras. He accompanied his maſter in Egypt, and afterwards retired into the country of the Getæ, which had given him birth. He began to civilize his countrymen, and the more eaſily to gain reputation, he concealed himſelf for three years in a ſubterraneous cave, and afterwards made them believe, that he was juſt raiſed from the dead. Some place him before the age of Pythagoras. After death he received divine honors. *Diog.*—*Herodot.* 4, c. 19, &c.

ZANCLE, a town of Sicily, on the ſtraits which ſeparate that iſland from Italy. It received its name from its appearing like a ſcythe, which was called ζαγκλον, in the language of the country. It fell into the hands of the Samians, 497 years before the Chriſtian era, and three years after it was recovered by Anaxilaus, the Meſſenian tyrant of Rhegium, who gave it the name of his native country, and called it Meſſana. It was founded about 1058 years before the Chriſtian era, by the pirates of Cumæ in Italy, and peopled by Samians, Ionians, and Chalcidians. *Strab.* 6.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ital.* 1, v. 662.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 4, v. 499. *Met.* 14, v. 6. l. 15, v. 290.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 23.

ZARAX, a town of Peloponneſus,

ZARBIENUS, a petty monarch of Aſia, who was gained to the intereſt of the Romans by one of the officers of Lucullus. Tigranes put him to death for his deſertion and his funeral was celebrated with great magnificence by the Roman general. *Plut. in Luc.*

ZARIASPES, a Perſian who attempted to revolt from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 9.

ZATHES, a river of Armenia.

ZEBINA, Alexander, an impoſtor who uſurped the throne of Syria at the inſtigation of Ptolemy Phyſcon.

ZELA or ZELIA, a town of Pontus near the river Lycus.——A town of Troas at the foot of Ida.——Another in Lycia.

ZELES, a town of Spain.

ZELUS, a daughter of Pallas.

ZENO, a philoſopher of Elea or Velia in Italy, the diſciple, or according to ſome, the adopted ſon of Parmenides, and the ſuppoſed inventor of dialectic. His opinions about the univerſe, the unity, incomprehenſibility, and immutability of all things, were the ſame as thoſe of Xenophanes and the reſt of the Elatic philoſophers. It is ſaid, that he attempted to deliver his country from

from the tyranny of Nearchus. His plot was discovered, and he was exposed to the most excruciating torments to reveal the name of his accomplices, but this he bore with unparalleled fortitude, and not to be at last conquered by tortures, he cut off his tongue with his teeth and spit it into the face of the tyrant. Some say that he was pounded alive in a mortar, and that in the midst of his torments he called to Nearchus, as if to reveal something of importance; the tyrant approached him, and Zeno, as if willing to whisper to him, caught his ear with his teeth and bit it off. *Cic. Tusc.* 2, c. 22. *de Nat. De.* 3, c. 33.—*Diod. in Frag.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 3.—*Diog.* 9.——The founder of the sect of the stoics, born at Citium in the island of Cyprus. The first part of his life was spent in commercial pursuits, but he was soon called to more elevated employments. As he was returning from Phœnicia a storm drove his ship on the coast of Attica, and he was shipwrecked near the Piræus. This moment of calamity he regarded as the beginning of his fame. He entered the house of a bookseller, and to dissipate his melancholy reflections he began to read. The book was written by Xenophon, and the merchant was so pleased and captivated by the eloquence and beauties of the philosopher, that from that time he renounced the pursuits of a busy life, and applied himself to the study of philosophy. Ten years were spent in frequenting the school of Crates, and the same number under Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon. Perfect in every branch of knowledge, and improved from experience as well as observation, Zeno opened a school at Athens, and soon saw himself attended by the great, the learned, and the powerful. His followers were called *Stoics*, because they received the instructions of the philosopher in the portico called στοα. He was so respected during his life time that the Athenians publicly decreed him a brazen statue and a crown of gold. His life was an example of soberness and moderation, his manners were austere, and to his temperance and regularity he was indebted for the continual flow of health which he always enjoyed. After he had taught publicly for 48 years, he died in the 98th year of his age, B. C. 264, a stranger to diseases, and never incommoded by a real indisposition. He was buried in that part of the city called Ceramicus, where the Athenians raised him a monument. The founder of the stoic philosophy shone before his followers as a pure example of imitation. Virtue he perceived to be the ultimate of his researches. He wished to live in the world as if nothing was properly his own; he loved others, and his affections were extended even to his enemies. He felt a pleasure in being kind, benevolent, and attentive, and he found that these sentiments of pleasure were reciprocal. He saw a connection and dependence in the system of the universe, and perceived that from thence arose the harmony of civil society, the tenderness of parents, and filial gratitude. In the attainment of virtue the goods of the mind were to be preferred to those of the body, and when that point was once gained nothing could equal our happiness and perfection, and the stoic could view with indifference health or sickness, riches or poverty, pain and pleasure, which could neither move nor influence the serenity of his mind. Zeno recommended resignation, he knew that the laws of the universe cannot be changed by man, and therefore he wished that his disciples should not, in prayer, deprecate impending calamities, but rather beseech Providence to grant them fortitude to bear the severest trials with pleasure and due resignation to the will of Heaven. An arbitrary command over the passions was one of the rules of stoicism, to assist our friends in the hour of calamity was our duty, but to give way to childish sensations was unbecoming our nature. Pity, therefore, and anger were to be banished from the heart, propriety and decorum were to be the guides in every thing, and the external actions of men were the best indications of their inward feelings, their secret inclinations, and their character. It was the duty of the stoic to study himself; in the evening he was enjoined to review with critical accuracy the events of the day, and to regulate his future conduct with more care, and always to find an impartial witness within his own breast. Such were the leading characters of the stoic philosophy, whose followers were so illustrious, so perfect, and so numerous, and whose effects were productive of such exemplary virtues in the annals of the human mind. Zeno in his maxims used to say, that with virtue men could live happy under the most pressing calamities. He said, that nature had given us two ears, and only one mouth to tell us that we ought to listen more than speak. He compared those whose actions were dissonant with their professions to the coin of Alexandria, which appeared beautiful to the eye, though made of the basest metals. He acknowledged only one God, the soul of the universe which he conceived to be the body, and therefore he believed that those two together united, the soul and the body, formed one perfect animal, which was the god of the stoics. *Cic. Acad.* 1, c. 12. *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 14. l. 2, c. 8 & 24. l. 3. c. 24.

c. 24. *pro Mur. de Orat.* 32, &c. *Finib.*—*Seneca.*—*Epictetus.*—*Arrian.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 26.—*Diog.*——An Epicurean philosopher of Sidon, who numbered among his pupils Cicero, Pomponius Atticus, Cotta, Pompey, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 21 & 34.——A rhetorician, father to Polemon, who was made king of Pontus. The son of Polemon who was king of Armenia was also called Zeno. *Strab.* 12.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 56.——A native of Lepreos, crowned at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 6, c. 15.——A general of Antiochus.——A philosopher of Tarsus, B. C. 207.——The name of Zeno was common to some of the Roman emperors, on the throne of Constantinople in the 5th and 6th centuries.

Zenobia, a queen of Iberia, wife to Rhadamistus. She accompanied her husband when he was banished from his kingdom by the Armenians, but as she was unable to follow him on account of her pregnancy she entreated him to murder her. Rhadamistus long hesitated, but fearful of her falling into the hands of his enemy, he obeyed, and threw her body into the Araxes. Her cloaths kept her up on the surface of the water, where she was found by some shepherds, and as the wound was not mortal, her life was preserved, and she was carried to Tiridates who acknowledged her as queen.——Septimia, a celebrated princess of Palmyra who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowledged as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, which, according to some authors, she is said to have hastened, Zenobia reigned in the east as regent of her infant children, who were honored with the title of Cæsars. She assumed the name of Augusta, and she appeared in imperial robes, and ordered herself to be stiled the queen of the east. The troubles which at that time agitated the western parts of the empire, prevented the emperor from checking the insolence and the ambition of this princess, who boasted to be sprung from the Ptolemies of Egypt. Aurelian was no sooner invested with the imperial purple than he marched into the east, determined to punish the pride of Zenobia. He well knew her valor, and he was not ignorant that in her wars against the Persians, she had distinguished herself no less than Odenatus. She was the mistress of the east; Egypt acknowledged her power, and all the provinces of Asia minor were subject to her command. When Aurelian approached the plains of Syria, the Palmyrean queen appeared at the head of 700,000 men. She bore the labors of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and walked on foot fearless of danger. Two battles were fought, the courage of the queen gained the superiority, but an imprudent evolution of the Palmyrean cavalry ruined her cause; and while they pursued with spirit the flying enemy, the Roman infantry suddenly fell upon the main army of Zenobia, and the defeat was inevitable. The queen fled to Palmyra, determined to support a siege. Aurelian followed her, and after he had almost exhausted his stores, he proposed terms of accommodation, which were rejected with disdain by the warlike princess. Her hopes of victory however soon vanished, and though she harrassed the Romans night and day by continual sallies from her walls, and the working of her military engines, she despaired of success when she heard that the armies which were marching to her relief from Armenia, Persia, and the east, had partly been defeated and partly bribed from her allegiance. She fled from Palmyra in the night, but Aurelian, who was apprized of her escape, pursued her, and she was caught as she was crossing the river Euphrates. She was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and though the soldiers were clamorous for her death, she was reserved to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. She was treated with great humanity, and Aurelian gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she was permitted to live the rest of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majesty which became a queen of the east and a warlike princess. Her children were patronized by the emperor, and married to persons of the first distinction at Rome. Zenobia has been admired not only for her military abilities, but also for her literary talents. She was acquainted with every branch of useful learning, and spoke with fluency the language of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Latins. She composed an abridgment of the history of the oriental nations, and of Egypt, which was greatly commended by the antients. She received no less honor from the patronage she afforded to the celebrated Longinus, who was one of her favorites, and who taught her the Greek tongue. She has also been praised for her great chastity, and her constancy, though she betrayed too often her propensities to cruelty and intoxication when in the midst of her officers. She fell into the hands of Aurelian about the 273d year of the Christian æra. *Aur. Vict.*—*Zos.* &c.

Zenodorus, a sculptor in the age of Nero. He made a statue of Mercury, as also a colossus for the emperor, which was 110 feet high, and which was consecrated to the sun. The head of this colossus was some

ſome time after broken by Veſpaſian, who placed there the head of an Apollo ſurrounded with beams.

Zenodotia, a town of Parthia.

Zenodōtus, a native of Trœzene, who wrote an hiſtory of Umbria.——A grammarian in the age of Ptolemy Soter by whom he was appointed to take care of the celebrated library of Alexandria.—He died, B. C. 245.

Zenothemis, a Greek writer. *Ælian. V. H.* 17, c. 30.

Zephyrium, a promontory of Magna Græcia towards the Ionian ſea.

Zephyrus, one of the winds, ſon of Aſtreus and Aurora, the ſame as the Favonius of the Latins. He married a nymph called Chloris or Flora, by whom he had a ſon called Carpos. Zephyr was ſaid to produce flowers and fruits by the ſweetneſs of his breath. He had a temple at Athens, where he was repreſented as a young man of delicate form, with two wings on his ſhoulders, and with his head covered with all ſorts of flowers. He was ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the weſt wind. *Heſiod. Theog.* 377.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 135. l. 2, v. 417. l. 4, v. 223, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 64. l. 15, v. 700.—*Propert.* 1, el. 16, v. 34, &c.

Zephyrum, a promontory in the iſland of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, whence ſhe was called Zephyria. It was in this temple that Arſinoe made an offering of her hair to the goddeſs of beauty.

Zerynthus, a town of Samothrace, where Venus was called Zerynthia. *Ovid. Triſt.* 1, el. 9, v. 19.

Zethes, Zetes, or Zetus, a ſon of Boreas king of Thrace and Orithya, who accompanied, with his brother Calais, the Argonauts to Colchis. In Bithynia the two brothers, who are repreſented with wings, delivered Phineus from the continual perſecution of the Harpyes, and drove theſe monſters as far as the iſlands called Strophades, where at laſt they were ſtopped by Iris, who promiſed them that Phineus ſhould no longer be tormented by them. They were both killed, as ſome ſay, by Hercules during the Argonautic expedition, and were changed into thoſe winds which generally blow before the dog ſtar appears, and are called Prodromi by the Greeks. Their ſiſter Cleopatra married Phineus king of Bithynia. *Orpheus Arg.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 716.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.—*Val. Flacc.*

Zetus or Zethus, a ſon of Jupiter and Antiope, brother to Amphion. The two brothers were born on mount Cithæron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the reſentment of her father Nycteus. When they had attained the years of manhood, they collected a number of their friends to avenge the injuries which their mother had ſuffered from Lycus, the ſucceſſor of Nycteus on the throne of Thebes, and his wife Dirce. Lycus was put to death, and his wife tied to the tail of a wild bull, that dragged her over rocks and precipices till ſhe died. The crown of Thebes was ſeized by the two brothers, not only as the reward of this victory, but as their inheritance, and Zethus ſurrounded the capital of his dominions with a ſtrong wall, while his brother amuſed himſelf with playing on his lyre. Muſic and verſes were diſagreeable to Zethus, and, according to ſome, he prevailed upon his brother no longer to purſue ſo unproductive a ſtudy. *Hygin.* fab. 7. —*Pauſ.* 2, c. 6, *&c.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5 & 10. —*Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 41.

Zeugma, a town of Meſopotamia.

Zeus, a name of Jupiter among the Greeks.

Zeuxidamus, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was father of Archidamus, and grandſon of Theopompus, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Archidamus. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 7.

Zeuxidas, a prætor of the Achæan league, depoſed becauſe he had propoſed to his countrymen an alliance with the Romans.

Zeuxippe, a daughter of Eridanus, mother of Butes, one of the Argonauts, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—A daughter of Laomedon. She married Sicyon, who after his father-in-law's death became king of that city of Peloponneſus, which from him has been called Sicyon. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 6.

Zeuxis, a celebrated painter, born at Heraclea, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the Heraclea of Sicily. He floriſhed about 468 years before the Chriſtian era, and was the diſciple of Apollodorus, and contemporary with Parrhaſius. In the art of painting he not only ſurpaſſed all his contemporaries, but alſo his maſter, and became ſo ſenſible, and at the ſame time ſo proud of the value of his pieces, that he refuſed to ſell them, obſerving that no ſum of money, however great, was ſufficient to buy them. His moſt celebrated paintings were his Jupiter ſitting on a throne, ſurrounded by the gods; his Hercules ſtrangling the ſerpents in the preſence of his affrighted parents; his modeſt Penelope; and his Helen, which was placed in the temple of Juno Lucina, at Agrigentum. This laſt piece he had painted at the requeſt of the Agrigentines, and that he might not be without a model, they ſent him the moſt beautiful of their

their virgins. Zeuxis examined their naked beauties, and retained five, from whose elegance and graces united, he conceived in his mind the form of the most perfect woman in the universe, which his pencil at last executed with wonderful success. His contest with Parrhasius is well known; [*Vid. Parrhasius.*] but though he represented nature in such perfection, and copied all her beauties with such exactness, he often found himself deceived. He painted grapes, and formed an idea of the goodness of his piece from the birds which came to eat the fruit on the canvass. But he soon acknowledged that the whole was an ill executed piece, as the figure of the man who carried the grapes was not done with sufficient expression to terrify the birds. According to some, Zeuxis died from laughing at a comical picture he had made of an old woman. *Plut. in Par. &c.—Quintil.*

Zeuxo, one of the Oceanides.

Zilia or Zelis, a town in Mauritania.

Zipætes, a king of Bithynia who died in his 70th year, B. C. 279.

Ziobĕris, a town of Hyrcania.

Zōĭlus, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, B. C. 259. He rendered himself known by his severe criticisms on the works of Isocrates and the poems of Homer, for which he received the name of Homeromastic, or the chastiser of Homer. He presented his criticisms to Ptolemy Philadelphus, but they were rejected with indignation, though the author declared that he starved for want of bread. Some say, that Zoilus was cruelly stoned to death, or exposed on a cross, by order of Ptolemy, while others support, that he was burnt alive at Smyrna. The name of *Zoilus* is generally applied to austere critics. The works of this unfortunate grammarian are lost. *Ælian. V. H.* 11, c. 10.—*Dionys. Hal.* —*Ovid. de Rem. Am.* 366.—An officer in the army of Alexander.

Zoippus, a son-in-law of Hiero of Sicily.

Zona, a town of Africa.——Of Thrace on the Ægean sea.

Zonăras one of the Byzantine historians whose Greek Annales were edited 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1686.

Zopȳrio, one of Alexander's officers left in Greece when the conqueror was in Asia, &c.

Zopȳrion, a governor of Pontus, who made war against Scythia, &c. *Justin.* 2, c. 3.

Zopȳrus, a Persian, son of Megabyzus, who, to shew his attachment to Darius, the son of Hystaspes, while he besieged Babylon, cut off his ears and nose and fled to the enemy, telling them that he had received such a treatment from his royal master because he had advised him to raise the siege, as the city was impregnable. This was credited by the Babylonians, and Zopyrus was appointed commander of all their forces. When he had totally gained their confidence, he betrayed the city into the hands of Darius, for which he was liberally rewarded. The regard of Darius for Zopyrus could never be more strongly expressed than in what he used often to say, that he had rather have Zopyrus not mutilated than twenty Babylons. *Herodot.* 3, c. 154. &c.—*Plut.*—*Justin.* 1, c. 10.——An orator. *Quintil.*——A physician in the age of Mithridates. He gave the monarch a description of an antidote which would prevail against all sorts of poisons. The experiment was tried upon criminals, and succeeded.——A physician in the age of Plutarch.——An officer of Argos, who cut off the head of Pyrrhus. *Plut.*——A man appointed master of Alcibiades, by Pericles. *Plut.*

Zoroaster, a king of Bactria, supposed to have lived in the age of Ninus king of Assyria, some time before the Trojan war. According to Justin he first invented magic, or the doctrines of the Magi, and rendered himself known by his deep and acute researches in philosophy, the origin of the world, and the study of astronomy. He was respected by his subjects and contemporaries for his abilities as a monarch, a lawgiver, and a philosopher, and though many of his doctrines are puerile and ridiculous, yet his followers are still found in numbers in the wilds of Persia, and the extensive provinces of India. Like Pythagoras, Zoraster admitted no visible object of devotion, except fire, which he considered as the most proper emblem of a supreme being; which doctrines seem to have been preserved by Numa, in the worship, and ceremonies he instituted in honour of Vesta. According to some of the moderns, the doctrines, the laws, and regulations of this celebrated Bactrian are still extant, and they have been lately introduced in Europe in a French translation. The age of Zoroaster is so little known, that many speak of two, three, four, and even six lawgivers of that name. *Justin.* 1, c. 1.—*August. de Civ.* —*Oros.* 1.—*Plin.* 7, &c.

Zosimus, an officer in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about the year 410 of the Christian era. He wrote the history of the Roman emperors in Greek from the age of Augustus to the beginning of the 5th century, of which only the five first books and

and the beginning of the ſixth are extant. In the firſt of theſe he is very ſuccinct in his account from the time of Auguſtus, to the reign of Diocletian, but in the ſucceeding he become more diffuſe and intereſting. His compoſition is written with elegance, but not much fidelity, and the author ſhowed his malevolence againſt the Chriſtians in his hiſtory of Conſtantine, and ſome of his ſucceſſors. The beſt editions of Zoſimus are that of Cellarius 8vo. Jenæ 1728, and that of Reitemier, 8vo. Lipſ. 1784.

Zosine, the wife of king Tigranes, led in triumph by Pompey. *Plut.*

Zosteria, a ſirname of Minerva. She had two ſtatues under that name in the city of Thebes, in Bœotia.

Zothraustes, a lawgiver among the Arimaſpi. *Diod.*

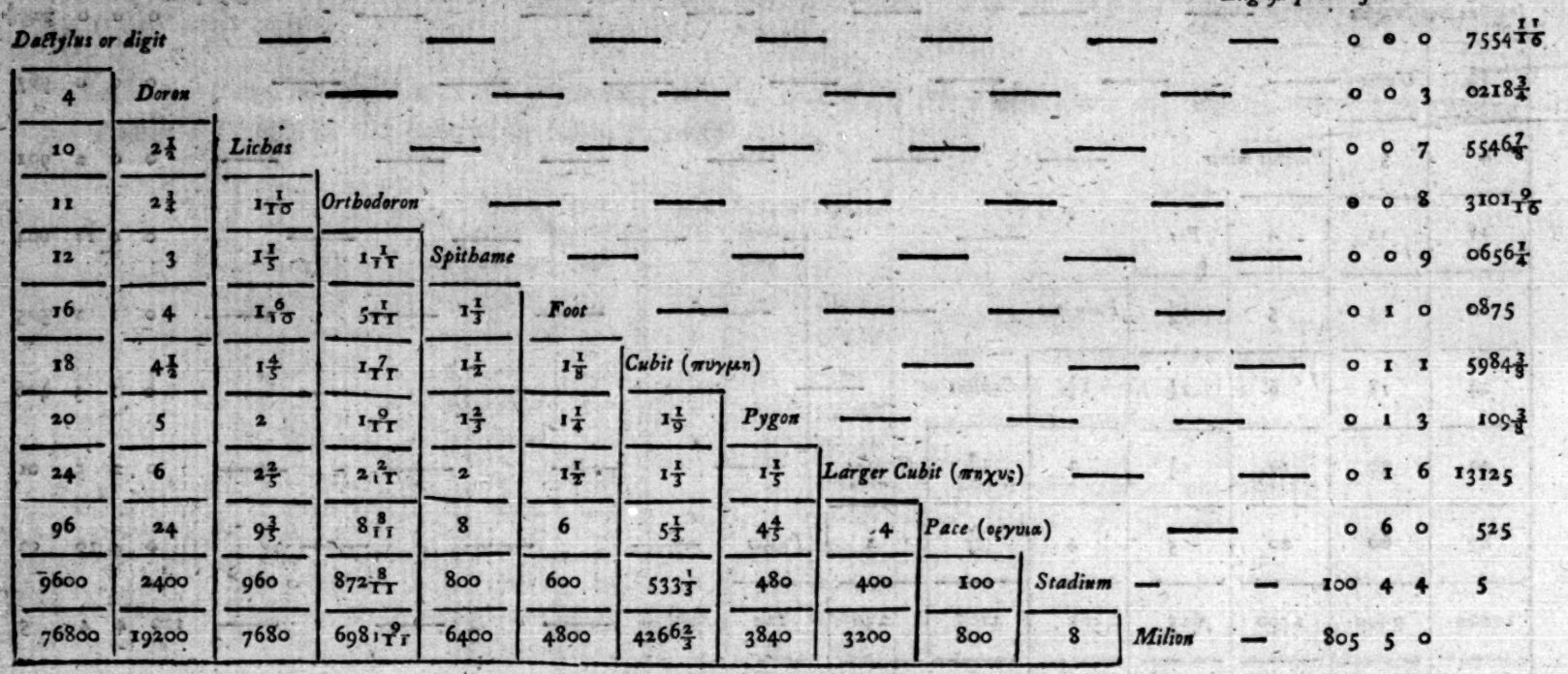
Zygantes, a people of Africa.

Zygia, a ſirname of Juno, becauſe ſhe preſided over marriage. *Pindar—Pollux*, 3, c. 3.

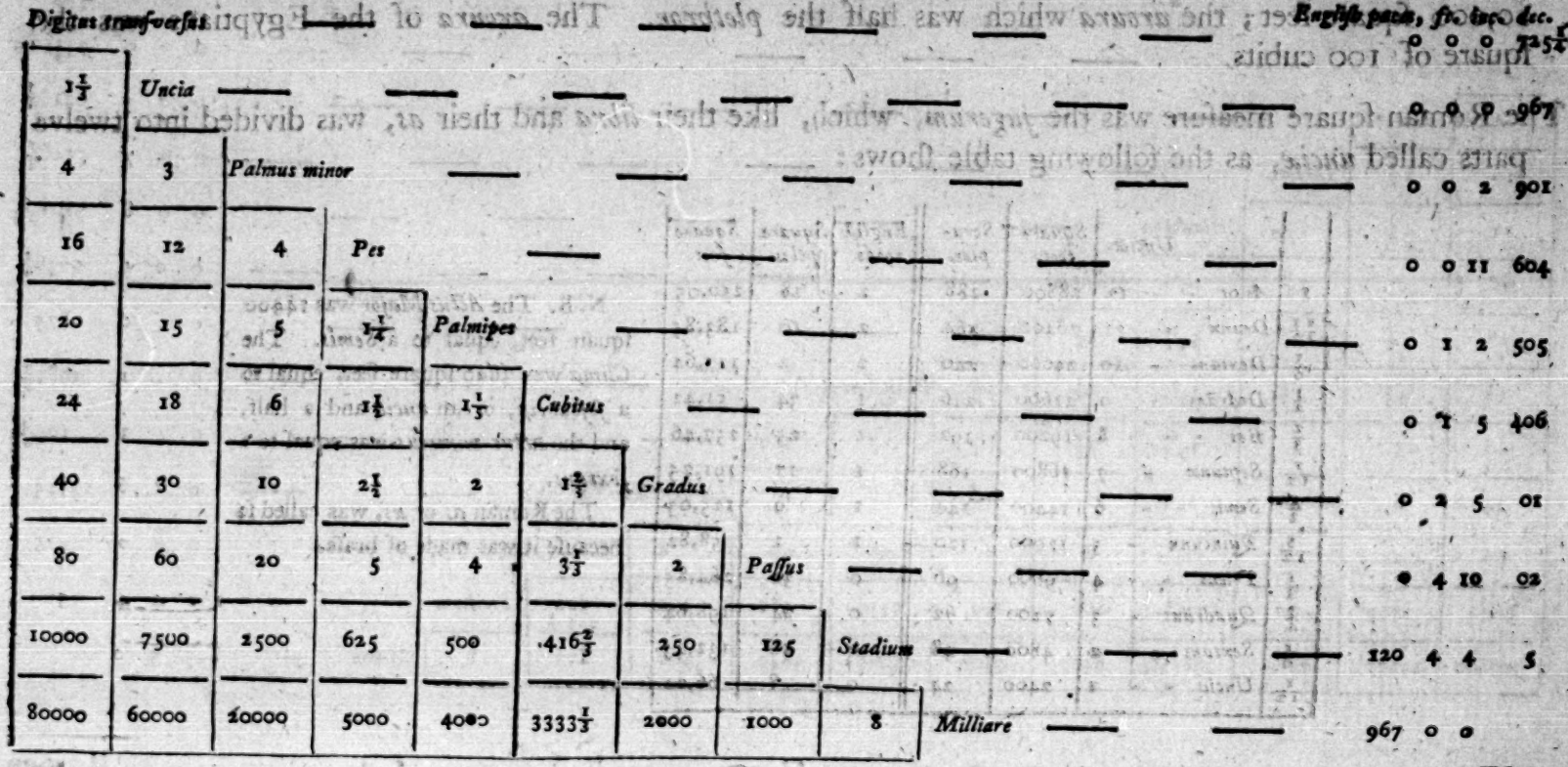
Zygopolis, a town of Cappadocia.

Zygritæ, a nation of Libya.

Grecian Measures of Length reduced to



Roman Measures of Length reduced to



The

The Grecian ſquare meaſures were the *plethron* or acre, containing 1,444, as ſome ſay, or as others report 10,000 ſquare feet; the *aroura* which was half the *plethron*. The *aroura* of the Egyptians was the ſquare of 100 cubits.

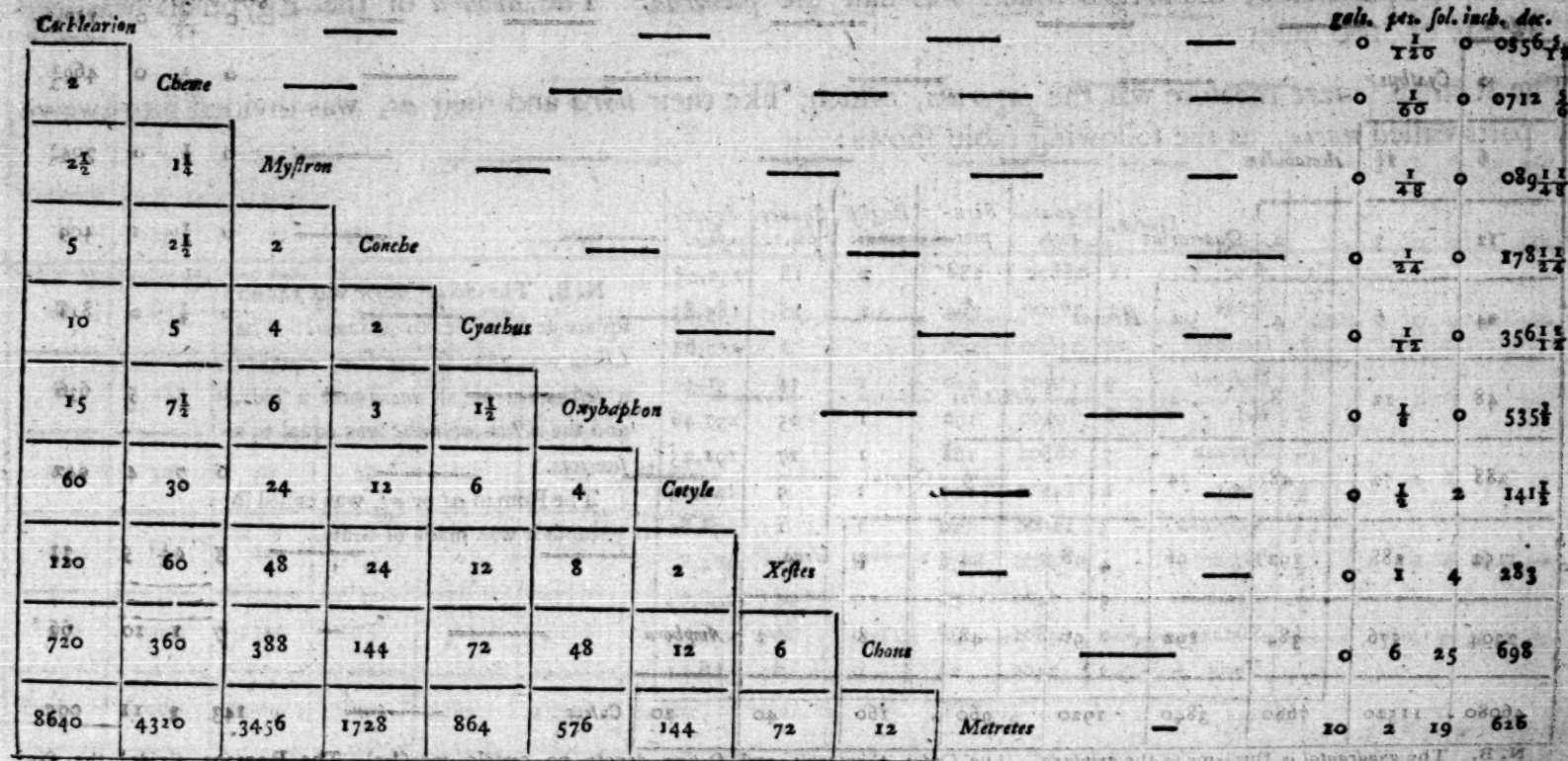
The Roman ſquare meaſure was the *jugerum*, which, like their *libra* and their *as*, was divided into twelve parts called *unciæ*, as the following table ſhows:

	Unciæ.	Square feet.	Scruples.	Engliſh roods.	Square poles.	Square feet.
1	*As* or - - 12	28800	288	2	18	250,05
$\frac{11}{12}$	*Deunx* - 11	26400	264	2	10	183,85
$\frac{5}{6}$	*Dextans* - 10	24000	240	2	2	117,64
$\frac{3}{4}$	*Dodrans* - 9	21600	216	1	34	51,42
$\frac{2}{3}$	*Bes* - - - 8	19200	192	1	25	257,46
$\frac{7}{12}$	*Septunx* - 7	16800	168	1	17	191,25
$\frac{1}{2}$	*Semis* - - 6	14400	144	1	9	125,03
$\frac{5}{12}$	*Quincunx* - 5	12000	120	1	1	58,82
$\frac{1}{3}$	*Triens* - - 4	9600	96	0	32	264,85
$\frac{1}{4}$	*Quadrans* - 3	7200	72	0	24	198,64
$\frac{1}{6}$	*Sextans* - - 2	4800	48	0	16	132,43
$\frac{1}{12}$	*Uncia* - - 1	2400	24	0	8	66,21

N. B, The *Actus Major* was 14400 ſquare feet, equal to a *Semis*. The *Clima* was 3600 ſquare feet, equal to a *ſeſcuncia*, or an *uncia* and a half, and the *actus minimus* was equal to a *ſextans*.

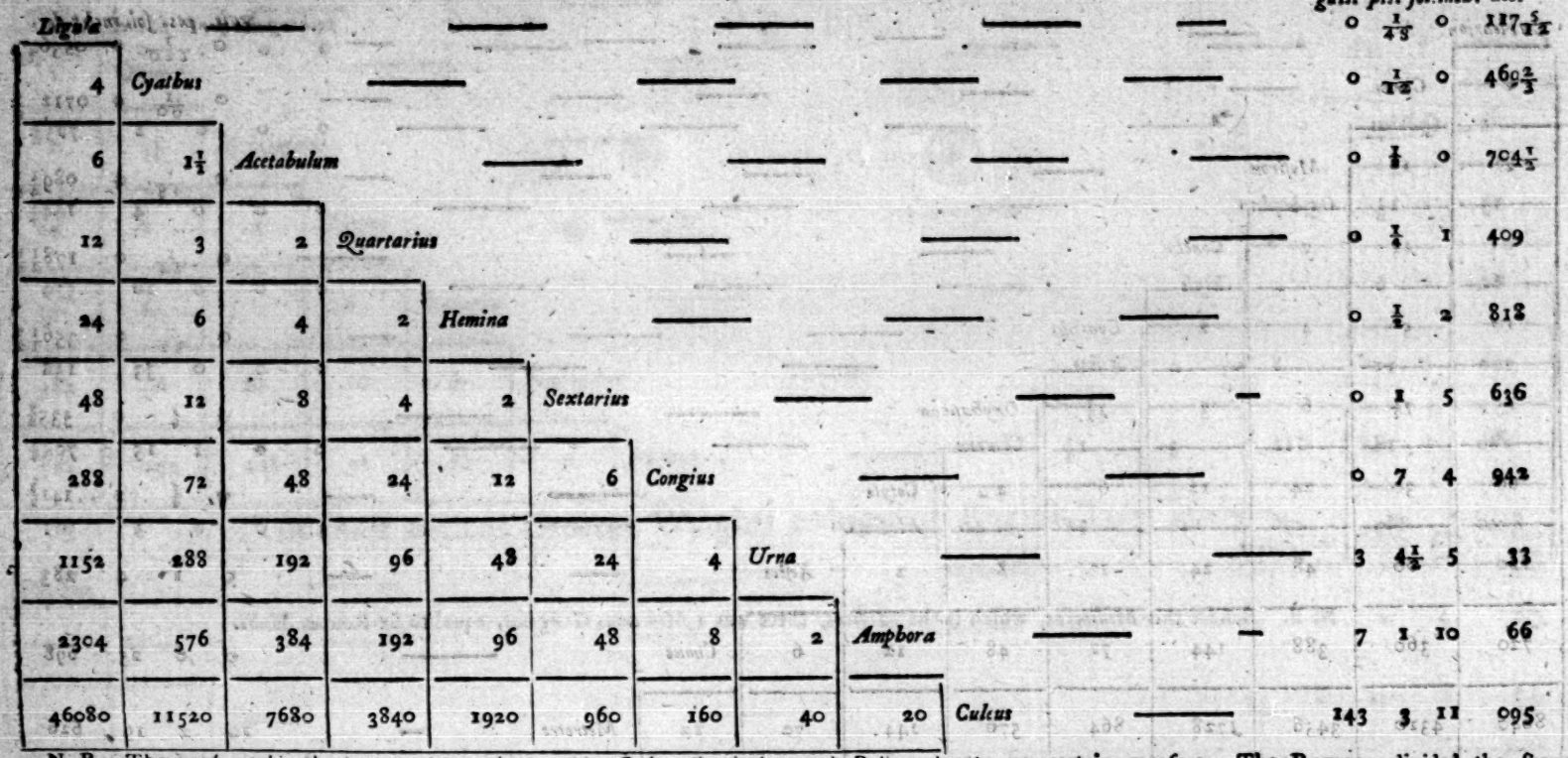
The Roman *as* or *æs*, was called ſo becauſe it was made of braſs.

Attic measures of capacity, for things liquid, reduced to the Engliſh Wine Measure.



N. B. The *quadrantal* is the ſame as the *amphora*. The *Cadus*, *Congiarius*, and *Dolium* denote no certain meaſure. The Romans divided the *Sextarius*, like the *libra*, into 12 equal parts, called *Cyathi*, and therefore their *cullei* were called *ſextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, &c. according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Roman Measures of capacity for things liquid, reduced to Engliſh Wine Measure.

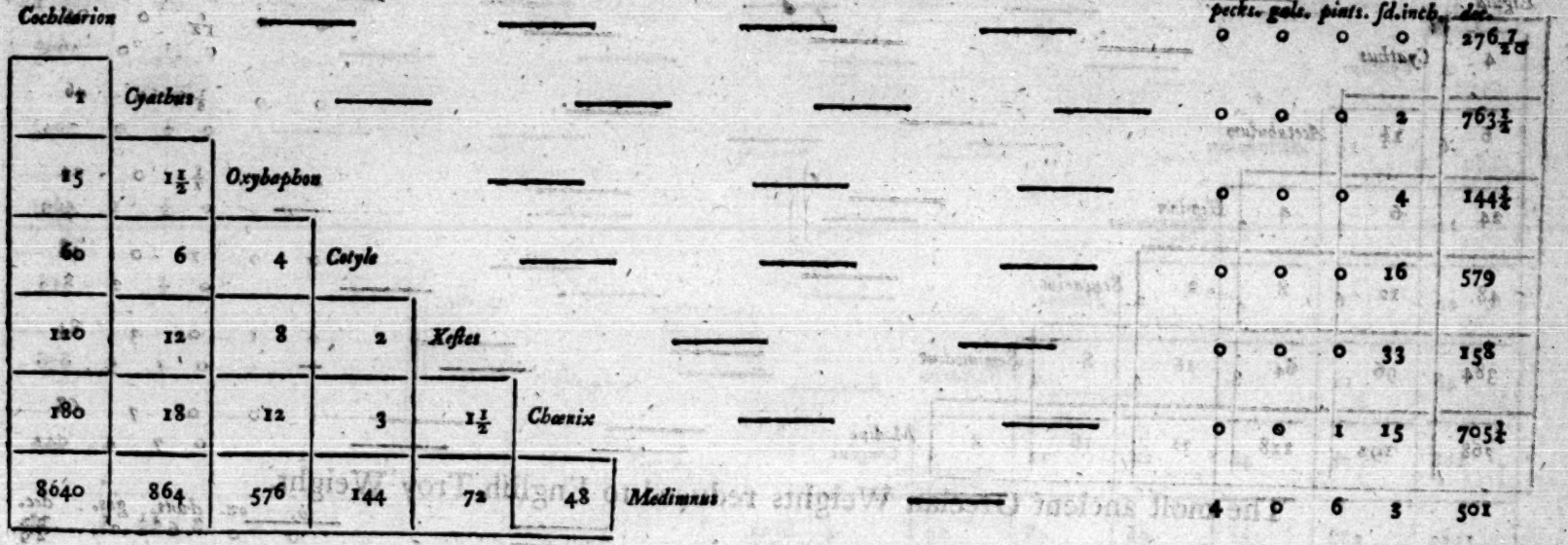


	gals.	pts.	ſol. inch.	dec.
Libra	0	1/49	0	117 5/12
Cyathus	0	1/12	0	460 2/3
Acetabulum	0	1/8	0	704 1/2
Quartarius	0	1/4	1	409
Hemina	0	1/2	2	818
Sextarius	0	1	5	636
Congius	0	7	4	942
Urna	3	4½	5	33
Amphora	7	1	10	66
Culeus	143	3	11	095

N. B. The *quadrantal* is the ſame as the *amphora*. The *Cadus*, *Congiarius*, and *Dolium* denote no certain meaſure. The Romans divided the *Sextarius*, like the *libra*, into 12 equal parts, called *Cyathi*, and therefore their *calices* were called *ſextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, &c. according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Attic

Attic Measures of capacity for things dry, reduced to Engliſh Corn Meaſure.



N. B. Beſides this *Medimnus*, which is the *Medicus*, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to ſix Roman *Modii*.

Roman

Roman Measures of capacity for things dry reduced to Engliſh Corn Meaſure.

Ligula							*peck*	*gallon*	*pints*	*ſolid inch.*	*dec.*
4	*Cyathus*						0	0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	01
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Acetabulum*					0	0	$\frac{1}{24}$	0	04
24	6	4	*Hemina*				0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	06
48	12	8	2	*Sextarius*			0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	24
384	96	64	16	8	*Semimodius*		0	0	1	0	48
768	192	128	32	16	2	*Modius*	0	1	0	3	84
							1	0	0	7	68

The moſt ancient Grecian Weights reduced to Engliſh Troy Weight.

Drachma			*lb.*	*oz.*	*dwts.*	*grs.*	*dec.*
100	*Mina*		0	0	6	2	$\frac{23}{49}$
6000	60	*Talentum*	1	1	0	4	$\frac{44}{49}$
			65	0	12	5	$\frac{43}{49}$

Leſs antient Grecian and Roman Weights, reduced to Engliſh Troy Weight.

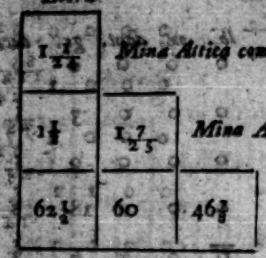
Lentes										*lb.*	*oz.*	*dwt.*	*gr.*	*dec.*
4	*Siliquæ*									0	0	0	0	$\frac{8}{11}$
12	3	*Obolus*								0	0	0	3	$\frac{1}{11}$
24	6	2	*Scriptulum*							0	0	0	9	$\frac{3}{11}$
72	18	6	3	*Drachma*						0	0	0	18	$\frac{3}{14}$
96	24	8	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Sextula*					0	0	2	6	$\frac{9}{14}$
144	36	12	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Sicilicus*				0	0	3	0	$\frac{6}{7}$
192	48	16	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Duella*			0	0	4	13	$\frac{4}{7}$
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	*Uncia*		0	0	6	1	$\frac{5}{7}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	*Libra*	0	0	18	5	$\frac{1}{7}$
										0	10	18	13	$\frac{5}{7}$

N. B. The Roman ounce is the Engliſh *avoirdupois* ounce, which was antiently divided into ſeven *denarii*, and eight *drachmæ*, and as they reckoned their *denarius* equal to an Attic *drachma*, the Attic weights were $\frac{1}{8}$th heavier than the correſpondent weights among the Romans.

The Greeks divided their *obolus* into *chalci* and ſmaller proportions; ſome into ſix *chalci*, and every *chalcus* into ſeven ſmaller parts, and others divided into eight *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into eight parts.

The

The greater Weights reduced to Engliſh Troy Weight.



	lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Mina Attica communis	0	10	18	13 5/7
Mina Attica media	0	11	7	16 2/7
Talentum Atticum commune	1	2	11	10 2/7
	56	11	0	17 1/7

N. B. There was alſo another Attic talent which conſiſted of 80, or according to ſome of 100 *minæ*. It muſt however be remembered, that every *mina* contains 100 *drachmæ*, and every *talent* 60 *minæ*. The talents differ according to the different ſtandard of their *minæ* and *drachmæ*, as the following table indicates:

				lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
The Mina Ægyptiaca	Conſiſts of Attic drachmæ.	133 1/3	Equivalent to Engliſh troy weight	1	5	6	22 6/10
Antiochica		133 1/3		1	5	6	22 6/10
Cleopatræ Ptolemaica		144		1	6	14	16 3/10
Alexandrina Dioſcoridis		160		1	8	16	7 4/10
The Talentum Ægyptiacum	Conſiſts of Attic minæ	80	Equivalent to Engliſh troy weight	86	8	16	8
Antiocenicum		80		86	8	16	8
Ptolemaicum Cleop.		86 2/3		93	11	11	0
Alexandriæ		96		104	0	19	14
Inſulanum		120		130	1	4	12
Antiochiæ		360		390	3	13	11

The

The value and proportion of the Grecian coins.

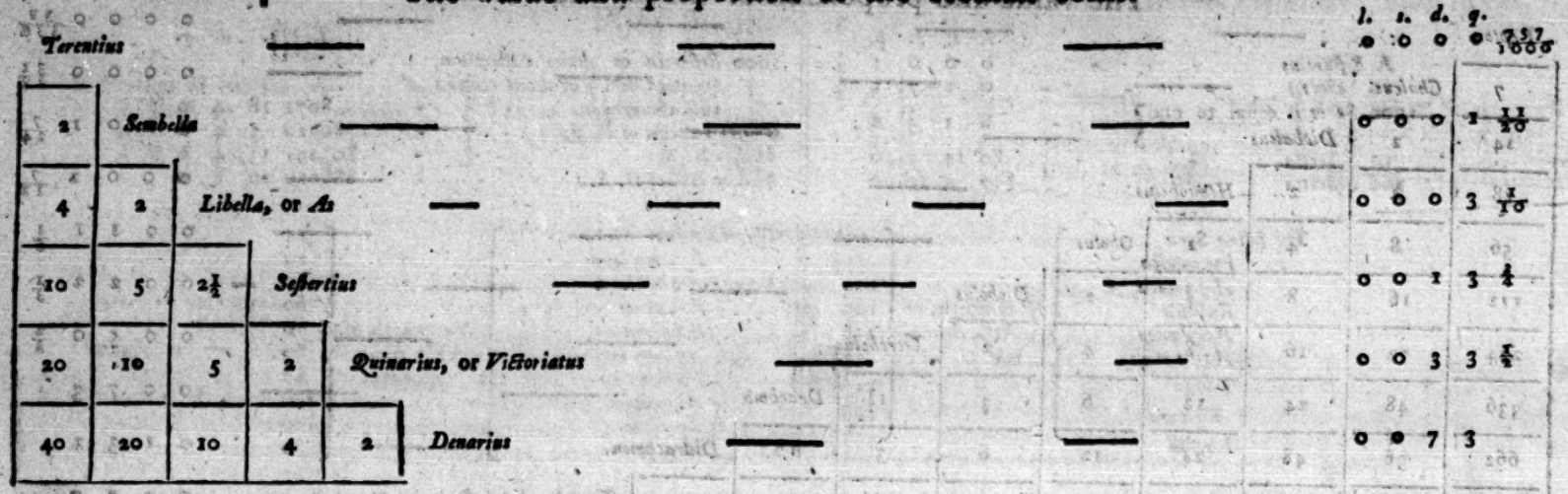
										l.	s.	d.	q.
Lepton										0	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{136}$
7	*Chalcus*									0	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{68}$
14	2	*Dichalcus*								0	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{24}$
28	4	2	*Hemiobolus*							0	0	0	2 $\frac{7}{12}$
56	8	4	2	*Obolus*						0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
112	16	8	4	2	*Diobolus*					0	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
224	32	16	8	4	2	*Tetrobolus*				0	0	5	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
336	48	24	12	6	3	1$\frac{1}{2}$	*Drachma*			0	0	7	3
662	96	48	24	12	6	3	2	*Didrachmon*		0	1	3	2
1324	112	96	48	24	12	6	4	2	*Tetradrachmon Stater*	0	2	7	0
1660	384	120	60	30	15	7$\frac{1}{2}$	5	2$\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{4}$ *Pentadrachmon*	0	3	2	3

N. B. The *drachma*, and the *didrachmon*, were silver, the others generally of brass. The *tridrachmon*, *triobolus*, &c. were sometimes coined. The *drachma* and the *denarius*, are here supposed to be equal, though often the former exceeded in weight.

	l.	s.	d.
The gold coin among the Greeks was the *stater aureus*, which weighed two Attic *drachmæ*, or half the *stater argenteus*, and was worth 25 Attic *drachmæ*, of silver, or in English money	0	16	1$\frac{1}{2}$
Or according to the proportion of gold to silver, at present,	1	0	9
The *Stater Cyzicenus* exchanged for 28 Attic *drachmæ*, or	0	18	1
The *Stater Philippi* and *Stater Alexandri* were of the same value			
The *Stater Daricus*, according to Josephus, was worth 50 Attic *drachmæ*, or	1	12	3$\frac{1}{2}$
The *Stater Cræsi* was of the same value.			

The

The value and proportion of the Roman coins.



N. B. The *denarius*, *victoriatus*, *sestertius*, and sometimes the *as* were of silver, the others were of brass. The *trisis*, *sextans*, *uncia*, *sextula*, and *dupondius*, were sometimes coined of brass.

The computation of money among the Greeks, was by drachmæ as follows:

	l.	s.	d.	q.
1 *Drachma* - - -	0	0	7	3
10 *Drachmæ* - - -	0	6	5	2
100 *Drachmæ* equal to a *Mina* -	3	4	7	
10 *Minæ* - - -	32	5	10	

	l.	s.	d.
60 *Minæ* equal to a *Talent* -	193	15	0
10 *Talents* - - -	1937	10	0
100 *Talents* - - -	19375	0	0

Among

Among the Romans, the computation was by Sestertii Nummi, as

	l.	s.	d.	q.
A *Sestertius*	0	0	0	1 3/4
10 *Sestertii*	0	1	7	1 1/2
1000 *Sestertii* equal to one *Sestertium*	8	1	5	2
10 *Sestertia*	80	14	7	0
100 *Sestertia*	807	5	10	0

	l.	s.	d.	q.
1000 *Sestertia* or *decies Sestertium*, (centies ur.d.) or *decies centena millia nummûm*	8072	18	4	0
Centies vel *cent es H. S.*	80729	3	4	0
Millies H. S.	807291	13	4	0
Millies centies H. S.	8880020	16	8	0

	Was worth, of Attic *drachmæ*	
The Mina Syra		25
Ptolemaica		33 1/3
Antiochica		100
Euboica		100
Babylonica		116
Attica major		133 1/3
Tyria		133 1/3
Æginæa		166 2/3
Rhodia		166 2/3

	Was worth of Attic *minæ*	
The Talentum Syrum		15
Ptolemaicum		20
Antiochicum		60
Euboicum		60
Babylonicum		70
Atticum majus		80
Tyrium		80
Æginæum		100
Rhodium		100
Ægyptium		80

The Roman gold coin was the *aureus*, which generally weighed double the *denarius*. The value of it, according to the first proportion of coinage, mentioned by Pliny, was — — —

The value of coin underwent many changes during the exiſtence of the Roman republic, and ſtood, as Pliny mentions it, as follows:

In the reign of Servius	— —	The *as* weighed of braſs	1 pound	A. U. C. 485	— — — The *denarius* exchanged for 10 *aſſes*
A. U. C. 490	——		2 ounces	A. U. C. 537	— — — 16 *aſſes*
A. U. C. 537	—		1 ounce		
A. U. C. 586	=		½ ounce		

A. U. C. 547, a ſcruple of gold was worth 20 *ſeſtertii*; coined afterwards of the pound of gold, 20 *denarii aurei*; and in Nero's reign of the pound of gold, 45 *denarii aurei*.

N B. In the above tables of money, it is to be obſerved, that the ſilver has been reckoned at 5s. and gold at 4l. per ounce.

A talent of gold among the Jews was worth 5475l. and one of ſilver 342l. 3s 9d.

The greater talent of the Romans was worth 99l. 6s. 8d. and the leſs 60l. or as ſome ſay 75l. and the great talent 112l.

The value of the Roman *pondo* is not preciſely known, though ſome ſuppoſe it equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3l. 4s. 7d. It is uſed indifferently by antient authors for *æs*, *as*, and *mina*, and was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of 100, or 96 *denarii*. It is to be obſerved, that whenever the word *pondo* is joined to numbers, it ſignifies the ſame as *libra*, but when it is uſed with other words, it bears the ſame ſignification as the σαθμη or ολκη of the Greeks, or the *pondus* of the Latins. The word *nummus*, when mentioned as a ſum of money, was ſuppoſed to be equivalent to a *ſeſtertius*, and though the words *ſeſtertius* and *nummus* are often joined together, yet their ſignification is the ſame, and they intimate no more than either does ſeparately.

We muſt particularly remark, that in reckoning their *ſeſterces*, the Romans had an art which can be rendered intelligible by the obſervation of theſe rules: If a numeral noun agreed in caſe, gender, and number, with the word *ſeſtertius*, it denoted preciſely as many *ſeſtertii*, as for example, *decem ſeſtertii* was ten *ſeſtertii*. If a numeral noun of another caſe was joined with the genitive plural of *ſeſtertius*, it denoted ſo many thouſand, as *decem ſeſtertium* ſignifies ſo many thouſand *ſeſtertii*. If the adverb numeral was joined, it denoted ſo many hundred thouſand, as *decies ſeſtertium* was ten hundred thouſand *ſeſtertii*. If the numeral adverb was put by itſelf, the ſignification was not altered, therefore *decies*, *vigeſies*, &c. in a ſentence, imply as many hundred thouſand *ſeſtertii*, or hundred *ſeſtertia*, as if the word *ſeſtertium* was expreſſed.

The *denarius*, which was the chief ſilver coin uſed at Rome, received its name becauſe it contained *denos æris*, ten *aſſes*.

The *as* is often expreſſed by an L. becauſe it was one pound weight; and the *ſeſtertius*, becauſe it was equivalent to two pound and a half of braſs, is frequently denoted by H. S. or by L. L. S.

The Roman *libra* contained twelve ounces of ſilver, and was worth about 3l. ſterling.

The Roman talent was ſuppoſed to be equivalent to twenty-four *ſeſtertia*, or nearly 193l. ſterling.

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